Three Old English Prose Texts

Letter of Alexander the Great

Wonders of the East

Life of St. Christopher

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Three Old English Prose Texts

IN

MS. COTTON VITELLIUS A xv

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

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ꝑ ærge eodon. ⁊ spa hie hit
mid þæm scillum gelice midde muþe ðæopiað
sliton ⁊ tugon. hæfdon hie þapýsmas þriest
slicte tungan ⁊ þonne hie edèdon þonne
eode him of þý mude mid þý oþre spýlce býr
nende þecelle. þæt þæra pýsma oþod ⁊ þum
sþiðe dead begiende ⁊ ætgæ ne ⁊ þrohoda þæt
þol beoþendan oþode monge men spul ton
þiðþissum pýsmum þefuhton lenge þonne ane
tide þæge nihte. ⁊ hie þapýsmas acwealdon
xxxtig monna þæge fýlde. ⁊ mmta agen
ra þegna xx. ðabæd ic þapýlde. hwæþre
þ hie hæfdon god ellen þara þinga þe us on
be cwomon spa monigra gesþenc missa ⁊ eaf
fèdo. þa hit þæt seo fyrhte tid þæge nihte.
þa mýnton þeus gegestan. ac þa cwomu
þæt hwite leon inweard ða gelicnisse spa
micle. ⁊ he calle sþiðe grymme tende feþdon
mid þý þa leon þýdgi cwoman þa wæs don hie
sona onus. ageus þiðh. sceldan þæt dèþe

zepeaʒ d hiſ peþd aſpæd· iv æſſe ic æſſe
men ic alyſde ſiþdan ic hond ſpeord hel
ban mihte dryh ealn dena buton ſe nida
haſa nu ʒe heald huſa ſeleſt ʒe myne
maſſo mæʒen ellen cyð paca þð ſpaſtum
ne bið þe pilna ʒad ʒif hiſ ellen peorc aldre

x ʒe dʒeſt

Đa him hroþʒar ʒepat mid hiſ hie
lepa ʒedyhte eodun ſcyldinga utt
of healle polde þiʒ ſpuma pealh þeo ie
can cpen toʒe bedda hæfde kyninʒ
puldor ʒriendle to ʒeanc ſpaʒuman
ʒe ſtunʒon ſele peaſd aſeted ſundor nyt
te be heold ymb aldor dena eoton peaſd
abead hunʒeata leod ʒeorne ʒnorde
modʒan mæʒnes mercdes hyldo. Đa heht
op dyde iſenn byrnan helm of hafe lan
ſealde hiſ hyſted ſpeord irena cyſt om
biht þegne ʒe heal dan hæ hilde ʒeatpe
ʒe ſpæc þaſe ʒoda ʒylp porda ſum. beopul

Three Old English Prose Texts

IN

MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv

EDITED

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND GLOSSARIAL INDEX

BY

STANLEY RYPINS, PH.D.

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PREFACE

ASSOCIATED with the three Old English texts of this volume are several problems relating both to the *Beowulf* epic and to the Alexander legend. Exhaustive discussion of these questions being beyond the limited scope of an Introduction, their treatment in the following pages—deliberately subordinated to the editing of the texts—is avowedly suggestive rather than final. Attention, on the contrary, has been centred on the task of producing an edition which, from a textual standpoint, might be considered authoritative. The importance of the texts, not only in themselves but also in their newly discovered relation to *Beowulf*, justifies, it is hoped, the decision to lay upon this aspect of the work the greater emphasis.

Grateful acknowledgement is here made to Mr. Kenneth Sisam both for the initial impetus given by him to this study and for his friendly criticism and counsel. Deep appreciation is likewise to be expressed for the helpful advice and constant courtesy of Professors W. A. Craigie and F. N. Robinson, to whom portions of this volume were submitted from time to time in the course of its development. Permission to make use of material previously published has been kindly granted by the Editors of *Modern Language Notes* and *Modern Philology*, and, through its Secretary, by the Modern Language Association of America. Of the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. listed in the Introduction, thirty-six have been examined in the preparation of this edition—at London, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and the Escurial. To the authorities of the libraries visited, and especially to the Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, who permitted the daily removal of the *Beowulf* codex from the vault where for safety it had been housed, the thanks of the editor are due.

S. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
July 1, 1924.

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INTRODUCTION

I.

In the MS. volume Cotton Vitellius A xv, the three prose tracts immediately preceding the *Beowulf* epic are clearly the work of a single scribe. Furthermore, and what is of greater interest, the script in which they are written is no other than the well-known first hand of *Beowulf*. This fact, until recently unrecorded, gives to the three prose pieces an importance which justifies, it is hoped, a re-examination of the texts, the various editions of which, as will be shown hereafter, have in each instance, and for different reasons, been inadequate.

Neither the texts nor the hands in which they are written, however, can profitably be discussed until a clear idea of the state of the MS. is presented. So well known a codex as that which contains the *Beowulf* epic ought, it would seem, to have been carefully and correctly described by at least one of the scholars in whose hands it has been; yet such is the neglect of palaeographic details that even this celebrated MS. volume has yet to be accurately described. At so late a date as 1916 appears in print [1] an inaccuracy as to the foliation. It seems, accordingly, advisable to remove the confusion at once by a detailed account of the MS. Two separate codices, both small quarto on vellum, have been bound together since the time of Sir Robert Cotton to make the present volume. The first, in two main hands of the twelfth century, contains four articles: *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies*, translated by King Alfred, fol. 4 a; *Gospel of Nicodemus*, fol. 60 a; *Dialogue between Solomon and Saturn*, fol. 84 b; and a fragment of eleven lines concerning martyrs, fol. 93 b. The second codex, likewise

[1] K. Sisam, *Mod. Lang. Review*, vol. xi, No. 3, p. 335. Mr. Sisam's statement that 'the numbering of blank dividing leaves advances the foliation by three' is incorrect, as is shown in a later paragraph of this Introduction.

in two hands, but of considerably earlier date, consists of five articles: a fragment of the *Life of St. Christopher*, imperfect at the beginning, fol. 94 a; *Wonders of the East*, fol. 98 b; *Letter of Alexander the Great to Aristotle*, fol. 107 a; *Beowulf*, fol. 132 a; and *Judith*, fols. 202 a–209 b.

With the first three tracts of this second codex we are here principally concerned. They are written in a bold, easily legible hand, there being, with two exceptions, twenty lines to a full page.[1] The second of the three pieces is curiously illustrated with numerous water-colour sketches of no great merit. The MS. is otherwise quite unadorned, the capitals throughout the codex being large, plain letters in the ink of the text. The vermilion pigment of the pictures has in several places left its trace on the adjacent page, the most prominent instance being a stain on folio 95 b (94 b) which corresponds exactly to an illustration on folio 102 (95). From this, as well as from the older foliation given here in parentheses,[2] it is obvious that these two pages were at one time bound in immediate sequence. The margins of the volume were so badly charred in the fire of 1731 that many letters at the beginning and end of a line were either distorted or scorched past recognition. Of the charred portion much was lost by the gradual crumbling away of the fragile edge of the burned parchment—a loss which a modern binder has put a stop to by fitting each leaf into a frame of heavy paper. Zupitza's autotypes of *Beowulf* give an excellent idea of the state of the MS. It is impossible, however, even in the best facsimile, to reproduce the actual condition of the burned margins. The parchment has in many places become transparent, with the result that letters often show through the leaf in a manner which has confused more than one editor of the several texts. In many instances whole words that appear totally obliterated may be deciphered by looking at the MS. against a strong light. The transparent paper used by the binder in repairing the crumbling edges of the text hides numerous letters in the facsimile which are easily seen in the MS. itself. Some letters, or parts of letters, however, are unavoidably hidden by the

[1] Fol. 125 b has 21 lines; fol. 111 b but 19.

[2] For foliation cf. pp. ix–xi.

heavy paper of the new margin. Occasionally the effect of the charring is such that letters may be recognized only by *reducing* the quantity of light and allowing it to pass through the glazed parchment at a certain angle. A lens is of little use. Infinite patience, and a willingness to read and to re-read the MS. under different atmospheric conditions, are the essential needs of the editor of these texts. The margin alone, however, is difficult to read, the central portion of every leaf being for the most part easily legible.

Still another point to be considered in a full description of the MS. volume is its threefold foliation. Ward, in his *Catalogue of Romances*, vol. i, gives as the first page of *Alexander's Letter* fol. 109 a. In vol. ii of the same *Catalogue*, the same article is said to begin at fol. 107 a. In vol. i, the eleven-line fragment on martyrs is assigned to fol. 94 b; in vol. ii, to fol. 90 b. In fact, there is but one point of agreement in this matter between Ward's first and second volumes, and that is the citation of fol. 4 a as the page on which the *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies* begins. The ten years' interval between the publication of the two volumes cannot account for the discrepancies—made without justification or apology—as no alteration in the foliation or binding of the codex was made during that time. Cockayne and Baskervill number the leaves of the MS. still differently, both placing the first lines of *Alexander's Letter* at fol. 104 a. Such is the confusion that equally good printed authority is found for putting the beginning of *Beowulf* at fol. 129 a, at fol. 132 a, and at fol. 134 a. The explanation of this discrepancy is quite simple. Long after the fire of 1731, the leaves of the volume were numbered consecutively in ink, that leaf being counted as fol. 1 on which begins the *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies*. Three leaves immediately preceding this article were ignored. This is the earliest foliation,[1] and the one referred to by Cockayne and Baskervill in their editions of *Alexander's Letter*, and by Zupitza in his autotype edition of *Beowulf*. The

[1] Previous to the fire there may have been a still earlier foliation. Wanley (1705) gives the foliation substantially as it was after the fire, but whether from his own counting of the leaves or from another's numbering is uncertain.

numbers, easily seen in the autotypes, were written as near to the upper right-hand corner of the recto side of the leaves as their charred condition would permit. *Alexander's Letter*, according to this numbering, begins at fol. 104 a; *Beowulf*, at fol. 129 a. Reference to this oldest foliation is made in parentheses in the present edition. The later foliations, made after the leaves had been framed in paper and re-bound, are easily accounted for. In the first place, the three leaves at the beginning of the volume, unnumbered in the old foliation, were rightly included in the new. The first of these three leaves has since been removed to MS. Royal 13 D I*; the second contains an *Elenchus Contentorum* in which, oddly enough, there is no mention of *Beowulf*; the third contains some rough notes on parishes, etc., in England and on various events that occurred in 1346, 1383, and 1453. The inclusion of these leaves in the foliation advances the folio numbers by three; so that *Alexander's Letter* begins at fol. 107 a, and *Beowulf* at fol. 132 a. This foliation—the one to which reference is made throughout the present edition, and which is used by Ward in vol. ii of his *Catalogue of Romances*—is written in pencil in the upper right-hand corner of the recto side of the new paper margins, as it should be. It is not shown in Zupitza's autotypes. It is to be hoped that this foliation will hereafter be employed by those who refer to the MS. In the second place, not only the first three leaves, but also two blank paper leaves inserted by the binder between fols. 59 (56) and 60 (57), and between fols. 93 (90) and 94 (91), were counted in still another foliation. This, used by Ward in vol. i of his *Catalogue*, is written in pencil in the lower recto margins. It is not to be recommended as a means of reference, its effect being to advance the oldest foliation in some places by three, in others by four, and in still others by five. The transfer of fol. 1 to another MS. creates the possibility of yet another numbering of the leaves. If we neglect the two recently inserted blank sheets of paper, there are at present in the codex 208 leaves. It ends with fol. 209 b (206 b).

Not only has the foliation been changed, but also the relative position of the leaves. Their sequence, in the earlier binding of the volume, was quite wrong. In fact, so little did

the first binder understand the material with which he was dealing that he dovetailed the *St. Christopher* fragment with the *Wonders of the East*, and interchanged two gatherings of eight leaves in *Alexander's Letter*. The foliation of *Alexander's Letter*—despite Wülcker's erroneous statement[1] that 'Die Blätter sind jetzt in der hs. in ihre richtige Ordnung gebracht'—is still to be corrected. For the correct sequence of the subject-matter, fols. 110–17 should exchange place with fols. 118–25. This has been done by Cockayne, Baskervill, and the present editor. The leaves of the two other pieces, however, have been properly rearranged by the latest binder, throwing the old foliation into so chaotic a state that it can no longer be conveniently used. Just what the present arrangement is, may be clearly seen from the following table. The original gatherings, of course, cannot now be determined, the threads and margins being new throughout the codex.

Present foliation.	Old foliation.
94	93
95	94
96	91
97	92
98	97
99	98
100	99
101	100
102	95
103	96
104	101
105	102 (?)
106	103
107–130	104–127

From this detailed account of the MS. we may now turn to a consideration of the script. It has for some time been recognized that *Judith* and the second portion of *Beowulf* are written in the same hand, but until quite recently no notice has been taken of the fact that the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* and the three articles immediately preceding the epic in the MS. volume are the work of a single scribe. Prof. Sedgefield

[1] *Anglia*, i, p. 508, foot-note.

is the first to note[1] the identity of the hand of *Alexander's Letter* and the first hand of *Beowulf*. Mr. Kenneth Sisam first points out[2] that this identity extends also to the hand of the *St. Christopher* fragment and of the *Wonders of the East*, and that certain conclusions depend upon this fact. No other writer, of the many who have examined the MS., has called attention to this important feature. Of the identity of the hands there can be no real doubt. A comparison of the two facsimiles issued with this edition will probably be evidence sufficiently convincing. Special attention, however, may be drawn to the letter *k* (cf. *kynnes*, f. 126 a, l. 19, and *kyning*, autotypes, f. 144 a, l. 12); to the letter *s*, the shorter form of which is used throughout the texts; to the *æg* ligature (cf. f. 126 a, l. 20, and autotypes, f. 130 b, l. 19); to the 'spreading' *y*, found occasionally both in *Alexander's Letter* and in *Beowulf* (cf. *ytemestum*, f. 109 a, l. 3, and *ymb*, autotypes, f. 129 a, l. 9); to the capital letter *M*, which occurs in two forms—one with four straight strokes, the other a fanciful form with the first and last strokes curved. This use of differently formed capitals is no indication of change of scribe. It is common enough, even to-day, to see such a letter as capital *S* variously written on a single page. Should the two types of capital be found respectively confined to separate articles, then, with reason, one might suspect the two articles to be the work of different scribes. This, however, is not the case. The usual form of the capital *M* in *Alexander's Letter* is the one with curved stems, but there also occurs (cf. f. 109 b, l. 7 and f. 122 a, l. 7) the identical straight-stroke capital *M* used in the *St. Christopher* fragment and in *Beowulf* (cf. autotypes, f. 171 a, l. 16). Furthermore, it must be remembered that a scribe's hand varies from page to page, so that to the unaccustomed eye it may often seem to be the work of more than one writer. Compare, for example, in Zupitza's autotypes, the recto and the verso of fol. 144; or fol. 129 b with fol. 133 b. The difference is obvious. Yet no one doubts that these contrasted pages were written by one scribe only. A similar contrast is seen on the MS. pages of the three texts here edited. It is

[1] *Beowulf*, 2nd ed., Manchester, 1913, p. xiv, foot-note.

[2] *Mod. Lang. Review*, xi, p. 335.

this, doubtless, which has caused the identity of the script hitherto to be overlooked.

In addition to these palaeographic considerations, there is yet other evidence, which, if not conclusive, is at least corroborative. There is an indication that the last five pieces in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv formed at one time a book by themselves. If this be so, the likelihood of their being written by more than two scribes is lessened. One scribe, apparently, started to make a book, probably to order. He got as far as the middle of his fourth article (l. 1939 of *Beowulf*), when something occurred to prevent his completion of the book. It was finished by a second copyist. The evidence is twofold. In the first place, at the top of fol. 94 a (93 a), the first page[1] of the codex, and the beginning of the *St. Christopher* fragment, is written, 'Laurence Nouell A. 1563'.[2] Nowell, dean of Lichfield, acquired the MS., apparently, in its present incomplete condition, and put his name, as was but natural, on the outside page. Secondly, we have the testimony of Wanley, who, in his catalogue of 1705, says of *Alexander's Letter*: 'Hoc autem exemplar cum 3 superioribus[3] . . . fuit peculium doctiss. viri Laurentii Nowelli. a. d. 1563.' Whether or not Wanley had other evidence than we possess to-day is not known, but his statement is of corroborative value. That the three prose tracts, accordingly, formed part of a single volume, and were written by a single scribe, may well be assumed. That they originally formed part of the volume which contained *Beowulf* is indicated only by palaeographic considerations—the size and shape of the page, the foliation, the undoubted identity of the script. In fact, this identity of the script is proof sufficient, the other considerations being merely supplementary.

The recognition that fols. 94 a–175 b, l. 4 are written in the same hand necessitates a correction in the dating of the prose pieces. The *Beowulf* MS. is accepted by all authorities as a work of about 1000.[4] Yet the three prose pieces are

[1] It was once bound as the third leaf of the fragment, as the old foliation still shows.

[2] The 3 is now gone and has been supplied in pencil.

[3] i. e., cum 2 superioribus; viz., *St. Christopher* and *Wonders of the East* (?).

[4] W. Keller (*Palaestra*, vol. xliii, No. 1, p. 37), on palaeographic

variously assigned to the eleventh and even to the twelfth century.[1] Obviously, if *circa* 1000 is to be kept as the date of the *Beowulf* portion of the codex, *circa* 1000 must also be accepted as the date of the prose tracts written by one of the *Beowulf* scribes.

A correction must also be made, in view of the identity of the scripts, in certain accepted theories regarding the *Beowulf* scribes. It is commonly held with ten Brink that 'der zweite Schreiber des Beówulfs hat sich treuer an seine Vorlage gehalten als der erste',[2] this conclusion being principally deduced from a comparison of the use of *io* and *eo* in the two parts of *Beowulf*[3] and in *Judith*, which, it will be remembered, was written by the second *Beowulf* scribe. Now, in the first place, too much reliance must not be placed on such argument as ten Brink in this case adduces. Certainly his facts are correct, and his reasoning merits respectful attention. But a caution which Skeat once recommended in a similar type of criticism seems applicable here. At Chap. xx, verse 23 of the Lindisfarne *St. John*, the scribe begins, oddly enough, to write *gi* in place of the prefix *ge* which previously he had been consistently using—a phenomenon which in large measure parallels the interchange of *io* and *eo* in *Beowulf*. Of this Skeat says:[4] 'It is a peculiarly interesting point, as shewing that changes of spelling took place in the practice of the *same* scribe at different times of his life,[5] a hypothesis which opens out somewhat startling views, and shews the danger, and even the absurdity, of carrying out criticism, as obtained from internal evidence, in too rigid and narrow a manner.' After this example of the

grounds, puts the *Beowulf* MS. 'in die letzten Decennien des 10. Jahrhunderts'.

[1] Knappe, Greifswald dissertation, p. 8, puts the *St. Christopher* fragment roughly in the 11th cent., and the two following pieces more definitely in the middle of the 11th cent. Förster, *Archiv*, cxvii, p. 367, puts *Wonders of the East* in the 12th cent. Ward assigns *Alexander's Letter* to late 10th cent.

[2] *Beowulf: Quellen u. Forsch. z. Sprach- u. Culturgeschichte*, lxii, p. 239. Cf. also T. G. Foster, ib., lxxi, p. 49.

[3] The first uses 11 *io*- spellings; the second scribe, 117. No *io*- forms, however, occur in *Judith*. Cf. infra, pp. xix ff.

[4] Gospel of *St. John*, p. x.

[5] This implies, of course, no interruption in the scribe's work, but simply, as Skeat points out, that his orthography was in a transitional state.

Lindisfarne scribe, who shall say that the second Beowulf scribe's confusion of *io* and *eo* is due rather to his faulty transcription of the *io* in his original, as ten Brink would have us believe, than to an uncertainty in his own mind of the correct mode of spelling? Of course, ten Brink's assumption is well within the realm of scribal possibility, and his interpretation of the data at his command seems, at first sight, reasonable enough. The rarity of the *io-* spellings in the first part of *Beowulf* and the comparative frequency of such spellings in the second portion are, indeed, indicative of some dissimilarity between the two scribes. Ten Brink, basing his view upon the absence of *io-* spellings from the 350 lines of the *Judith* fragment, comes to the conclusion that this dissimilarity is one simply of scribal accuracy, the second scribe being a more accurate, or, perhaps it were better to say, a less inaccurate, transcriber than the first. To maintain this contention, ten Brink is compelled to assume an earlier text throughout which *io-* spellings were employed, and which served as the original of the sole copy of *Beowulf* now left to us. The more natural and common-sense explanation of the *io-* spellings as an orthographic peculiarity of the second *Beowulf* scribe is entirely discarded by ten Brink in favour of his ingenious assumption of an *io-* original. And this, solely because *Judith*, with *eo-* spellings only, and part of *Beowulf*, with both *eo-* and *io-* spellings, were written by one and the same scribe.

And now, in the second place, leaving the discussion of the relative accuracy of the two *Beowulf* scribes in the light of such a detail of internal evidence as ten Brink has produced, let us consider this relative scribal accuracy in the light of the evidence for the first time here presented. We have now for comparative purposes not only the *Judith* fragment but also—and in this we are more fortunate than ten Brink—the three texts of the present edition. A comparison of these three texts one with another and each with the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* results, not in agreement with ten Brink's judgement, but in the conviction that the care and accuracy of the scribe are of a high order of merit.

It is not the purpose of this Introduction to deal elaborately with the *Beowulf* problems that arise in connexion with these

three texts. Such a study would be a dissertation in itself, and must be reserved for another time and place. But the imputation of inaccuracy to our scribe can not, in face of his textual evidence, go entirely unchallenged. Attention may be called, for example, to his consistent spelling *mit ty* or *myt ty* in one of his transcriptions (the *Christophorus* fragment), while in another (*Alexander's Letter*) he is equally consistent in his use of the form *mid þy*. Or, again, it may be observed that in one place he writes the various forms of the verb *cuman* preferably with the interpolated *w*, as in *cwom*, fol. 112 b, l. 8; while elsewhere, as in *com*, fol. 96, l. 5, he omits the *w*. These, and other similar details which will come to the notice of the reader of the texts, are the result of no capricious use now and then of various forms of the same word. The confinement of one form to one piece, and its variant to another, is scarcely favourable to ten Brink's theory. Details such as these, however, need hardly be discussed when the character of each text as a whole is taken into consideration. It seems highly improbable that the preservation of the plain West-Saxon of the *Christophorus* fragment and of the less simple language of *Alexander's Letter* with its Kentish and Anglian elements could be the result of scribal carelessness. If anything, such differences between the texts indicate a commendable accuracy of transcription. Is it scribal faultiness, it may well be asked, which in the same hand produces two tracts each of which seems to independent critics to have different linguistic peculiarities? Braun, for example, locates *Alexander's Letter* on the Kentish border and rejects the possibility of an Anglian original.[1] Knappe, on the other hand, considers the immediately preceding piece, the *Wonders of the East*, as a West-Saxon reproduction of an Anglian version.[2]

Scribal inaccuracy might have been expected so to obliterate the distinctive features of the two pieces as to make such divergent opinions as those just quoted impossible. The scribe who preserves intact the linguistic peculiarities of three texts can scarcely be successfully accused of substituting his

[1] *Lautlehre d. as. Version d. 'Ep. Alex.'*, p. 5.

[2] *Die Wunder des Ostens*, p. 41.

own dialectal forms for the spellings before him in a fourth. Especially will the accusation fail when the resultant theory is as complicated as the one proposed by ten Brink. Scribe number two, he claims, was more accurate than his predecessor. The second half of *Beowulf* is therefore a truer copy than the first. The *io* spellings of the second portion represent, accordingly, *io* spellings in the original. The use of the diphthong *io*, however, is no criterion of dialect in itself. But the citation of a dozen Kentish forms from the text points to the *io* as a Kentish diphthong. 'Erwägt man, dass die angeführten Formen—mit einer einzigen unerheblichen Ausnahme—sich alle nur in dem zweiten Teil des Beówulfs finden, wo auch die zahlreichen ió statt eó vorkommen, so wird man der Annahme, dass die Cottonhandschrift auf ein kentisches Manuskript zurückgehe, eine gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit nicht absprechen können.'[1] But it is probable, ten Brink hastens to add, 'dass das kentische Manuskript nicht die unmittelbare Vorlage der Cottonhandschrift bildete, sondern dass letztere zunächst auf einer älteren westsächsischen Handschrift beruhte'.[2] And finally, the following paragraph begins with the sentence: 'Die Urhandschrift unseres Beówulfs war aber jedesfalls wohl eine mercische.' Mercian, West-Saxon, Kentish, three dialects in all, are thus summoned to the aid of ten Brink's theory. A theory requiring such support, and meeting with such objections as follow, can scarcely be established. Significant indeed is the concluding statement of this notable chapter: 'Man möge von den in diesem Kapitel angestellten Untersuchungen halten was man wolle'—a sentence which the presumptuous critic of a ten Brink eagerly seizes upon and cites, rather for self-justification than for unbecoming ridicule.

To the theory of ten Brink, as outlined above, two objections may be raised. In the first place, it is based upon too weak a foundation, the evidence of the *Judith* fragment being insignificant in comparison with the evidence of the three prose tracts; and, in the second place, it rejects a simple, common-sense explanation only to accept a complex solution

[1] *Beowulf: Q. u. Forsch.*, lxii, p. 240. Cf. P. G. Thomas, *Mod. Lang. Review*, i. 207.

[2] Ib., p. 241.

which is by no means entirely satisfactory. Additional objections, moreover, which on no account may be dismissed as negligible, are offered by the scribal usages in the text of *Beowulf* itself. These, in part at least, will presently be analysed.

Before proceeding to this analysis, however, it seems advisable somewhat to elaborate our objection to ten Brink's use of the *Judith* fragment in his estimation of the *Beowulf* scribes. In the first place, the total absence of *io-* spellings from the 350 lines of *Judith* is not necessarily indicative, as ten Brink claims, of careful scribal transcription. In fact, it is not at all unreasonable in such an instance as this to assume an elimination of all original *io-* spellings, if any there were, by a scribe to whom the *eo-* forms were the norm. This, indeed, is precisely the assumption made by ten Brink to account for the relatively rare occurrence of *io-* forms in the first portion of *Beowulf*. At all events, it is no more reasonable to come to one of these two conclusions, merely from the absence of a particular spelling, than to the other. Taken together with the scribal peculiarities of the second part of *Beowulf*, it may, however, be urged, ten Brink's interpretation of the *Judith* spellings is quite acceptable. Indeed, were there no further textual comparison possible, his theory might have remained unchallenged. It so happens, however, that precisely those conditions which ten Brink advances in support of the accuracy of the second *Beowulf* scribe, are duplicated in the work of scribe number one. The *Christophorus* fragment, copied, it will be remembered, by him who transcribed the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf*, is, like *Judith*, characterized by the total absence of *io-* forms. Obviously, then, any argument in favour of the accuracy of the second scribe which ten Brink develops from the consistent use of *eo-* spellings in *Judith*, may with equal propriety be derived from the evidence of the *Christophorus* fragment in support of the accuracy of the first scribe. Such being the case, it is difficult to see how ten Brink's long-accepted deduction can, with no further corroboration, remain undisputed. The *Judith* evidence alone is certainly insufficient to establish the relative accuracy of the two scribes.

In the discussion which is to follow of the varying dialectal

characteristics of our three texts,[1] still further indication of the comparative reliability of the two scribes will be arrived at by analysis of materials unused by ten Brink. If, however, our evidence be now limited to such as ten Brink himself might have used—such, that is, which the text of *Beowulf* itself provides—the conclusions will again be favourable to the contention herein sustained. The usage of the two *Beowulf* scribes in regard to the *io-* spellings, presented below for the sake of clearness in tabular form, was apparently unworthy of detailed analysis in ten Brink's opinion. Denoting by A, as is customary, that part of *Beowulf* which is preserved in the handwriting of the first scribe (ll. 1–1939), and by B the remainder of the text, we find the number of times by actual count that an *eo-* or an *io-* spelling occurs in either division is as follows:

	ēo	ĕo	*Total* eo	Io	Ĭo	*Total* io
A	479	329	808	5	6	11
B	247	249	496	88	27	115

Three of these totals differ from those given by P. G. Thomas,[2] but, owing to his failure to indicate on what text he based his count, the discrepancies cannot be here accounted for. Inasmuch as the present examination is concerned solely with the usages of the scribes themselves, as shown by their own handwriting, our count is made from the autotypes of Zupitza, and designedly avoids the emendations of various editors.

From this table several conclusions may be drawn. The most apparent fact is the well-known infrequency of the *io-* forms in A, and their relatively extensive use in B. Of this there can be, of course, not the slightest doubt; nor does this in any material degree affect the bearing of the figures on our argument. What we would demonstrate is not that A and

[1] Cf. pp. xxxix ff.

[2] *Mod. Lang. Review*, i. 203: '... up to the point where the first hand ceases to appear ... there are but 11 examples of Ĭo as against 786 of ĕo. From this point to the end ... there are 117 examples of Ĭo as against 482 of ĕo. The total number of ĕo-forms in *Bēowulf* is thus 1268, of Ĭo 128.' Prof. Klaeber tells me his count tallies with that in the above table.

B show no characteristic differences, but that these differences, in view of the figures given, cannot be used in support of ten Brink's contention. The eleven instances of *io-* forms in A are the following:[1] *scionon*, 303; *hīo*, 455, 623; *gewiȣfu*, 697; *wundorsīona*, 995; *friodȣuwǣre*, 1096; *hiora*, 1166; *giogoð*, 1190; *iogoþe*, 1674; *nīowan*, 1789; *hīo*, 1929. In an attempt to minimize the importance of these eleven words, ten Brink dismisses[2] the *io-* spelling of *giogoð* as 'diakritisches Zeichen nach einem Palatal und vor *o*'; and maintains that *friodȣuwǣre* 'beweist natürlich nichts, da hier *i* und nicht *e* zu Grunde liegt'.[3] Inasmuch, however, as the spelling *geogoþ* occurs six times in A and once (2512) in B; and as various forms of *freoþu* are written with *eo* three times in A (188, 522, 1707) and twice (1942, 2959) in B; it is apparent that for our present purpose the words must be taken precisely as they come, with the scribes alone responsible for their spellings. Eleven, then, is the number of times the first scribe must be held accountable for *io-* forms, whether he copied them accurately from his original, whether lapsing occasionally into his accustomed manner he carelessly inserted them, or whether his orthography is due to a combination of these two possibilities. To no one cause can definitely be attributed either these eleven *io-* forms in A or the hundred and fifteen in B. It is only by corroborative evidence that a prejudice can be established in favour of one cause or another. If, as ten Brink would have us believe, the scribe of B can be shown on other grounds to be more reliable than his predecessor, then the presumption that the *io-* forms are not 'vom zweiten Schreiber in den Text eingeführt' may reasonably be made.

Such proof, however, is not forthcoming. The evidence, indeed, seems all to point the other way. The proportion of *eo-* forms, for instance, in both A and B is against ten Brink's

[1] Line references, throughout this discussion, are given as in Cook's *Concordance to Beowulf*.

[2] *Beowulf, Untersuchungen*, p. 238, note 1.

[3] Sievers, likewise (*Ztschr. f. deutsche Phil.* xxi, 358), refers *gewiȣfu* —'bei dem ersten schreiber, der *io* nur als *u*-umlaut von *i*, nicht auch von *e* kennt'—to *gewif*. Here, however, as shown by the presence of *geogoþ* and *freoþu*, the question is one, not of phonology, but simply of scribal usage.

contention. In A there are 1,939 lines, containing 808 *eo*-forms—something less than 42 per cent. The proportion of *eo*- forms in the 1,243 lines of B is practically the same—a little over 39 per cent. This being the case, does it not seem less sound to credit B with fidelity to an original in which *io*-forms were the norm than to attribute the *io*- spellings, in large part at least, to the scribe's own orthographic idiosyncrasy? That this characteristic should disappear in *Judith* is no insuperable difficulty. The absence of *io*- forms from this fragment may, as already pointed out, indicate either extremely careless reduction of all spellings to the scribal norm, or, on the other hand, it may be due to exactitude of transcription of an unusual order. The latter may quite possibly be the case. In *Beowulf*, it might be suggested, the second scribe was merely finishing up another man's work, and may well have been careless about it; while in *Judith*, a poem to be entirely transcribed by him, he may equally well have determined to proceed with all the care that good craftsmanship demands.[1]

[1] In *Mod. Lang. Notes*, v. 44, Davidson tries to establish the inaccuracy of the scribe in both *Beowulf* B and *Judith*. His argument in opposition to ten Brink, based, as it is, on the scribe's use of *þ* and *ð*, is by no means so cogent as the analysis of the *eo*- and *io*-forms, but is given here as of supplementary value. The second scribe, he claims, is inaccurate not only in his insertion of *io*- forms into *Beowulf* B, but also in his reduction of nearly every *þ* to *ð*. The word *siþþan*, for instance, variously spelt in A, occurs eighteen times in B, where it is invariably written *syððan*. Furthermore, says Davidson, 'An examination of Cook's edition of "Judith" . . . fails to reveal a single final *þ* and but one medial *—óþre* 109—in the 350 lines'. 'That this evident levelling of *þ* and *ð* to *ð* in B is the work of the scribe and not due to original differences in the text is . . . reasonably certain. . . . Indeed, the use of medial and final *þ* in B is so infrequent and of such a nature that it impresses one as an oversight in the copying of a manuscript in which *þ* was present.'

In *Quellen und Forschungen*, lxxi, 103, this usage of *ð* is noted by T. G. Foster, who unhesitatingly accepts ten Brink's theory; but the accuracy of the second scribe is rendered questionable by the 'remarkable' 'mixture of forms' which Foster himself cites from *Judith*.

Before ten Brink had advanced his theory, Hornburg had said of the second scribe (*Archiv f. n. Sprachen*, lxxii, 384): 'Eigentümlich ist demselben die ziemlich konsequente Setzung des io für eo und ió für eó; eigentümlich ist ihm ferner die Form telge für talige v. 2068, madelade [MS. maþelade] v. 2426, morna v. 2451, siex v. 2905, u.s.w. Wir sehen aus diesen Be-

Less speculative deductions than this, however, may be made from the internal evidence of the last 1,243 lines of *Beowulf*. If, with ten Brink, we choose not to question the accuracy of the second scribe, and if, likewise with him, we postulate an original manuscript characterized by *io*- spellings, how then are we to account both for the numerous instances in B where *eo*- and *io*- forms of the same word occur side by side, with the former spelling often predominant, and for those cases where *eo* is used exclusively? Assuredly it is not to scribal accuracy that so uncertain a usage may be attributed. The transcriber who writes three *io*- and fifteen *eo*- spellings of the common word *beorh*, in copying a manuscript in which the *io*- form was used, has little claim to be recognized as accurate. Throughout his text, as the following table will show, our scribe is guilty of just such uncertainties of spelling as are seen in the case of *beorh*. For purposes of condensation, compounds are indicated in our table by a hyphen either before or after the part of the word under consideration; and, where the citations would be too numerous, only the number of occurrences is recorded.

eo- forms in B.	Line.	Total.	*io*- forms in B.	Line.	Total.
beorg(e)(es)	3164	15	biorges	3066	3
	2529		biorgas	2272	
	2546				
	2559				
	2842				
	3143				
	2304				
	2322				
	2524				
	2580				
	2755				
beorh	2241		biorh	2807	
	2299				
	3097				
-beorh	2213				

merkungen dass sich der zweite Abschreiber mit einer gewissen Selbständigkeit bewegt. Daraus folgt, dass er Verfasser etlicher Abschnitte im Gedichte sein *kann*.'

eo- forms in B.	Line.	Total.	*io*- forms in B.	Line.	Total.
Bēowulf(e)(es)	2510	3	Bıowulf(e)(es)		14
	2207				
	1971				
Ecgþēowes	5 ×	5	Ecgþıo(w)es		2
Eofores	2486	1	Iofore	2992	2
				2997	
eom	2527	1			
eorl	16 ×	23			
eorl-	7 ×				
eorþ-	20 ×	20			
ēow(ic) (&c.)	7 ×	7			
fēond-	4 ×	4	fıonda	2671	1
fēores(um)	2 ×	22			
feorh-	19 ×				
-fēore	2664				
frēond-	2393	3			
	2377				
	2069				
freoþu-	1942	2	frioþu-	2282	1
	2959				
-bēodan	3110	1	bıodan	2898	1
-ēode(on)	8 ×	8	-ıode	2200	1
-hēold	16 ×	16	hıold	1954	1
geogoþ	2512	2	giogueđe	2113	2
geogoþ-	2664		giogođe	2426	
gēomor	2100	8	gıomor	3150	4
	2419				
	2632				
gēomor-	3 ×		gıomor-	2267	
-gēomor	2239		-gıomor-	2408	
	2950			2894	
geond	3 ×	5	giond-	2771	1
geond-	2017				
	3087				
gēong	2019	3	gıong	2214	3
	2756			2409	
	3125			2715	
geong	10 ×	10	giong	2446	1
			hio	8 ×	8
			hiora	2599	1
heoro-	2720	1	hioro-	2358	3
				2539	
				2781	
-dēor	2107	3	dıor	2090	2
	2183		-dıor	3111	
	3169				

eo- forms in B.	Line.	Total.	*io*- forms in B.	Line.	Total.
lēod-	36 ×	36			
lēof-	16 ×	17			
-lēofe	2863				
menigeo	2143	1			
nēos(i)an	2074	1	nīos(i)an	2366	5
				2388	
				2671	
				3045	
			nīosaþ	2486	
Ongenþēo(w)(es)	3 ×	3	Ongenþīo(w)es	5 ×	5
sēoc	2254	3	-sīocne	2787	2
	2740		-sīocum	2754	
	2904				
Swēona	2472	4	Swīo-	2383	2
	2958			2495	
	3001				
Swēo-	2922				
þēod (&c.)	7 ×	9	þīod	2219	2
-þēode	2204		þīod-	2579	
	2922				
þēoden (&c.)	17 ×	17	þīoden	3 ×	3
beorn (&c.)	2121	5	biorn	2559	2
	2148		biorna	2404	
	2220				
	2260				
	2433				
bēore	2041	1	bīor-	2635	1
dēop	2549	1	dīope	3069	1
dēore	2236	2	dīore	1949	1
	2254				
-drēorigne	2720	1	-drīore	2693	1
-sweord-	19 ×	19			
geofum	1958	2	giofan (inf.)	2972	1
-geofa	2900				
sēo	3 ×	3	sīo	16 ×	16
þrēo	2298	1	þrīo	2174	1

The capricious usage shown by our table is by no means confined to a variation between *eo*- and *io*- forms. The scribe's accuracy is such, for example, that, after writing *mergen* twice (2103, 2124), he can vary his forms at will as follows: *morna*, 2450; *morgne*, 2484; *morgenlongne*, 2894; mergenne, 2939; *morgenceald*, 3022. Similarly, to give but one more out of many possible examples, and to cite a word certainly familiar

to any scribe, *meaht(e)(on)*, occurring fifteen times in B, is six times spelt *mihte(on)*. Few instances indeed can be noted in B where scribal accuracy is manifested by a consistent use of one spelling.* Of *io-* forms occurring exclusively and more than once in B, only the words *hīo* (8 times), *bīo(þ)* (2063, 2747), and *Hior(o)te* (1990, 2099) may be found.[1]

In exoneration of the scribe whose accuracy is here called in question, it may perhaps be urged that the citations just given are at widely separated intervals in the text, and that no scribe, however careful, can in such instances be expected to spell with a modern uniformity. Such an expectation, admittedly, could be evidence only of unfamiliarity with MSS. and their orthographic irregularities. It is, however, not at all unreasonable to expect that a scribe who, as in the present instance, is credited with faithful transcription of an original characterized by *io-* forms, should give greater evidence of accuracy than can be deduced from the above table. At the very least, it would seem fair to demand, so careful a scribe as ten Brink presents for our consideration should be consistent in his usage within the individual lines. If, in copying a text with *io-* spellings, he carefully preserve one correct form, certainly his reliability is not established by his failure in the selfsame line of verse to preserve another similarly correct form. Verse 2258, for instance—geswylce seo herepad sio æt hilde gebad—is but one out of thirty examples in B[2] of both *io-* and *eo-* forms within a single line. Furthermore, the instances where *io-* and *eo-* forms occur so closely as in two consecutive lines of B, is no less than forty-seven—a singularly large number for a scribe whose preservation of original *io-* spellings is alleged as his chief characteristic.

If yet further evidence be required, the capricious interchange of *io* and *eo* in the spelling of proper nouns in B may be cited. The first occurrence of the hero's name in the hand-

[1] Consistent use of *io-* spellings is indicative of accuracy only when the scribe's original is assumed, as by ten Brink, to be one in which *io-* forms predominate.

[2] Cf. ll. 1946, 1987, 2018, 2127, 2174, 2219, 2336, 2367, 2408, 2425, 2486, 2559, 2599, 2663, 2681, 2693, 2710, 2842, 2883, 2892, 2913, 2931, 2951, 2961, 2972, 2999, 3142, 3150, 3169.

writing of the second scribe is at line 1971, where it is spelled *Beowulfes*. A few lines farther on, on the verso of the same folio, the spelling *Biowulf* occurs twice, lines 1987 and 1999. These are followed, line 2194, by another *io-* form, *Biowulfes*; and this, at so short an interval as thirteen lines, by the *eo-* form, *Beowulfe* (2207). The four subsequent spellings of the name (ll. 2324, 2359, 2381, 2425) are all written with *io*; then, at line 2510, comes the other form, *Beowulf*, after which the *io-* spelling is used, seven times, to the end. The same uncertainty as to form is shown by the scribe in his spelling of other proper nouns. The following three examples, given in the order of their appearance in the text, sufficiently illustrate this:

1999 Ecgđioes	1968 Ongenþeoes	2383 Swiorice
2177 Ecgđeowes	2387 Ongenđioes	2472 Sweonа
2367 Ecgđeowes	2475 Ongenđeowes	2495 Swiorice
2398 Ecgđiowes	2486 Ongenþeow	2922 Sweoþeode
2425 Ecgđeowes	2924 Ongenđio	2958 Sweona
2587 Ecgđeowes	2951 Ongenþio	3001 Sweona
	2961 Ongenđiow	
	2986 Ongenđio	

Thus, from the evidence of the text itself, it is seen that a careful transcription of an original MS. characterized by *io-* spellings can hardly be attributed to the second *Beowulf* scribe. *If*, indeed, such an original lay before him, the scribe's text is inaccurately copied. If, however, as we are inclined to believe, the prototype of our *Beowulf* text was not one in which *io-* spellings were predominant, then to the second scribe's orthographic prejudices must the *io-* forms in B be referred. This, the less involved and most natural explanation, must, we submit, in view of the evidence here presented, supersede the hypothesis offered by ten Brink.

In one point, however, ten Brink's position is undeniably sound, and that point is that the Cotton MS. Vitellius A xv is not the original *Beowulf* text, but a transcription of an earlier copy. This is shown, if by nothing else, by the dissimilarity of the four pieces in the hand of the first *Beowulf* scribe. Obviously, when two texts such as the *St. Christopher* fragment and *Alexander's Letter* are markedly different in linguistic

features, and are written by a single scribe, that scribe is not composing but simply copying. And the improbability of the scribe's having copied out three pieces and then having proceeded to write an epic of his own, is so great as to be unworthy of serious consideration. That there existed an earlier copy of *Beowulf* than that in the Cotton MS. may, therefore, be unhesitatingly accepted.

That this copy, however, was one in which *io-* spellings were consistently used, has yet to be demonstrated. In fact, according to Möller,[1] ten Brink's position in regard to this point is entirely wrong. From an analysis of the use of *o* and *a* before nasals, supplemented by other linguistic considerations, Möller arrives at the conclusion that lines 1945–3183 of *Beowulf* are quite independent in origin from the preceding verses. This conclusion, owing to the type of data on which it is founded, cannot be accepted and made use of without a certain degree of caution; nor can that particular point of the epic where, according to Möller, a junction of parts has apparently been effected, be definitely located at a specific verse. Möller's criticism of ten Brink, sicklied o'er, as it is, with a determined but unconvincing attempt to establish the originally strophic form of the *Beowulf* epic, is valuable, not so much for its advocacy of the *Strophentheorie*, as for the support it gives to ten Brink's hypothesis that *Beowulf* is a *Gesammtredaction* made from two distinct versions of the *Beowulf* story. Accepting this part of the theory, Möller challenges ten Brink's conclusions, and pronounces the assumption of a Kentish redaction of *Beowulf* to be as unnecessary as failure to attribute the *io-* forms to the second scribe is unreasonable. The arbitrariness with which division of the epic is necessarily made in an investigation of this kind, together with the limitations inherent in the method, lessen to some extent the significance of the conclusions. The results of Möller's analysis are none the less of value; and, if taken for what they are worth, are of no little interest in the controversy as to the

[1] *Englische Studien*, xiii. 314. Cf. T. G. Foster, *Quellen und Forschungen*, lxxi, 51 ff. Foster's dismissal of Möller's conclusion on the ground of 'unsettled orthography' is an unwarrantable evasion of the argument.

relative reliability of the scribes of *Beowulf*. The lines 1945–3183, set apart by Möller as of independent origin, are, it will be observed, curiously coincident with the transcription made by the second scribe. Five lines only from the preceding portion of the poem are in his hand. The practical identity, fortuitous no doubt, of *Beowulf* B and Möller's final independent section, has its own significance—particularly when considered in conjunction with his theory as to the component parts of the epic. When these were put together, Möller's evidence would seem to show, to form the *Gesammtredaction*—the basis, apparently, of the surviving text—the characteristics of the originally independent parts were largely preserved. Thus, from line 1943 to the end, certain peculiarities, such as the frequently occurring *io-* diphthong, mark the text. From this fact, however, if Möller's conclusions have any weight, it is impossible to establish anything at all concerning the preceding lines of the poem. Neither the character of the original text of lines 1–1944 nor the nature of the first *Beowulf* scribe's transcription can be judged in the light of data found in the second portion. Ten Brink's assumption, accordingly, of an *io-* original unfaithfully copied by the first scribe, is, for this further reason, seen to be untenable. For the second scribe, and for him only, an *io-* original might with some justification be predicated. Möller's deductions, however, eliminate any resultant estimation of the characteristics of scribe number one.

Furthermore, that the original of our sole remaining copy of *Beowulf* was, as ten Brink claims, but one of several earlier copies in various dialects, seems again, in the light of Möller's examination, a needless hypothesis.[1] Möller, dating both the *Gesammtredaction* and the two versions from which it was made in the tenth century, practically eliminates the possibility that still other later copies served as originals from which the two *Beowulf* scribes made their transcription. Ten Brink's assumption of more than one such original was, moreover, necessitated by his faith—now seen to have been

[1] This statement, of course, is not intended to rule out an Anglian copy.

unjustified—in the accuracy of the second scribe. From the evidence already presented, that to the scribe himself rather than to a hypothetical original must be attributed those characteristics of *Beowulf* B which led ten Brink into his complicated theory, it is clear that postulation of a Kentish *Beowulf*-version is no longer satisfactory. This, from the preceding argument; this, too, from Möller's investigation. The two conclusions corroborate each other. Between the *Gesammtredaction*, then, and the version in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, there is no ground to assume any intermediate copies.

Summing up the evidence of the preceding pages, we can come to but one conclusion. The scribe of A gives conclusive textual proof of his accuracy. The second scribe, on more than one ground, gives equally certain proof of his unreliability. The evidence of scribal accuracy drawn from *Judith* is counteracted by the opposing evidence of the *Christophorus* fragment. In the place of an hypothesis so complex as to compel immediate scepticism can be substituted a simple, straightforward, common-sense explanation. In view of all these points, that judgement which ten Brink passed upon the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* must necessarily be abandoned; and, of the two portions of the ancient epic, that part which is written in the hand of the initial scribe must indeed be considered the more faithful reproduction of the original copy.

II

The unique Anglo-Saxon version of *Alexander's Letter to Aristotle*, found in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, has already been twice edited. The first of these two editions was brought out in 1861 by T. Oswald Cockayne, in his *Narratiunculae anglice conscriptae*. The second edition, by W. M. Baskervill, was a Leipzig University doctoral dissertation of 1881, printed the same year in *Anglia*, vol. iv. Baskervill based his edition upon a collation made by R. W. Wülcker, having, as his work shows,[1]

[1] Had he seen the MS. he would never have questioned Holder's collation of f. 116 b (113 b), l. 1; nor would he have written of 'oft oncyrred' [f. 120 a (117 a), l. 2] 'I suppose it is so in the MS.' See also Wülcker's prefatory note, *Anglia*, iv. 139.

never examined the MS. for himself. The unreliability of such an edition is obvious. A *Beowulf* so edited is, from a scholarly point of view, unthinkable; and what is required of an editor of the *Beowulf* MS. is certainly to be expected of him who edits the equally mutilated MS. of *Alexander's Letter*. Previous to the appearance of Baskervill's work, Holder had published[1] his collation of the MS. with Cockayne's edition. No other effort to better the text has come to our notice. A new edition of *Alexander's Letter* promised[2] by Wülcker for the second volume of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa* has failed to appear.

The study of *Alexander's Letter*, in fact, has been largely confined to its earlier Latin form. The relation of the Old English to this and other earlier versions is best made clear by following the popular letter to its source. All the fabulous accounts of Alexander the Great may be ultimately traced to an early Greek work by an unknown author, commonly called Pseudo-Callisthenes. This work—the oldest remaining Greek example of which is found in a MS. of the eleventh century at Paris[3]—is, according to Zacher,[4] an Alexandrian production of approximately A. D. 200. Early in the fourth century—certainly before the appearance about the year 340 of the *Itinerarium Alexandri*[5]—it was translated into Latin by Julius Valerius.[6] An abridgement of this translation, usually referred to as the *Julius Valerius Epitome*, became, apparently, the most popular source of the Alexander legend. The earliest of the numerous MSS. in which it occurs, Lat. Vossii Q 20 at Leyden, is dated by Zacher in the ninth century. Between *Julius Valerius* and the *Epitome*, moreover, there appears to have been an intermediate abridgement, the only surviving example of which is a twelfth-century copy in MS. 82 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.[7] Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the long letter of

[1] *Anglia*, i, 507.

[2] Ib., foot-note 2.

[3] No. 1711, Bibl. Nat.

[4] *Ps.-Call.*, p. 102. Ausfeld assigns it in its original form to 200 B. C.

[5] 'Julius Valerius ist unverkennbar als Quelle benutzt im Itinerarium Alexandri.' Zacher, *Ps.-Call.*, p. 102.

[6] Later there appeared both an Armenian and a Syriac translation.

[7] K. Boysen, *Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie*, 1884, col. 334: 'Über das Verhältnis der im Oxon.

Alexander to Aristotle in *Julius Valerius*, book iii, chap. 17, is reduced in both these abridgements to the following sentence: 'Ille autem, rebus ordinatis, omnem Indiam peragravit, laboriosum nimis pro aquarum inopia et serpentium locorumque asperitate subiens iter, *ut in epistola, quam Aristoteli praeceptori suo misit, cognoscere fas est.*'[1] From this passage it is obvious that, before the *Epitome* had been written, Alexander's letter had been extracted either from *Pseudo-Callisthenes* or from *Julius Valerius*, and had circulated as a separate work complete in itself.[2]

With this isolated letter we are here most concerned. It corresponds, remarkably enough, neither with any Greek version now extant nor with the letter as given by Julius Valerius. 'Cette lettre', says Favre,[3] 'est un digne pendant de celle qu'on trouve sur le même sujet dans J. Valerius; quelques-unes des merveilles que la première raconte se rencontrent dans la seconde, mais sur beaucoup des choses elles n'ont point de rapport, et les phrases sont absolument différentes. Cet écrit paraît avoir été fabriqué dans le neuvième siècle; on le trouve dans des manuscrits du onzième;[4] il est cité dans le Catalogue de la bibliothèque de Bobbio,

überlieferten Form zur Epitome bemerkt Volkmann, p. 12 [Festschr. f. Karl Peter]: "efficitur, opusculum quod est in libro Oxoniensi multo ante epitomam esse compositum." Muss man aber nicht geradezu sagen, dass die bisher bekannte verbreitete Epitome nun nicht mehr als direkte Verkürzung des Originals zu betrachten sei, sondern der Cod. Oxon. oder vielmehr der Text, den dieser Codex repräsentiert, eine Mittelstufe zur Epitome war? Denn wie erklärt sich sonst die wörtliche Übereinstimmung zwischen Epitome und Cod. Oxon. und die grössere Vollständigkeit des letzteren an einzelnen Stellen?'

Paul Meyer, *Alex. le Grand dans la Litt. française du moyen âge*, t. ii, pp. 21 ff.: 'On peut donc considérer comme établi que l'*epitome*, avant de parvenir à l'état où nous le possédons dans un si grand nombre de mss., a d'abord passé par un état intermédiaire que représente seul jusqu'à présent le ms. de Corpus.'

For discussion of this point of view cf. G. G. Cillié, *De Iulii Valerii epitoma Oxoniensi*, p. ix.

[1] Zacher, *Julii Valerii Epitome*, p. 55. The italics, of course, are not in the MS. MS. C.C.C. 82 reads: 'Post haec autem ordinatis rebus,' &c.

[2] Cf. Zacher, *Ps.-Call.*, p. 106, and Meyer, *Alex. le Gr. dans la Litt. française*, p. 27.

[3] *Mélanges d'Histoire littéraire*, tome ii, p. 81.

[4] 'Ou même avant,' Favre rightly adds in a foot-note, 'puisqu'on le

qui a été rédigé au dixième siècle, et dans le siècle suivant Jean Tzetzès semble y faire allusion, en mettant Alexandre au rang des auteurs qui écrivirent des récits fabuleux.' That the letter existed independently by the ninth century is certain; for in that century was written the earliest known MS. of the *Epitome*, in which the independent circulation of the letter is plainly implied. Less certain, but quite probable, is its separate existence at a still earlier but undetermined date. The intermediate form of the twelfth-century MS., C.C.C. 82, between *Julius Valerius* and the *Epitome*, points to an original written before the final abridgement had been made. This original, if MS. C.C.C. 82 be a faithful reproduction of it, implies, as has been shown, the pre-existence of an independently circulated letter of Alexander. How great an interval of time elapsed between the intermediate abridgement and the *Epitome*, is, however, a purely conjectural matter; so that, as far as this evidence goes, the date of the independent Latin version of *Alexander's Letter* can be stated with certainty only as 'ninth century or earlier'.

A comparison, however, of the *Pseudo-Callisthenes* text with the several translations, Latin, Armenian, and Syriac, indicates the existence of an independent *Greek* version at a much earlier date. Pfister, who makes this comparison, comes to the conclusion 'dass schon in griechischer Sprache mehrere Rezensionen dieser Epistula Alexandri ad Aristotelem de mirabilibus Indiae existierten'.[1] Hilka, in sharing this opinion, is still more definite. 'Schon vor des letzteren Redaktion (um 300 n. Chr.)', he says,[2] 'muss der griechische Brief in einer doppelten Form vorgelegen haben, wie die auffällige Zusammenschweissung bei Pseud. und Val. beweist.' 'Es steht jetzt fest, dass dieser Brief zu den ältesten Bestandteilen der Alexandersage gehört und jedenfalls ursprünglich in selbständiger Form aufgetreten ist, unabhängig von Pseudokallisthenes, wo er später als dürftiger Auszug . . . seine Stelle gefunden hat.' This much may safely be said of the Greek version. The

trouve déjà cité dans Freculfe (*Chronic.* t. i, lib. iv, cap. 23), auteur du neuvième siècle.'

[1] *Kleine Texte zum Alexanderroman*, p. x.

[2] *Zur Alexandersage*, p. i.

independent Latin version, however—though quite possibly, as Hilka maintains,[1] a product of the fifth or sixth century—must, until further proof be adduced, be assigned to the date already given, 'ninth century or earlier'.

The popularity of this letter, judging by the large number of MSS. in which it is preserved, was very great. Joined, ordinarily, to the *Epitome*, it contributed in no small measure to the success of that abridgement. The text of the latter is, in nearly all these MSS., substantially the same, the variant readings being due chiefly to differences of detail. In the Königliche Bibliothek at Bamberg, however, is a codex (E. III. 14) which represents a totally different, and apparently a much later, family of Alexander MSS.[2] The Bamberg MS. has been twice edited, once by B. Kübler in *Romanische Forschungen*, vi, pp. 203 ff., and again by F. Pfister in *Sammlung vulgärlateinischer Texte*, 4, under the title *Kleine Texte zum Alexanderroman*. Its relation to the other MS. family is clearly shown in Pfister's preface. In his discussion of Alexander's Letter he says:[3] 'Es sind uns zwei lateinische Versionen dieser Epistula erhalten, eine ältere, . . . überliefert in sehr vielen Hss., die ihrerseits wieder mannigfach von einander abweichen, und eine jüngere, die der Bamberger Codex enthält. Beide Fassungen, die in keinem gegenseitigen Abhängigkeitsverhältnis stehen, weisen auf ein gemeinsames, nicht mehr vorhandenes, griechisches Original hin, von dem sie ziemlich getreue Übersetzungen sind. Ein Vergleich dieses aus beiden Rezensionen zu erschliessenden griechischen Briefes mit Ps-Kall III. 17 ergibt, dass auch diese beiden griechischen Stücke in irgendeinem Verhältnis zu einander stehen, wohl in der Weise, dass beide mittelbar auf dasselbe griechische Original zurückgehen.'

The older of these two versions (referred to hereafter as *Epistola Alexandri*) is, in one of its forms, the original from which our Anglo-Saxon translation was made. In one of its forms, we note; for, as is but natural where the MS. copies are numerous, the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. group themselves into

[1] *Zur Alexandersage*, p. ii.

[2] This MS. family is also represented by MS. Monacensis 23,489.

[3] *Kleine Texte zum Alex.-roman* p. ix.

closely related families. A study of the interrelationship of these MSS.—a study which ought certainly to be made, with the purpose of establishing the Latin text—is beyond the scope of this Introduction. Here there is but space for a list of the widely scattered *Epistola Alexandri* MSS., from which are to be selected those that most nearly represent the original of our unique Anglo-Saxon version. The list, quite possibly, is incomplete. The present inaccessibility of certain MS. collections, and the lack in some instances of available catalogues, must account for such omissions, if any, as may have been made. Those MSS. of which no use has hitherto been made by editors of the *Epistola Alexandri* are marked with an asterisk :

London :	
Brit. Mus., *Harl. 2682	*c.* 1000
Roy. 13 A I	late 11th cent.
Roy. 15 C VI	12th cent.
Roy. 12 C IV	12th cent.
Cott. Nero D VIII	late 12th cent.
*Sloane 1619	early 13th cent.
*Sloane 1785	13th cent.
Roy. 13 A V	14th cent.
*Cott. Galba E XI	14th cent.
*Arundel 242	15th cent.
*Harl. 5054	late 15th cent.
Oxford :	
Bodleian, *Laud. Misc. 247	12th cent.
*Douce 299	*c.* 1400
*Lincoln Coll. No. 96	12th cent.
*C.C.C. No. 82	12th cent.
*No. 86	14th cent.
*No. 112	15th cent.
Cambridge :	
*Univ. Library 2434	12th cent.
*2040	late 13th cent.
*583	15th cent.
*1985	15th cent.
*Trinity Coll. 1335	13th cent.
*Pembroke Coll. 258	13th cent.
*Gonv. and Caius 177	13th cent.
*C.C.C. 370	14th cent.
*59	14th cent.
*St. John's Coll. 184	14th cent.
*98	15th cent.
*Peterhouse 269	15th cent.

Eton: *No. 133	early 13th cent.
Dublin: *Trinity College 229	13th cent.
Leyden:	
Lat. Vossii Q 20	9th cent.
Q 29	10th cent.
Lat. Bibl. Publ. 20	12th cent.
Paris:	
Bibl. Nat., 6831	10th cent.
8518	10th cent.
Nouv. acq. lat. 310	12th cent.
5062	12th cent.
17569	12th cent.
4877	13th cent.
8519	13th cent.
4880	14th cent.
*Bibl. Mazarine 780 (1178)	A.D. 1400
Montpellier:	
Fac. de Médecine 384	12th cent.
H. 31	13th cent.
Wolfenbüttel: Herzogl. Bibl. Aug. 56. 16. 8	10th cent.
Vienna:	
*323 (H. p. 1092)[1]	12th cent.
150 (U. 863)[2]	13th cent.
*2432 (Hoh. Q. 26)[3]	14th cent.
Munich:	
*11319 (Polling. 19)	13th cent.
*14632 (Em. G. 16)	13th cent.
Brussels: *Bibl. Reg. 5354–61	11th cent.
Venice: *L. X, CXCVIII[4]	12th cent.
Rome: Vatican, *408 (CDXCVIII)[5]	13th cent.
Einsiedeln: *357	13th cent.
Escurial: *Q. I. 18	14th cent.
Prague: *III. C. 14 (Y. III. 2. n. 58)	14th cent.
Angers: *70 (fragment)	13th cent.
Auxerre: *91	12th cent.
Saint-Omer: *710	late 13th cent.

Of these MSS., few indeed are of earlier date than the Anglo-Saxon version. Contemporaneous with it is MS. Harl. 2682, the earliest *Epistola Alexandri* MS. now in England. This MS., however, is clearly shown by collation not to be the source of the Anglo-Saxon text, which is much closer to

[1] Endlicher's *Catalogue*.

[2] Ib.

[3] *Cat. Acad. Caesareae Vindobonensis.*

[4] Valentinelli's *Catalogue*: Classis XXII, Cod. 101.

[5] *Recensio manuscriptorum Codicum . . . ex . . . Vaticana*, Lipsiae, 1803.

several later MSS. preserved in English libraries, and to Continental MSS. of both earlier and later date. Up to the present, Cockayne is the one editor who has made any use of these MSS. in conjunction with an edition of the Anglo-Saxon version. In his *Narratiunculae* he prints the *Epistola Alexandri* from MS. Cotton Nero D VIII, collating his original with the four Royal MSS. in the British Museum: 13 A I, 15 C VI, 12 C IV, and 13 A V. Why he selected this particular MS. as the basis of his edition cannot easily be seen, unless, indeed, it be that the beautifully written hand of the folio (which, clear as it is, he sometimes misreads) seemed more easily legible than the smaller hands of the other MSS. Certainly MS. Cotton Nero D VIII does not represent the MS. group which furnished the original of the Anglo-Saxon text; for, to give but one reason, it contains a letter from Porrus to Alexander which in MS. Cotton Vitellius A XV and in many of the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. is wanting. This MS. belongs, apparently, to the same family as the twelfth-century Leyden MS., Lat. Bibl. Publ. No. 20,[1] which, as a possible prototype of the Anglo-Saxon version, is inferior to the two earlier MSS. in the same collection.

The *Epistola Alexandri* was widely known not only in MS. but also in printed form. Its earliest appearance in print was at Venice in an octavo edition of 1499. Then, at short intervals, came the following:—Bologna: 1501 and 1516; Paris: (?) 1515 (officina literaria Ioannis Gormontii), 1520, 1537, and 1539; Basle: 1556; Leyden: 1573; Antwerp: 1586; and Giessen: 1706—which, like the Gormont copy, mistakenly claims to be 'ex interpretatione Cornelii Nepotis'. Of these early editions some are not to be neglected in establishing the text. In addition to Cockayne's useful but inadequate work of 1861, there are two modern editions: one, by B. Kübler,[2] from a collation of eight important MSS.; the other, based upon a Montpellier MS., unknown, apparently, to Kübler, by Alphonse Hilka.[3] The number of the starred MSS.

[1] Cf. Kübler, *Julii Valerii Res Gestae Alex.*, p. XXX.

[2] Teubner Series, Leipzig, 1888.

[3] *Zur Alexandersage*, Breslau, 1909. The value of this edition is doubtful, owing to a confusion in its critical apparatus. Cf. Introduction to our Lat. text.

in the above list indicates the amount of editorial work that has yet to be done before anything resembling an authoritative and final text of the *Epistola Alexandri* can be printed. Such a text, however, could not possibly represent the source of the Anglo-Saxon version. The translator probably had but a single MS. before him, or, at most, two or three. His Old English translation, as has already been shown, was the ancestor, the immediate ancestor most probably, of our unique text; so that the Anglo-Saxon version, as we now possess it, being but a copy of a translation, is at least twice removed from the Latin. The particular *Epistola Alexandri* used by the translator, together with his original Anglo-Saxon translation, is apparently lost. That MS., accordingly, which seems most directly descended from the lost prototype, must serve as a substitute for the true original; and that MS., be it added, is not Cotton Nero D VIII.

Nor is it at the moment possible to designate such a substitute. Of the many MSS. examined in the course of this inquiry, no one can be said fully to meet the requirements, and the present inaccessibility of those which have yet to be examined makes exhaustive investigation impossible. Among the available texts, MS. 82 of C.C.C. Oxford seems most worthy of reproduction; first, because its text is superior to that of other MSS., and illustrates the Anglo-Saxon version as adequately as any known variant;[1] secondly, because the unique intermediate position of the Corpus codex between the Julius Valerius translation and the *Epitome* makes it peculiarly important;[2] and, thirdly, because this valuable text has heretofore not been in print. For these reasons only, and not because the MS. is most directly descended from the lost prototype of the Anglo-Saxon version, MS. C.C.C. Oxford 82 is printed here in conjunction with *Alexander's Letter*.

Directing our attention now to the Old English text itself, we find it characterized by certain linguistic features of special

[1] One MS. only—Paris, Nouv. acq. Lat. 310—seems the equal of the Corpus MS. It appears, however, to be no closer to the OE. version.

[2] The Corpus *Ep. Alex.* seems also to be intermediate, in part at least, between the texts of Kübler and Hilka.

interest. These have been thoroughly examined and classified in Braun's *Lautlehre der angelsächsischen Version der 'Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem'*; so that it remains in this Introduction merely to point out in passing a few of the more outstanding peculiarities. The dialect of *Alexander's Letter* is frequently characterized by an Anglian element, such forms occurring as: *nympe*, *rifra*, *semninga*, *strœl*, *þeccelle*, etc. The preposition *in*, an Anglian characteristic,[1] is found side by side with *on* throughout the text. *On* occurs 97 times; *in* (prep.), 75 times, followed by both the dative and accusative cases. In only 23 out of these 75 instances could the use of *in* be ascribed to the influence of the Latin original; so that on the whole it appears to be a question of dialect. By way of comparison, it may here be noted that *on* occurs 51 times in *Wonders of the East*, while in the same piece there are but 5

[1] *In*, of course, is not totally absent from W.S. texts, being found even in Alfred. Its occurrence in W.S. may frequently be attributed either to Latin influence or to an Anglian original from which the W.S. copy was made. Furthermore, W.S. *in* may be a direct descendant from Early W.S. *in*. In the post-Alfredian period, however, W.S. *in* gave place very largely to *on*. At the same time, Anglian scribes—employing *on* both in a W.S. meaning and in a characteristically Anglian sense of *to* or *at* (Germ. *auf*)—preserved *in* for a large variety of expressions. These, for the greater part, differed from the W.S. only in the substitution of *in* for *on*; but in some instances —such as the Anglian use of *in* (= *on*, *upon*, Germ. *auf*) where W.S. employed the more specific prepositions *ofer*, *uppan*—the difference in dialectal usage is marked. Throughout *Alexander's Letter* the Anglian and W.S. types of certain of these prepositional phrases occur side by side. Such, for example, are: *in hwylcere yldo* (f. 112 a, 7), *on yldo* (f. 130 a, 12); *in agustes monþe* (f. 118 b, 11), *on iulius monðe* (f. 109 a, 2), *on maius monðe* (f. 129 a, 18); *in onweald* (f. 108 b, 15), *on onwald* (f. 109 a, 7), *on onweald* (f. 128 a, 18); *in þære sweartan niht* (f. 125 b, 2), *on niht* (f. 111 a, 1); etc. Among the many uses to which Anglian *in* is put, may be mentioned the following, all of which are found in *Alexander's Letter*: followed by the dative to express place in which, place where, time when, time during which, manner, state of being, state of mind; by the accusative to express motion toward a place, place in which, time when, and specification. For a detailed analysis of the Anglian senses of *in* and *on* cf. W. Krohmer, *Altenglisch in und on*. Cf. further: T. Miller, Introduction to *Bede's Ecclesiastical History*, pp. xxxiii ff.; H. M. Beldon, *The Prepositions in, on, to, for, fore, and æt in Anglo-Saxon Prose*; R. Jordan, *Eigentümlichkeiten des anglischen Wortschatzes*, p. 42.

instances of the preposition *in*, 4 of which may be due to the influence of the Latin original. In the plain West-Saxon *Christophorus* fragment, *on* appears 34 times; *in*, not at all. Another point of interest is the use of the genitive plural in *-o*, no less than six examples of which occur in the text: *siðfato*, f. 118 b, l. 11; *earfeðo*, f. 125 a, l. 14; *Medo*, 111 b, l. 3; *ondswaro*, 112 a, l. 13; *trio*, 127 a, l. 19; and *weorðmyndo*, 131 a, l. 12. Of the diphthongs *io* and *eo* there is, as in *Beowulf*, no consistent use. For a MS. with such dialectal characteristics as these, the determination of provenance is a matter of nice judgement. Braun's detailed analysis of the text gives weight to the conclusion he comes to, and in his judgement '. . . werden wir kaum fehlgehen, wenn wir den Entstehungsort unseres Denkmals an der kentischen Grenze suchen. Was die geringe Anzahl anglischer Formen betrifft, die sich in unserem Texte finden, so werden diese wohl von einem Schreiber herrühren, der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war. An eine sächsische Umschrift eines älteren anglischen Originals ist bei der erdrückenden Mehrheit reiner westsächsischer Formen nicht leicht zu denken.'[1]

With this opinion, doubtless, some will be disposed to quarrel. The Anglian quality of the text may well seem too marked to be dismissed as Braun dismisses it. An Anglian original may with some justification be urged for *Alexander's Letter*, especially in view of the fact that an Anglian source, as will be pointed out in a succeeding paragraph, is attributed by Knappe to the *Wonders of the East*. Here, transcribed by a single scribe, we have two texts which for the greater part are West-Saxon in character, but both of which possess certain distinctively Anglian features. The natural conclusion in such a case is obviously to ascribe to the copyist the departures from the West-Saxon norm. If, however, as Braun suggests, the dialectal variations are due solely to a scribe, 'der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war', how is the fact to be accounted for that this same scribe produced the entirely West-Saxon *St. Christopher* fragment without introducing into the text a single Anglian form?

[1] *Lautlehre*, p. 5.

Discrepancies of this kind may, of course, be easily enough reconciled simply by postulating an earlier generation of transcriptions than that from which our scribe made his copy—a critical method which, if it may be thus boldly stated, is far too common even among able scholars, who attempt, despite the paucity of evidence, to solve linguistic problems for which no real solution can be found. The thesis herein sustained—that the accuracy of the first *Beowulf* scribe is, as such things go, unimpeachable—might hold its own even against Braun's supposition of scribal interpolation of Anglian forms, provided merely that we predicate this interpolating scribe as the author of a MS. which served as the original from which the *Beowulf* scribe made his copy. Braun's scribe, then, would have given an Anglian tinge to his transcription of a West-Saxon MS., and the *Beowulf* scribe, being an accurate copyist, would in his turn, of course, accurately have preserved this dialectal peculiarity. Thus can our contention be harmonized with Braun's. Thus, indeed, could almost any such conflicting opinions be reconciled by postulations of sufficient ingenuity. There is, quite certainly, room for speculation in some instances as to earlier copies of texts than those at hand. The existence of MS. families whose genealogy can be clearly established, is indeed a fact which justifies a certain amount of critical conjecture as to MS. originals now lost. But to exercise this right of conjecture in every case where solution is otherwise unattainable or unsatisfactory, and to elaborate upon such conjectural tissue the intricate design of a complicated theory, is to dull criticism, to enervate scholarly methods of attack, and altogether to nullify the real value of employing hypothesis in the few cases where with profit it may cautiously be employed. Here, at any rate, in connexion with *Alexander's Letter*, no postulate of previous copies of the text need be made, and the question asked just prior to this pertinent if long digression remains, accordingly, unanswered. How, we repeat, is the fact to be accounted for that a scribe 'der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war' neglected to introduce into his transcript of the *Life of St. Christopher* a single trace of Anglian orthography? The explanation, it may indeed be held, has not been given by Braun. Assuredly,

it would be reasonable to admit that the Anglian element was already in the texts of *Alexander's Letter* and *Wonders of the East* when they came under the hand of the *Beowulf* scribe, while the *Life of St. Christopher*, as he had it before him, was written in West-Saxon of a very pure type. This view demands no postulate of lost MSS.; it fits in with and strengthens the belief in the accuracy of the scribe; it is simple, straightforward, and clear. It supplies an answer to the objection raised to Braun's theory. It is built up on facts. True, internal evidence alone brings us to this conclusion, and such evidence, again to make mention of Skeat's warning, must be used with caution. Such interpretation of the facts, however, as is here suggested seems well within the bounds of legitimate criticism; and the conclusion that the *Beowulf* scribe is not responsible for the Anglian element in *Alexander's Letter* is submitted as a reasonable corrective of such theories as have hitherto been advanced.

The text of *Alexander's Letter*, whether its dialectal origin be definitely established or not, is of great value, and especially so to the lexicographer. Throughout the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* by Bosworth-Toller, and frequently in Toller's invaluable *Supplement* thereto which has recently been published, important citations are made from the text of *Alexander's Letter* as it was printed by Cockayne. The number of words which occur here only, or which are used in this piece with peculiar meaning or unusual spelling, is relatively great. It is unfortunate that Toller had no better editions at hand from which to make citations for his *Supplement* than Cockayne's and Baskervill's; for, occasionally, as the appendix to the *Supplement* well indicates, the passages he quotes need correction—as, for example, in the case of *exlypsis*, which should read, as in the MS., *eclypsis*. The lexicographic importance of *Alexander's Letter* may best be seen from the following list of words chosen from the text, which for their spelling, their meaning, or their rarity deserve special attention:

acæglod
anæglede
asecgendnis
bylifigeað
cannon (reeds, cane)
cristallisce
of dæle (ex parte mea)
eastþeodum

ealfarena
elpendban
endlefte
epistol (*masc.*)
feohbigenga
feðerfotnieten
flegdon
foeran
forfeallan
gefylde
gegeafede
gehære
gehliuran
gen, genra
geteþed
gewearmigan
gimmisc (*adj.*)
glengista
godmægen
godsprec
godwebwyrhta
gryto
heahcleofa
hio, e; f. (fortune)
hon
horned
hos
hreadwæteru
hreogan
hrifra, rifra
hringwise
ingemong
instyred
irengeloma
lafor
laurisce
leonige (= hleonige)
longsceaft
nædercyn
neahdun
neahea
neahmunt
neahwæter
nerwett
nowþer
oferhleodrian (to exceed)
onhongedon
onlocian
orenum (= ornum, from orne)
palther
rynig
sceawigend (*subst.*)
slit
stanhol
tigrisc
tweondan
þurhborian
unforswyþdum
unmætlic
unretu
widgalnisse

Before leaving the discussion of *Alexander's Letter*, a word or two may not be amiss as to the value of its contents. The letter, of course, is spurious. Historically, as well as geographically, it has obvious shortcomings which make it rather a curiosity than a reliable tract.[1] The chronology presents certain difficulties to the critic who would find in this letter an accurate record of events; and the geography—about which, it was hoped, something helpful might be included in this Introduction—is so fantastic that inquiry leads but to conclusions such as Becker arrived at over a quarter of a century ago. In his *Zur Alexandersage*[2] he says: 'Die geographischen

[1] Cf. Ausfeld, *Der griechische Alexanderroman*, pp. 177 ff.

[2] Königsberg, 1894, p. 20.

Angaben der *Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem* sind ebenso unklar oder noch unklarer als die Erwähnungen im griechischen Briefe des Pseudocallisthenes. In *Phasiace* erkennt man auf den ersten Blick die Stadt Prasiaca des Julius Valerius, jedoch im übrigen kann ausser dem Lande der Serer, dem Gebiete der Bactrianer und den kaspischen Pforten kaum eine Angabe geographisch bestimmt werden, denn selbst der Ausdruck *oceanus* [oceanum] *in Æthiopia* ist so undeutlich, dass es vergeblich wäre, darnach zu forschen, welcher Teil des äthiopischen Meeres gemeint sein könnte, und das Gleiche gilt von den nysäischen [MS. G: nysseos; MS. H: enesios; MS. L: thenesæos] Bergen. . . . Darum würde es sich der Mühe nicht verlohnen den Weg des macedonischen Heeres bei diesen Abenteuern genauer zu verfolgen, da der Verfasser des Briefes sich offenbar selbst keine rechte Vorstellung von der Lage Indiens, Persiens und Äthiopiens gemacht hat.' In fact, both the chronology and the geographical setting of the *Epistola Alexandri* had their origin in the fertile imagination of the romantic author. This, however, in no way detracted from the success of the letter. It was, indeed, one of the most successful literary impostures of the mediaeval ages. Tales of travel told with no over-scrupulous care for a pedantic veracity—whether, like Marco Polo's, they be largely true though believed to be false, or, like *Alexander's Letter*, largely false but accepted as truth—have at all times held their own against other forms of writing. Into a work of so great a literary influence as the *Epistola Alexandri*, too curious an inquiry for historical or other facts is not to be made. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, at all events, were, long before the Conquest, closely enough in touch with the exotic romanticism of the East to find interesting at least two fabulous accounts from the Orient. From *Alexander's Letter*, the first of these two, we now turn to a consideration of the second, which, for the sake of convenience, has been given the name *Wonders of the East.*

The *Wonders of the East* is a decidedly inferior treatment of much the same sort of material as is found in *Alexander's Letter*. Two Anglo-Saxon copies have come down to us—the

one here edited from MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, and another in MS. Cotton Tiberius B v.[1] The Tiberius MS. is, in several respects, the finer of the two. In the first place, the codex, a large folio, has not suffered from fire, and offers, accordingly, none of the marginal difficulties of the Vitellius MS.; and, secondly, it is copiously illustrated with no less than thirty-eight admirably executed miniatures in oils. Furthermore, in parallel with the Anglo-Saxon text, is written the sole Latin version known to be extant. The Vitellius text, on the other hand, is less complete. In general, the two pieces follow one another fairly closely, but of the thirty-six sections which compose the Tiberius version only thirty-two are found in the other MS., sections 5 and 34–6 being missing. The illustrations in Vitellius A xv, of which there are twenty-nine, are crude specimens of water-colour work, one of which seems to have been reproduced in Sebastian Müller's *Cosmographia*.[2] One page of the MS., fol. 102 b, is peculiar in having several interlinear Middle English glosses, and another, fol. 101 b, in having several catchwords.[3] In all other respects the MS. agrees with the general description already given.

The *Wonders of the East* has been twice edited. Under the title *De Rebus in Oriente mirabilibus*, Cockayne included it in his *Narratiunculae*, printing both the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin texts from MS. Tiberius B v. The Vitellius version he used only for the purpose of recording variant readings in his notes. The second edition is a Greifswald doctoral dissertation by Fritz Knappe, published at Berlin in 1906. In this edition, the Vitellius and Tiberius texts are printed in parallel, with the Tiberius Latin version at the foot of the page. As may be seen, however, from the foot-notes to the present edition, the virtue of Knappe's work consists rather in the excellent arrangement of his material than in the finality of his text. In addition to these two editions there has been one other attempt at improvement of the text. In *Anglia*, i, pp. 331 ff., Holder prints a collation of the two MSS., the accuracy of which, however, is not always to go unquestioned.

From Knappe's edition of the texts in parallel, the relation

[1] ff. 78 b–88. [2] p. mcccxliiii. [3] Cf. Notes.

of the MSS. to each other may easily be examined. In the first place, the two Anglo-Saxon texts, though derived ultimately from a common source, seem to be independent of each other, as is indicated, to name but one consideration, by the omission of four complete sections from the Vitellius recension. Secondly, it may well be questioned whether the Latin text served as the original of the Anglo-Saxon which stands beside it in the Tiberius MS. If so, it must be admitted that the translation is in several places very free. In any case, the Vitellius version (which, it must be remembered, is only a copy of an earlier MS.) is certainly not translated from the one Latin text now remaining. Its immediate ancestor was doubtless an Anglo-Saxon MS., which, together with its Latin source, is now lost.

The remote sources of the text, however, are not hard to discover. The author must have been well acquainted with the *Epistola Alexandri*, as a comparison of the two texts will show. In addition, says Knappe,[1] who has collected the classical parallels section by section, 'finden wir . . . auch Erzählungen anderer Schriftsteller benutzt, die von ähnlichen Monstren berichten, wie Herodot, Plinius, Ælian, etc. Ein grosser Teil stimmt inhaltlich und oft auch wörtlich mit dem Werke eines Anonymus überein, " De monstris et beluis ", das im 6. Jahrhundert verfasst and von Jules Berger de Xivrey in seinen Traditions tératologiques . . . herausgegeben ist.' Parallels may also be found in the works of Ktesias, Megasthenes, St. Isidore, Arrian, Diodor, Pomponius Mela, Aulus Gellius, and Strabo, all of whom are cited by Knappe. The fabulous element in classical literature was apparently seized upon, wherever found, by the author of *Wonders of the East*, and put together by him, in no very artistic fashion, to make what is rather a compilation than a work of literary merit.

This compilation exhibits few interesting linguistic points. Here, again, we avail ourselves of Knappe's work, his *Laut- und Flexionslehre* being as thorough a piece of work as could be desired. He sums up the characteristics of both Anglo-Saxon

[1] *Die Wunder des Ostens*, p. 13.

MSS. at the same time. 'Die Sprache beider Hss.', he says,[1] 'ist im allgemeinen Spätwestsächsisch der Ælfric-Periode; doch finden sich in B [Cott. Vitel. A xv] mehrfach Spuren anglischer Schreibung. Diese stimmen z. T. mit denen in A [Cott. Tib. B v] überein, wenn auch letztere Hs. sie in geringerem Masse zeigt. Diese Übereinstimmung legt die Vermutung nahe, dass die Sprache des Originals vielleicht anglisch war. Das Denkmal ist dann später in die westsächsische Schriftsprache übertragen worden, wobei mehr oder weniger anglische Formen stehen geblieben sind.'

This text, poor though it be in certain respects, is of lexicographic value. Certain unusual words found in the piece are due to the uncommon subjects dealt with; others exhibit peculiarities in spelling or in usage. From the following examples of such interesting forms, the worth of the text may be judged:

æwisc (Anglian)	landbunis
cenestan	lawernbeame
fon (*subst.*)	leones (a league)
freawliti	mana (mane)
frihtere	marmorstanes
gæstlipend	menniscnes
gecynda (offspring)	milgetæl
gefætan	onsittan (to mount a horse)
glæsgegot	twimen
healfhunding	tohuntian
hiwnes	underbregdan
hundicgean	wælkyrging
landbuend	wælcyrian

The *Wonders of the East* is also similar to *Alexander's Letter* in the unreliability of its facts. This may easily be verified by a comparison of the so-called *leones* with the *stadia*, the relation between the two being anything but constant. Distances are in every case given in both units of measure. In five of these cases, a *stadia* is to a *leones*[2] approximately as three is to two; in two cases, approximately as three is to one; and in two further instances the ratio is widely at variance with either of the preceding two. Matters of this nature, apparently, gave

[1] *Die Wunder des Ostens*, p. 41.

[2] These are the singular forms in the MS.

but little trouble to the author of our text. His interest, and the interest of his readers, was in the fabulous aspect of the account; and as a tale of the miraculous, wherein fact plays no important part, must modern critics accept it. This frankly miraculous method of presentation is characteristic also of the last of our three texts, the *St. Christopher* fragment, to which, in conclusion, we now turn our attention.

The *Christophorus* fragment was first printed in 1888, in *Englische Studien*,[1] by G. Herzfeld. Of our three texts it is decidedly the one most injured by fire, the margins of its pages offering such difficulties to an editor as are scarcely encountered on any but a few of the worst folios of *Beowulf*. The condition of the first page is especially bad, as, in addition to being charred, it is considerably soiled. These difficulties were by no means adequately met by Herzfeld's edition. Five years later there appeared in *Anglia*[2] a second study of the fragment by Einenkel, in which the text is reproduced line by line, with the Latin version printed in parallel. So far is this reproduction from being, as was the intention, an improvement on Herzfeld's work, that no justification can be found either for the flagrantly inaccurate text which Einenkel prints or for the injudicious and altogether unwarranted prefatory remarks with which he introduces his untrustworthy edition. That no misunderstanding of this statement may arise, the following long quotation from Einenkel is given: 'Die altenglische übertragung ist zum ersten und einzigen male abgedruckt worden nach Herzfeld's abschrift. . . . Dass ich sie hier nochmals nach meiner abschrift folgen lasse, begründet sich durch eine ziemlich grosse anzahl von abweichungen, welche sich durch eine genauere einsicht in das ms. ergab. Diese abweichungen erklären sich zum einen teile aus lesefehlern zum anderen aus druckfehlern. Der grösste teil jedoch besteht darin, dass Herzfeld im Mai 1888 so viel wörter, silben und buchstaben mehr gesehen hat, als ich im August 1893 zu erkennen im stande war, obgleich ich mich eines recht scharfen gesichtes erfreue und während der abschrift von dem wetter sehr

[1] Vol. xiii, p. 142. [2] Vol. xvii, p. 110.

begünstigt wurde. Woraus dieses Herzfeld'sche plus sich erklärt, ist nicht so leicht zu sagen. In manchen fällen wird wohl Herzfeld in den fehler vieler geübter Copisten verfallen sein, d. h. nicht mit den augen, sondern dem geiste zu copieren. Scheiden wir aber diese wenigen fälle aus, so bleibt uns für die grosse zahl der übrigen nichts als anzunehmen, dass die schriftzüge der handschrift in der kurzen spanne von fünf jahren an ungemein zahlreichen stellen bis zur völligen unleserlichkeit verblasst oder verdunkelt sind. Dies ist überaus lehrsam. Es giebt uns den deutlichen rat mit der abschrift alles dessen, was bisher noch nicht gedruckt vorliegt, nicht mehr lange zu zögern.'

A statement such as this is certainly an excellent trial of scholarly patience. On the face of it, if words be not minced, it is sheer nonsense. That it should find its place, unchallenged and unrefuted, in a reputable periodical of scholarly standing, is a lamentable index of the lack of interest in, and perhaps ignorance of, manuscripts themselves as opposed to their contents. To any one at all familiar with palaeography, Einenkel's vision of all our Old English MSS. rapidly fading away from sight before our very eyes, is too preposterous to merit serious attention. Were his work as an editor reliable, his frequent departures from Herzfeld's reading of the MS. would have to be attributed, not to the evanescent nature of century-tried ink, but indeed to a lack of accuracy on the part of Herzfeld. Such, however, is not the case. Careful collation of each edition with the MS. brings out most unmistakably the fact that Einenkel's text is far inferior to that of Herzfeld which he presumes to rectify. In fact, were the two editions undated and unprefaced, no critic would fail to let Einenkel's version antedate the Herzfeld text. In instance after instance Einenkel fails to see what, in the MS., is absolutely clear. Time after time he sarcastically notes that he can see nothing of what Herzfeld prints. Reference is not now being made to smudged or scorched or faded passages where reading is difficult, but to plain, easily legible parts of the MS. where doubt as to the reading is impossible. In the foot-notes are duly recorded these lapses of vision and the accompanying remarks with which Einenkel lays himself open to ridicule. Here, it is

unnecessary to add more than that Einenkel read the MS. neither 'mit dem Geiste' nor 'mit den Augen'; and that his criticism of Herzfeld's work is altogether unfounded and certainly °a scholarly injustice. Herzfeld's text, as our notes show, is by no means perfect; but so far superior is it to Einenkel's work that the latter may safely be neglected.

Of the *St. Christopher* fragment little is here to be said. Its dialect, being plain West-Saxon of the post-Alfredian period, offers no such interesting features as the language of the two texts already discussed. Its vocabulary is of no special interest except for the rare words *ablæstre*, *wuldorgeworc*, and *dægenlic*, and for the occurrence of the form *dem* as the pres. ind. act. 1st sg. of *deman*, used, apparently, with the meaning *to believe*. And as to its relation to its source, no better account can be given than that already printed by Herzfeld. With his statement, accordingly, consideration of the fragment will be dismissed: 'Die quelle der legende liegt vor in der fassung, die in den Acta Sanctorum zum 25. juli (bd. 33, pp. 148 ff.) abgedruckt ist. Im ganzen hält sich der übersetzer ziemlich genau ans original. Nur nebensächliches und überflüssiges erscheint gekürzt, häufiger finden sich erweiterungen. So ist die letzte rede des königs viel länger als in der lateinischen fassung: dieselbe leidet auch an einer wiederholung ebenso wie einige andere stellen. In den zahlenangaben finden sich mehrere ungenauigkeiten gegenüber dem Lateinischen (z. b. tŷn orcas—quadraginta, twâ flâna—una de sagittis). Ein offenbares missverständniss der vorlage liegt vor, wenn "sagittae autem suspendebantur a vento a dextris atque sinistris eius" übersetzt wird durch "godes mægen wæs on ðâm winde hangigende æt þæs halgan mannes swiðran healfe". . . . Im allgemeinen ist die überlieferung als correct zu bezeichnen.'

In editing the three texts which have just been discussed, the method adhered to was to reproduce the MS. as nearly in facsimile as possible. The MS. is followed line for line and page for page throughout, blank spaces indicating the position of the water-colour pictures of the *Wonders of the East*. Punctuation and capitalization are as in the original. Emendation is resorted to in very few instances, and always with a

record of the MS. reading. Words or letters totally lacking in the MS. are supplied in square brackets. When no conjecture as to missing letters is made, the place of each, so far as the number lacking can be estimated, is indicated by a colon. Letters that are imperfect but recognizable are italicized. Final *m*, however, when italicized, signifies, unless specially noted to the contrary, that the letter is abbreviated in the MS. by the customary horizontal stroke over the preceding letter. Of the numerous letters that are visible only when the MS. is held up against the light, many, though fragmentary, are quite recognizable. In such instances the letters are italicized *within* square brackets.

THREE PROSE TEXTS

IN

COTTON VITELLIUS A xv

ERRATUM

Page lviii, line 8 from bottom *for* Celestina's *read* Cassiopeia's

ADDENDA

In *Modern Language Review*, xiv. 202 ff. Henry Bradley and K. Sisam make several valuable textual suggestions from which the following notes are derived :—

107/9. 'The addition of *þin* after *gemindig* is necessary for the grammar and sense.'

107/19–20. B. and S. conjecture that '*minra* is a mistake for *niura* = *niwra*', and suggest that *glengista geþeode* be read *gleawnis to geþeode*.

108/7. B. and S. emend *secgan* to read *leogan*.

108 b/1. B. and S: 'For [*oþe*]*r* we should perhaps read *elcor*.'

109/20. B. and S: 'For *metdon* read *ineodon*.'

109 b/12. *his hon* is probably an undeleted scribal error arising from *his hongodon* of line 10 above.

118 b/19. B. and S. emend *sunnan* to read *sumum*.

120 b/6. For *wintreow* read *þin treow*.

121 b/1. B. and S.: 'Read *uneþe*[*lic*]*o*, *ærest*.' In the MS., however, there is insufficient space for *lic* before *o*, and nothing follows *uneþe* at the foot of the preceding page.

110 b/1. B. and S. suggest [*sl*]*iton* for [*b*]*itan*.

127/2. B. and S. prefer to read *wifa gehrine*.

128/5. B. and S. suggest : *soþre ondsware geondwyrdum* (for *-dun*, more correctly *-den*).

LETTER OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT TO ARISTOTLE

HER IS SEO GESEGENIS[1] fol. 107 (104)

alexandres[2] epistoles þæs miclan kyni*n*
ges[3] &[4] þæs mæran macedoniscan þone
he wrat & sende to aristotile his magis
tre be gesetenisse indie þære miclan
þeode · & be þære widgalnisse his siðfat[a][5]
& his fora · þe he geond middangeard ferde[6]
Cwæþ he þus sona ærest in fruman þæs
epistoles · Simle ic beo gemindig[7] · ge[8] efne
betweoh tweondan freoennisse[9] ura ge
feohta · þu min se leofesta lareow & efne
to minre meder & geswystrum þu me eart
se leofesta freond · Ond for þon þe *ic*[10] þe
wiste wel getydne in wisdome · þa geþohte
ic for þon to þe to writanne be þæm[11] þeod
londe · indie · & be heofe*nes*[12] gesetenissum
& be þæm unarimdu*m*[13] cynnum nædrena ·
& monna · & wildeora · to þon þ[14] hwæthwygo
to þære ongietenisse þissa minra
þinga þin gelis · & glengista[15] geþeode · þeoh[16]

B = Baskervill. C = Cockayne. H = Holder. Ep = *Epistola Alexandri.*
vs. light = with pg. held up to the light.

[1] MS: GESEGENIS; but *gesetenis* in l. 5 and elsewhere.

[2] B capitalizes proper names throughout regardless of MS. readings. Not noted hereafter. Here, and throughout the text, the frequently-found long form of *s* is not preserved.

[3] C: cyninges.

[4] B: and; as throughout for *&*. The abbreviation, if expanded, should read 'ond'. Cf. fol. 107, l. 13, &c. Not noted hereafter. The MS. form of the abbreviation resembles an elongated figure 7.

[5] So C. H: siðfata (der letzte buchstabe undeutlich, *a* oder *e*). What B takes for an 'almost entirely visible' *a* is merely the charred margin. Only a small curved stroke remains: (?) *a*, *e*, or *o*.

[6] C: ferd. B: ferd[e]. Top only of *e* gone.

[7] C: gemyndig.

[8] C, B: þe. H: ge.

[9] MS: freon nis se. Ep: pericula.

[10] *ic* indistinct but still legible.

[11] C: þam.

[12] C: heofones. B: heofenes. H: heofenes (das zweite *e* auf razur von *o*).

[13] MS: unarimdū. Throughout his text C prints the abbreviated final *m* as if it were written out in the MS. Not noted hereafter. C: unirimdum.

[14] B: þæt; as throughout for *þ*.

[15] Cf. Notes.

[16] So MS, C, B.

to][1] þe seo[2] gefylde[3] gleawnis & snyttro naniges fol. 107b
f]ultumes[4] abæded[5] sio lâr[6] þæs rihtes hwæþere
ic wolde þ þu mine dæde ongeate þa þu lufast
&[7] þa þing þe ungesewène mid þe siond · Þa ic · in[8]
in]die[9] geseah þurh monigfeald gewin & þurh
m]icle[10] frecennisse mid greca herige · þa ic þe
wr]ite[11] & cyþe · & æghwylc þara is wyrde[12] synderlice
in][13] gemyndum to habbanne æfter þære wisan
þ]e[14] ic hit oferseah Ne gelyfde ic æniges mon
nes gesegenum[15] swa fela wundorlicra þinga þ hit
swa beon mihte ær ic hit self minum eagum
ne gesawe · Seo eorde is to wundrienne · hwæt
heo ærest oþþe godra þinga cenne[16] · odde[17] eft
þara yfelra · þe heo þæm sceawigendum is ætcowed
Hio is cennende þa fulcuþan & wecga oran · &
wunderlice wyhta · þa þing eall þæm monnum
þe hit geseod & sceawigad wæron uneþe to ge
witanne for þære missenlicnisse þara hiowa
Ac þa ding þe me nu in gemynd cumad ærest
þa ic þe write · þy læs on me mæge idel spellung

[1] C: [in]. H: von *in* nur das ende von *n* sichtbar. B: [to]. A fragment of *o* (not *n*) still visible.

[2] C: seo. Half of *o* is torn away.

[3] C, B: gewylde. H: gefylde. Ep: consummata prudentia.

[4] H: von *f* nur ein stückchen erhalten.

[5] MS, C, B: abæded.

[6] C, B: lar. H: lâr. B omits the circumflex throughout. Not noted hereafter.

[7] B: *and*. C omits &. & plain in MS.

[8] C, B: þa ic in.

[9] C: [in]die. B: [In]die. Last stroke of *n* still visible; so H.

[10] C: [mi]cle. H: von *i* nur ein stück erhalten. The *i* is entirely visible vs. light.

[11] C: [wis]ie. B: [wr]ite. H: ite.

[12] C: swyde. H: wysde.

[13] C omits *in*. B: *in*; and he adds, 'Frequently ĩ stands for *in*'. No instance of this occurs in this MS. The last stroke of *n* is still visible.

[14] C, B: [þ]e. *þ* recognizable vs. light.

[15] MS: gesegenū. C: gesegenum.

[16] C, B: cenne. The cedilla is apparently meaningless.

[17] MS: odde.

oþþe scondlic leasung[1] beon gestæled · hwæt[2] fol. 108 (105)
þu eac sylfa const þa gecynd mines modes mec
a gewũnelice healdon ꝑ gemerce[3] soðes & rihtes
Ond ic sperlicor mid wordum sægde þonne hie m[id[4]
.dædum gedon wærun · Nu ic hwæþre gehyhte & [ge[5]
lyfe ꝑ þu þas þing ongete swa þu me[6] ne tal[ge[7]
owiht gelpan & secgan be þære micelnisse ures[8]
gewinnes & compes · For ðon ic oft wiscte & wol[9]
de ꝑ hyra læs wære swa gewinfulra · Ic ðæs
þoncunge[10] dô greca herige & swyðost þæm
mægene þære iuguþe & þæm unforswyþdum
urum weorode · for þon[11] on ieþum þingum hie
me mid wæron & on þæm earfeðum nô fram[12]
bugon · ac hie on þære geþylde mid me â
wunedon ꝑ ic wæs nemned ealra kyninga
kyning · þara weordmynta blissa þu min se
leofa lareow · Ond ic nu þas þing write to
þe gemænelice & to · olimphiade · minre
meder & minum geswustrum for þon incer
lufu sceal beon somod gemæne & gif hit

[1] C: leagung.
[2] C: hwæt. B: Hwæt. H makes no note. Part of *t* gone.
[3] C: gemirce.
[4] C omits *m*[*id*]. H makes no note. *m* quite plain in MS. A fragment of the last stroke now gone. (?) hie in dædum; but cf. *Cuðberht*, 368. 31: swa hwæt swa he mid his worde lærde, he ær mid dædum gefylde; and elsewhere the same construction.
[5] C omits *&* [*ge*]. H: gehyhte *and*.
[6] After *me*, *c* erased.
[7] C, B: tal[ige]. H: tali··.
[8] C: ur[es]. H: ures (*es* ist deutlich). Top of *s* indistinct.
[9] C, B: wolde. Top of *l* gone.
[10] After *þon* two letters [(?) *ne*] erased. C makes no note.
[11] C: Forþon.
[12] H: from.

oþo]r[1] bið þonne[2] æteawest þu læsson þonne ic fol. 108b
nu][3] ær[4] to þe gelyfde · On þæm ærrum gewri
t]um[5] þê[6] ic þe sende ic þe cyþde & getacnode be
þ]ære asprungnisse sunnan & monan & be tungla
ryn]um[7] & gesetenissum & be lyfte tacnungum ·
þa] ðing eall[8] ne magon elcor beon buton mi
cel]re[9] gemynde[10] swa geendebyrded · & fore
st]ihtod · ond nu þas niwan spel ic þe ealle in
c]artan[11] awrite · Ðonne[12] þu hie[13] ræde þonne
wite þu þ hie ealle swylce wæron · Swa[14] þam
gemyndum gedafenode þines[15] alexandres
þe to sendanne · On maius þæm monþe
persea se kyning dariun æt gande þære êa[16]
we hine oforcwomon · & oferswyddon & us þær
in onweald geslogon eal his londrice · Ond
we þær settan & geendebyrdedon ure ge
refan þæm eastþeodum[17] & monegum cynelicum
weorðmyndum we wæron gewelgode · On þæm
ærron epistole ic þe þ sægde & þy læs þæt
eow seo sægen monifealdlicor bi þon þuhte[18]

[1] C, B : [oþe]r. H : von *oþer* bloss noch *r* erhalten. *o* distinct before *r* vs. light.

[2] C: þonne. First *n* split.

[3] C and B omit [*nu*]. H makes no note. Before *ær* space for two letters, the second of which appears vs. light to be a *u*.

[4] A dot over *r*. H : aêr.

[5] C: gewritum.

[6] C, B : þe.

[7] C : tungla · · · um. B : [ryn]um. H : · · · um (*c* vor *um* abgeschnitten?). *n* (not *c*) discernible vs. light.

[8] C, B : tacnungum · Singeall. H : · ing eall (*S* oder *ð* vorn abgeschnitten). *ð* rather than *S*. Before *ð* space for two letters; cf. fol. 107b, l. 16.

[9] C : minre. B : minre. H : mi · re (das *n* vorn abgeschnitten). Before *r* a stroke rather like part of an *l* than the leg of an *n*. Ep : non sine magna cura.

[10] Cf. Notes.

[11] C : [ca]rtan. H : · artan (der zweite teil des ersten *a* deutlich erhalten). It is entirely legible vs. light.

[12] C, B : ðonne.

[13] H : *hi* auf der razur von *n*?

[14] B : swa.

[15] C : þins.

[16] B : ea. H makes no note.

[17] B : eastþeodum, *m* is · · · · represented by a straight line over the *u*. The *m* is written in the MS.

[18] C : biþ onþuhte.

to writanne · Ic[1] þa wille swa læton[2] & þa secgon fol. 109 (106)
þe nu ðær gewurdon · On iulius monðe on þæ[m][3]
ytemestum dagum þæs mondes we cwomon in in
die lond in fasiacen þa stowe · Ond[4] we þa m[i]d[5]
wunderlicre hreðnisse · porrum þone cyni[ng
ofercwomon & oferswyddon · Ond[6] we ealle his[7]
þeode on onwald onfengon · & þæm londe we w[æ[8]
ron monegum cynelicum weolum geweorðode
ac ic wolde þ þu þa ðing ongeate þa ðe weorðe[9]
sindon in gemyndum to habbanne · ærest ic þe
write be þære unarimedlican mengeo his
weoredes · þæs wæs buton unarimedlican fe
þum · sixtene þusend monna · & eahta hund
eored manna ealle mid heregeatwum ge
gerede · & we þa þær genoman feower hund
elpenda · & on þam ufan stodon gewæpnode
scyttan · & þa torras & þa scylfas on him
bæron þa elpendas þe ða byrnwigon onsto
dan æfter þon we ða cynelican burh porres
mid urum wæpnum metdon · Ond his healle[10]

[1] B: ic.
[2] C, B: bæton. H: bæton (eher *l* als *b*).
[3] H: þæm (von *m* nur der erste strich erhalten). No trace of *m* visible.
[4] B: ond.
[5] C: [mi]d. B: *m*[i]d. H: *mi* deutlich. The *m* only is quite visible.
[6] B: ond.
[7] C, B: his. Top of *s* lost; *i* indistinct.
[8] H: von *æ* nur die rundung des *a* erhalten. No trace of *æ* remains.
[9] C: weorð[e]. B: weorðe. H: von dem *e* nur der untere teil erhalten.
[10] C: healle. B: healle. H: nach *e* ist ein loch in der hs. The *e* is split; MS. torn.

& þa][1] cynelican geseto his sceawedon þar wæ — fol. 109b
ro]n[2] gyldene columnan swiðe micle & trum[3]
l]ice & fæste · ða wæron unmetlice greate
:he*a*nisse[4] upp · ðara wæs þe we gerimdon
be þ]æm[5] gemete · cccc · þa wagas wæron eac
gyl]dne[6] mid gyldnum þelum anæglede fin
gr]es[7] þicce · Mid þy ic ða wolde · geornlicor
þa][8] þing geseon & furðor eode þa geseah ic
g]yldenne[9] wingeard trumlicne & fæstlic
ne[10] · & þa twigo his hongodon geond þa colum
nan[11] · ða wundrode ic þæs swiðe · wæron in *þæm*
w]ingearde[12] gyldenu leaf & his hon[13] & his wæst
m]as[14] wæron cristallum & smaragdus · eac þ
gimcyn mid þæm cristallum ingemong
hongode · His brydburas & his heahcleofan
ealle wæron eorcnanstanum unionibus
& carbunculis þæm gimcynnum swiðast
gefrætwode · Uton[15] hie wæron elpend
banum geworhte þa wæron wunderlice
h]w*ite*[16] & fægere · cypressus styde · & lau

[1] C: [&] cyne. B: [and] cyne. H: *and* nicht mehr sichtbar. Before *cyne* space for three letters.

[2] C: wæ[r][o]n. Nothing missing after *wæ* in line 1. A fragment of the *o* is still visible.

[3] MS: trū. The line over the *u* is indistinct.

[4] C, B: he[ah]nisse. B: The *e* is barely visible and a part of the *h* is still to be seen, though not enough to show whether *h* or *n* stood there. H: ·heanisse (zwischen *e* und *a* ist ein zugeklebter riss). *h* wholly distinct; *e* nearly gone; *a* quite visible vs. light. Before *h* a stroke like an *i* or leg of an *n*.

[5] C, B: gerimdon [þ]æm. H: der gerade strich von *þ* ist abgeschnitten. Before *æm* space for three letters.

[6] H: ··ld ne (von *l* nur das untere stückchen sichtbar).

[7] C: fin[gre]s. B, H: fin[gr]es.

[8] C, B: omit [*þa*]. H: vor *þing* könnte etwas fehlen. Before *þing* space for two letters.

[9] H: gyl denne (von *g* nur das untere stückchen sichtbar).

[10] C: fæstlic[n]e. Second half of *n* plain. [11] B: columnan.

[12] C: wingearde. B: [w]ingearde. *w* fragmentary.

[13] Cf. Notes.

[14] C: wæst[m]as. B: wæst*m*as. H: von *m* nur der letzte strich sichtbar. *m* quite visible vs. light.

[15] B: uton.

[16] C: f[age]. B: f[a]g[e], the *g* is perfectly plain. H: fige (loch [buchstabe?] vor *f*). Before *w* (not *f*) a lacuna where a trace of a letter (*h*) is still visible. After *w*, *i* rather than *a*; then, not a 'perfectly plain g' but a *t*; and finally a faint *e*. The whole word is nearly faded away. Ep: Fores æburneæ miri candoris.

*r*isce[1] hic utan wreþedon · & gyldne st*y*þeo[2] fol. 118[3] (115)
hie uton wreþedon & aþrawene[4] ðar[5] inge
mong stodon · & unarimedlicu[6] goldhord
þær wæron inne & ute & monifealdlicu[7]
hic wæron & missenlicra cynna · & monig[8]
fatu gimmiscu & cristallisce drync
fatu & gyldne sestras ðær wæron forð
borenne · seldon[9] we þær ænig seolfor fun
don · Siðþan ic þa me hæfde þas þing e*all*[10]
be gewealdum · þa wilnode ic indeum innan[11]
wearde to geseonne · ða becwom ic on
caspiam þ lond mid ealle mine herige ·
Þa wæs ðær seo wæstmberendeste[12] eorþe ·
ðæs þeodlondes · & ic swiðe wundrade þa ge
sælignesse þære eorðan & ic swiðe wund
rade þa gesælignesse þære eorðan[13] & ic
efne gefeonde in minum mode georn
licor ða lond sceawigean wolde · þa sæg
don us ða bigengean þæs londes þæt
we us warnigan scoldon wið þa missen[14]

[1] C: lau · · ce. B: lau[ris]ce. H: laurisce. A fragment of *r* is gone.
[2] C: styþa. B: st*y*þa. H makes no note. The final letter certainly not *a*; rather *e* + a doubtful *o*.
[3] Cf. Introduction, pg. xi.
[4] C: awraþene.
[5] H: ðær.
[6] C: & arimedlicu.
[7] C: monigfealdlicu.
[8] C: monig[e]. H: *e* könnte abgerissen sein. No indication of a missing letter in the MS.
[9] B: Seldon.
[10] C: eal[le]. B: eall[e]. H: eall (*e* nicht mehr sichtbar). *ll* easily recognizable, after which very little space, if any, for another letter.
[11] C: innwearde. B: innanwearde.
[12] B: wæstm-berendeste.
[13] B: omits the repetition with no comment. Cf. Notes.
[14] C: wiþ þa [ate-].

li]can[1] cynd nædrena & hrifra[2] wildeora þy l[æs fol. 118b
we[3] on ða becwomon · þæra mænego in ðissum
dunum & denum & on wudum · & on feldum eardigeaþ
& in stânholum,[4] hie selfe digliað · Ac hwæþre
ma[5] ic wolde þæm frecnan wege & siðfatum
foeran · ðonne þæm gehyldrum wegum · to ðon
þ ðone[6] fleondon porrum of þæm gefeohte þ
i]c[7] hine gemette ær he on þa westenu middan
geardes gefluge · Ic me ða mid genom · cc ·
ladþeowa & eac · l · þe ða genran wegas cuðan
þara siðfato · ða ferde we in agustes monþe
þurh þa weallendan sond · & þurh þa wædlan
stowe wætres · & ælcere wætan · & ic mede
gehet þæm us cuþlice gelæddon þurh þa
uncuðan land · indie & mec wolde mid mi
ne herige onsund gelædon · in patriacen
þ lond & swiðast ic wilnade þ hie me gelæd
don to þæm[8] dioglum godwebwyrhtum ·
ða þonne wunderlice of sunnan treow
cynne & of his leafum & of his flyse · þæs

[1] C, B: [l]ice cynd. H: can cynd. *c* partly hidden but visible, as is also *i*, vs. light.

[2] Cf. Notes.

[3] C: þy· ··onða. B: þy[n]e on ða. H: *þy* (dahinter noch ein grundstrich) ·e onða (vor e abgerissen). Lower half of *l* plain; *l* entirely visible vs. light. After *l* space for two (?) letters, a trace of which still remains. Of *w* only lower stem hidden by the new margin. Cf. Ep. and fols. 120, l. 15, and 113b, l. 16.

[4] C: stan holum.

[5] C: [m]a. First stroke of *m* gone.

[6] C: [þ þ]one; not, as B says, [þ þ]one. B: [þæt] ðone. Of *þ* only the upper part remains.

[7] C, B: [ic]. H: ·c (*c* ist ganz, nur etwas verklebt). Part of *c* hidden; *ic* visible vs. light.

[8] C: þam.

treowes spunnon & swa eac to godewebbe fol. 119 (116)
wæfon & worhtan · ac hie þa londliode tiolodon[1]
ma ussâ feonda willan to gefremmanne
þonne urne · for þon þe hie ûs gelæddon
þurh þa lond þe þa unarefnedlican cyn næd
rena & hrifra wildeora in wæron · ða ongeat
ic selfa & geseah of dæle[2] þ me þa earfeðu
becwoman; for þon ic ær forlêt[3] & ne gym[4]
de þara nytlicra[5] geþeahta minra freond[a][6]
& þara monna þe me þ logon þ ic þæm wegum
ferde; Ða[7] bebead ic minum þegnum & hie
het þ hie hie mid[8] heora wæpnum gereden · &
mid þy herige forð ferdon · & hie eac swylce
þ min weorod & þa mine þegnas & eal min here[9]
goldes & eorcnanstana[10] þ hie gehergad · & ge
numen hæfdon micel gemet mid him wægon
& læddon · For þon hie wendon & ondredon
gif hie hit behindon forleton þ hiora fynd
hit þonne deagollice genomon & onweg
aleddon · Ond efne swiðe þa mine þegnas

[1] C, B: tiolode. H: tiolodo. *o* plain; of *n* fragment only remains.
[2] Cf. Notes.
[3] C, B: forlet.
[4] C: gy[m]. Of *m* first stroke only remains.
[5] C, B: nytlicra. Lower half of *l* rubbed away.
[6] C: freon[da]. B: freond[a]. *r* is written above the line; *a* dot above *f* and another below *r*.
[7] C: ferde: ða.
[8] C: þ hie mid.
[9] C: her. B: her[e].
[10] MS: stane.

& ea]*l*[1] min weorod wæs gewelgod þ hie uneðe[2] fol. 119b
e]alle[3] þa byrðene þæs goldes mid him abe
ran[4] & alædan meahton · Swelce eac heora
wæpena noht lytel byrðen wæs for þon
eal heora wæpenu þæra minra þegna · &
ealles mines weoredes & heriges ic hie[5] mid
g]yldenum[6] þelum bewyrcean · Ond eall
*m*in[7] weorod wæs on þa gelicnesse tungles
o]ððe ligite for þære micelnisse þæs goldes ·
*h*it[8] scan & berhte · foran swa ymb me[9]
*u*ton[10] mid þrymme & herebeacen & segnas
beforan me[11] læddon; Ond swa micel wun
dor & wæfersien[12] wæs þæs[13] mines weoredes on
fægernisse ofer ealle oþre þeodkyningas
þe in middangearde wæron; ða sceawede
ic seolfa & geseah mine gesælinesse & min
wuldor & þa fromnisse minre iugeðe
& gesælignisse mines lifes þa wæs ic hwæt
hwugo in gefean in minum mode alïa
fen · ac swa hit oft gesæled on þæm

[1] C: [&] min. B: [and eal] min. H: vor *min* noch ein stück eines der drei fehlenden buchstaben (*t* oder *e* oder *a*?). Lower part of *l* plain; before which space for three letters. *a* faintly visible (?) vs. light.

[2] C, B: uneðe. Lower part only of *ð* visible.

[3] C, B; [e]alle. H: ·alle. Part of *a* gone.

[4] C: abe[r]an. H: *r* bloss etwas verklebt.

[5] Something omitted: (?) *het*. Cf. Notes.

[6] A trace of *g* still visible.

[7] C: [m]in. Last stroke only of *m* remains.

[8] C: [h]it. H: *hit* deutlich. B: *H*it, *h* is still to be seen.

[9] After *me* erasure of one letter, not, as B claims, three.

[10] C: [u]ton. H: *uton* deutlich.

[11] H: razur vor *lædon*.

[12] Cf. Notes.

[13] C and B omit þæs.

selran þingum & on þæm gesundrum þæt fol. 120 (117)
seo wyrd & sio hiow hie oft oncyrreð[1] · &
on oþer hworfeð[2] · Þa gelomp us þæt we
wurdon earfoðlice mid þurste geswenc
te & gewæcte · ðone þurst we þonne ear
foðlice abæron & aræfndon · þa wæs haten
seferus min þegn · funde þa wæter in anum[3]
holan stane & þa mid ane helme hlod hit[4]
& me to brohte & he sylfa þursti wæs se
min þegn · & hwæþre he swiðor mines feores
& gesynto wilnade þonne his selfes · Þa he
þa þ wæter me to brohte swa ic ær sægde
þa het ic min weorod & ealle mine duguþe
tosomne · & hit þa beforan heora ealra
onsyne niðer agêat[5] · þy læs ic drunce
& þone minne þegn þyrste[6] & minne here
&[7] ealne þe mid me wæs · Ond ic þa
beforan him eallum herede seferes
dæde þæs mines þegnes · & hine beforan[8]
hiora ealra onsione mid deorweorðum

[1] C: ofton cyrreð. So MS.
[2] C: hwor fe[r]ð.
[3] C: wæter man[ig]um. H: manū.
[4] C: hi[t].
[5] C: neðer ageat. B: niðer ageat.
[6] Cf. Notes.
[7] Before *ealne* seven letters erased.
[8] C: befora[n]. B: beforan. *n*, though split, is entire.

gyfum gegeafede for ðære dæde · Ond þa fol. 120b
mid þy þe ꝥ min werod gehyrted & gestilled wæs
þa ferdon we forð þy wege þe we ær ongunnon ·
ða næs long to þon in þæm westenne ꝥ we to sum[1]
re êa cwoman on þære êa ofre stod hreod
& wintreow[2] & abies ꝥ treowcyn ungemetlicre ·
gryto & micelnysse þy clyfe weox & wridode[3]
þ]a[4] we to þære êa cwoman · ða het ic for ðæm
unarefnedlican[5] þurste þe me selfum getenge
wæs & eac eallum minum herige & þæm nytenum
þe us mid wæron mine fyrd restan & wician ·
mid þy we ða gewicod hæfdon ða wolde ic minne
þurst lehtan & celan · þa ic ꝥ wæter bergde
ða wæs hit biterre & grimre to drincanne
þonne ic æfre ænig oðer bergde · & nowþer
ne hit se mon drincan meahte ne his ænig
nêat onbitan ne meahte · Þa wæs ic swiðe
on minum mode generwed for ðæm dumbum
nytenum[6] · for þon ic wiste ꝥ men yþelicor
meahton þone þurst arefnan þonne þa

[1] MS : sū. C : su[m].
[2] C : win treow.
[3] C, B : wriðode. First *ð* from a *d*.
[4] C : [þ]a. B : [þ]a. *þ* plain vs. light.
[5] C : [un]arefned. Second stroke of *n* plain ; first stroke clear vs. light.
[6] C : [n]ytenum. Second stroke only of *n* visible.

nietenu · wæs þæra feðerfota nietena mi fol. 121 (118)
cel mænigeo mid mê[1] · & micel mænigeo el
penda þa þe gold wægon & læddon · ungemet[2]
licre micelnisse ðusend & twa þusenda hor
sa & · cccc · buton þæm[3] eoreda · & xx · þusend[a][4]
feþena · þonne wæs þridde healf þusend mula
ðe þa seamas wægon · & xxx · þusenda eal[5]
farena & oxna þa ðe hwæte bæron twa þu
senda olfenda · fif hund hryðra þara þe mon
dæghwamlice to mete dyde · wæs unrim
getæl eac þon on horsum & on mulum & on
olfendum & on elpendum ûngemetlicu[6]
mængeo ûs[7] æfter ferde · ealle þa wæron
mid unarefnedlice þurste geswencte
· & gewæcte · ða men þonne hwilum[8] hie þa
iren geloman liccodan hwilum hie ele
byrgdon & on þon þone grimman þurst
celdon. Sume men ðonne of hiora sco
me þa wætan for þæm nyde þigdon · Seo
wise wæs þa in me[9] on twa healfa uneþe

[1] C, B : me. After *mê*, *c* erased.
[2] B : ungemetelicre. Something appears to have been written after *t*; now unrecognizable.
[3] B : þam.
[4] C : þusen[da].
[5] B : eal farena. After *eal* a letter (? *l*) erased. Cf. Notes.
[6] C : ungemetlice. B : ungemetlicu.
[7] C, B : us.
[8] B : hwilum.
[9] C : mine. H makes no note. Cf. Notes.

: *o*[1] ærest be minre seolfre nedþearfe & m[i — fol. 121b
n]es[2] weorodes · Het[3] ic þa ælcne mon hine
mid his wæpnu*m* gegerwan & faran forð & þæt
eac fæstlice[4] bebead ðæt se mon se ne wære
mi]d[5] his wæpnum æfter fyrd wison gegered · þæt
*hi*ne[6] mon scolde mid wæpnum acwellan · ða
w]undredon[7] hie swiðe for hwon hie þa hefig
n]esse[8] & micelnisse ðara wæpna in swa miclu*m*
þurste[9] beran scoldon · þær nænig feond
ne æteowde · ac ic wiste hwæþre ꝥ ure fôr[10]
& siðfæt wæs þurh þa lond[11] & stowe · þe missen
licra cynna eardung in wæs · nædrena & rif
ra wildeora, Ond[12] we ðe þæs londes unglea
we & unwise wæron · ꝥ usic[13] ðonne semninga
hwelc earfeðo on becwome · ferdon we
þa forð be þære êa ofre · ða wæs seo ea[14]
toðe tid dæges · þa[15] cwoman we to sumre
byrig · seo burh wæs on midre þære êa in
anum eglonde getimbred · wæs seo burh
mid þy hreoðe & treowcynne þe on þære

[1] C, B: uneþe ærest. H: vor *ærest* ist *o* abgeschnitten. Half of *o* plain. Entire *o* visible vs. light. Before *o* space for one or possibly two letters.

[2] C: nidþearfe [þanne mi-][n]es. B: nedþearfe [þanne min] es. H: nedþearfe *and* mi (*hinter i* ist ein loch). After *& m* a point is all that remains of *i*. No space after *i* for another letter. Before *es* space for one letter, *n*, of which the second stroke is faintly visible vs. light.

[3] A letter erased between *e* and *t*.

[4] C: fastlice.

[5] C, B: [mi]d.

[6] C: [h]ine.

[7] Part of *w* still discernible vs. light.

[8] Second stroke of *n* visible vs. light.

[9] H: von *þ* nur ein stück erhalten.

[10] C, B: for.

[11] MS: ꝥalond. C, B: þa lond. H makes no note.

[12] B: ond.

[13] MS: ꝥus ic. H: strich durch *þ* ausradiert. Cf. conversely *þalond*, l. 11, above.

[14] C, B: ea[h]toðe. H: ein buchstabe nach *a* undeutlich, *h*? After *ea* erasure not of an *h* but of the sign ~, which may still be faintly seen.

[15] C, B: þa.

ca ofre weox & we ær bi[w]riton[1] & sægdon asett[2] fol. 122 (119)
& geworht ða gesawon we in þære byrig[3] & on
geaton mennisce men fea healf nacode ear[4]
digende · ða hie þa ûs gesawon hie selfe sona[5]
in heora husum deagollice hie miþan · ða wil[6]
nado ic þara monna onsyne to geseonne ·
þ hie ûs fersc wæter & swete getæhton · Mid
þy we ða longe bidon & ûs nænig mon to wolde
þa het ic fea stræla sendan in þa burh[7] in
nan to þon gif hie hiera willum ûs to noldon
þ hie for þæm ege þæs gefeohtes nede scol
don · ða wæron hie þy swyðor afyrhte & hie
fæstor[8] hyddan þa het ic · cc · minra þegna
of greca herige leohtum wæpnum hie
gegyrwan · & hie on sunde to þære byrig
foron & swumman ofer · æfter þære êa
to þæm eglande þa hie ða hæfdon feorðan
dæl þære êa geswummen · ða becwom
sum ongrislic[9] wise on hie · þ wæs þonne
mera mengeo on onsione maran & un

[1] C: bi[wr]iton. B: bi*w*riton. The *w* is rubbed off.

[2] C: ase[tt]. First *t* nearly entirely visible; lower part only of second *t*.

[3] A letter erased between *y* and *r*.

[4] C: ea[r].

[5] C: son[a]. B: son*a*. H: *a* deutlich.

[6] C: w[il]. H: *wil* deutlich. Top of *l* gone.

[7] *g* erased after *h*. H: *t* nach *h* radiert.

[8] C: fastor.

[9] After *sum* one letter erased; after *lic*, two.

hy]rlicran[1] þonne ða elpenḍas in ðone *gr*[und][2] fol. 122b
þære êa[3] & betweoh ða yða þæs wæteres þa
men besencte & mid heora muðe hie sli
t]on[4] & blodgodon & hie eallę swa[5] fornamon ·
þ] ure[6] nænig wiste hwær hiora æni cwom
ða wæs ic swiðe yrre þæm minum ladþeo
wum · þa us on swylce frecennissa gelæd
don het hiera ða bescufan in þa êa · l · & · c ·
& sona þæs ðe hie inne wæron swa wæron
þa nicoras gearwe tobrudon hie swa
hie þa oðre êr[7] dydon · & swa þicce hie in
þære ea aweollon swa æmettan ða ni[8]
cras · & swilc unrim heora wæs · þa het
ic blawan mine byman[9] & þa fyrd faran ·
þa hit ða wæs sio endlefte tîd dæges
& we forð ferdon · ða gesawon we men
æfter þære êa feran · hæfdon of þæm
hreode & of þæm treowcynne þe in ðæ
re êa ofre stodon on scipwisan ge
worht þ hie onufan sæton · þa men[10]

[1] C, B: [hy]rlicran. *r* fragmentary.

[2] C: gr[und]. B, H: *gr*[und]. Part of both *g* and *r* cut off by margin.

[3] C, B: ea. Circumflex fragmentary.

[4] C: sl[u][g]on. Cf. fol. 125, l. 3.

[5] Heavy dot over *w*.

[6] C: [&] ure. B: [and] ure. H: ··re (vor *r* eher *o* als *u*). *u* quite plain before *re*. Before *ure* rather *þ* vs. light than *&*.

[7] C: aer.

[8] C, B: æmettan ðam cras. H makes no note. Cf. nicras, *Beo.* 1427.

[9] H: bȳman. Heavy dot over *y*.

[10] After *men* a sign like a long *s* with a line through it. C, B, H make no note. Cf. fol. 123 b, l. 12, where the same sign (mistakenly called an *f* by H) occurs.

mid[1] þy we æfter ferscum wætre hie frū[2] fol. 123 (120)
non þa onswaredon hie us & sædon[3] hwær
we hit findan mehton in hiora geæeorde
& cwædon þ we fundon sumne swīðe micel[4]
ne mere in þæm wære fersc wæter & swete
genog · & þ we genog raðe to þæm becwoman[5]
gif we geornfulle wæron & þa for þæm þin
gum · swa monigra geswencnissa þ we ealle[6]
þa niht ferdon mid þurste gewæcte
& mid ura wæpna byrþenum swiðe geswenc
te · & ofer ealle þa niht ðe we ferdon þ us[7]
symle leon & beran & tigris & pardus & wul
fas ure[8] ehtan · & we þæm widstodon · þa ðy
æftran dæge ða hit wæs seo ealtoðe
tid ðæges · þa cwomon we to þæm mere
ðe us mon ær fore sæde þa wæs he eall
mid wudu beweaxen mile brædo · wæs
hwæþre weg to ðæm wætre · Ða wæs ic ge
feonde þæs swetan wætres & þæs fersc[9]
an & þa sona minne þurst ærest gelehte

[1] Before *mid* space for several letters.
[2] C: frinon. H: *u* halb abgeschnitten. *u* quite plain.
[3] *g* erased before *d*.
[4] C: swiþe mice[l-]. B: swiþe micelne.
[5] C: becwoma[n]. First stroke only of *n* remains.
[6] C: ealle.
[7] (†) þus. Cf. Notes.
[8] C: wulfas [&] ure. Cf. Notes.
[9] When the codex is closed, B's erased *s* after *fersc* coincides with the sign after *men* on the preceding page, l. 20, the one being a print of the other.

& þ]a[1] eal min weored · ða het ic wætrian[2] fol. 123b
sona[3] ure hors & ure nieteno eall wæron
hie swiðe mid þurste fornumene · ða het
i]c[4] sioddan[5] sona þa fyrd wician · wæs seo wic
stow ða on lengo · xx · es furlonga long · &
swa eac in brædo · Siodþan hie þa gewi
cod hæfdon þa[6] het ic ceorfan ða bearwas
&[7] þone wudu fyllan þ monnum wære þy eþ
re to þæm wæterscipe to ganganne ·
& to þæm mere þe we bi gewicod hæfdon · ·
þa het[8] ic ða gesamnian eall þa ure hors
& nietenu & elpendas[9] & hie het gebringan
on middum þæm urum wicum · & betwih þæm
geteldum · þy læs hiora ænig to lore[10]
wurde · for þon ûs wæs uncuð hwæt us on
nihtlicum fyrstę gesælde · & þa het
ic eac of þæm wudo þe dær[11] gefylled wæs
þ mon fyr onælde · sio fyrd þe mid me
wæs þa didon hie swa · & þa dær onældon
þusend fyra & eac fif hund · for þon

[1] C: [& þ]a. B: [and þ]a.
[2] C: wætrigen. B: wætria[n] The whole word plain.
[3] C: [s]ona. H: *s* deutlich.
[4] C, B: [i]c. H: ·ic.
[5] MS: sioddan.
[6] B omits *þa*.
[7] C: [&]. B: and. H: nur noch der senkrechte strich erhalten. *&* quite visible vs. light.
[8] Heavy dot over *e*; circumflex?
[9] After *elpendas* is the same sign as occurs after *men* (fol. 122b, l. 20). H: elpendas f and. The sign cannot possibly be an *f*.
[10] C: tolore[n]. B, H: tolore. Cf. Klaeber, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, xviii.
[11] C: þær.

ic þ *dyde*[1] gif us on niht uncuðes hwæt on fol. 124 (121)
becwome þ we hæfdon æt þæm fyre leoht[2]
& fullaste · þa we þara fyra hæfdon onæ[3]
led swa fela swa us þa ðuhte · þa bleow
man mine byman & ic mete þigde & call
min fyrd swa dyde · wæs hit þa an tid to
æfenes · & þa het ic onbærnan ðara gyl
denra leohtfato þe ic mid me hæfde
twa þusendo · Ða[4] toforan monan upgon
ge þa cwomon þær scorpiones þ wyrmcyn
swa hie ær gewunelice wæron þæs wæter
sciepes · wæs þæra wyrma micel mænegeo
& heora wæs unrim & hie swiðe on þa ure wîc[5]
onetton & in þa feollon · ða æfter þon cwo
man þær hornede nædran carastis[6] þ
nædercyn · þa wæron ealle missenlices
hiwes · for þon hie wæron sume reode su
me blace sume hwîte · sumum þonne
scinan þa scilla & lixtan swylce hie
wæron gyldne[7] · þonne mon onlocode

[1] C: ic [wend]e gif. B: ic þæt cyðe gif. H: ic þæt cyðe gif.
[2] C: leoh[t]. B: leoht. H: t deutlich.
[3] Of æ only a is plain.
[4] C: þa.
[5] C: wic.
[6] B: cærastis. Cf. Notes.
[7] C: gyldene.

ea]ll[1] þ lond hleoðrade for þara wyrma fol. 124b
hw]istlunge[2] · & us eac noht lytel ege from
him[3] wæs · ac we þa mid scyldum[4] us scyldan · & eac
mid longsceaftum sperum hie slogan & cweal
don monige eac in fyre forburnon · þas
ðing we þus drugon þ we swa wið þam wyrmum
fuhtan[5] & wunnan huru twa tida þære nihte ·
s]ioðþan[6] hie þa wyrmas hæfdon ondruncen þæs
wætres þa gewiton hie þonon · & ure no ne[7] ehton
ða wæs seo þridde tid þære nihte þa wolde
we us gerestan þa cwoman þær nædran eft
wunderlicran þonne ða oþre wæron & eges
licran · þa hæfdon tu heafdo & eac sume hæf
don þreo · wæron hie wunderlicre micelnisse ·
wæron hie swa greate swa columnan ge eac
sume uphyrran & gryttran cwoman þa
wyrmas of þæm neahdunum · & scrafum þi
der to þon þ hie þ wæter drincan woldon ·
Eodon þa wyrmas & scluncon[8] wundorlice
wæron him þa breost upgewende & on ðæm

[1] C, B omit [ea]ll. H: þæt (vor þ [!] 3 buchstaben abgeschnitten; noch zu sehen ··l þæt). Lower part of *ll* distinct. *ll* entirely visible vs. light, as is also, but less distinctly, the *a*.

[2] C: [hwi]stlunge. H: ··istlunge. B: wyrma [mænegeo and hw]istlunge. Nothing missing after *wyrma*; neither space nor need for *mænegeo and*.

[3] C: [hi]m. Of *h* only the last stroke remains.

[4] A letter erased between *l* and *d*.

[5] C: f[eo]htan. B: f[u]htan. H: *u* zweifelhaft. Lower part of *f* cut off. *u* seems to be corrected from *o*.

[6] C: [si]oðþan. B: [Si]oðþan. H: ·ioðþan. *i* nearly entirely visible.

[7] C: none. B: no ne.

[8] Cf. Notes.

h[r]icge[1] eodon · & a swa hie hit geforan gelice fol. 125 (122)
mid þæm scillum gelice mid ðe muþe ða eorþan[2]
sliton & tæron · hæfdon hie þa wyrmas þrie
slite[3] tungan & þonne hie eðedon þonne
eode him of þy muðe mid þy oroþe[4] swylce byr
nende þecelle · wæs þæra wyrma oroð & cþung
swiðe deadberende[5] & æterne & for hiora þæm
wolbeorendan[6] oroðe monige men swulton
wiþ þissum wyrmum we fuhton leng þonne ane
tide þære nihte · & hie þa wyrmas acwealdon
· xxx · tig monna þære fyrde · & minra agen
ra þegna xx ða bæd ic þa fyrde hwæþre
þ hie hæfdon gôd ellen þara þinga þe ûs[7] on
becwomon swa monigra geswencnissa & ear
feðo[8] · þa hit wæs seo fifte tid þære nihte ·
þa mynton we us[9] gerestan · ac þa cwoman
þær hwite lêon in fearra gelicnisse swa
micle & hie ealle swiðe grymetende ferdon ·
Mid þy ða leon þyder cwoman þa ræsdon hie
sona on us & we us wiþ him sceldan þæs ðe we

[1] C: b[ac] geeodon. B: b[æ]c geeodon. H: bac ge eodon. *hricge* entirely visible except for the *r*, of which only a very small fragment remains. This fragment, plus the *i*, is what C, B, and H have mistaken for an *a*.

[2] C: eorðan.

[3] C: sli[t]te. Between *i* and *t*, *h* erased. Ep: cum trisulcis linguis.

[4] C: oroðe.

[5] So MS. C, B: deaðberende.

[6] C: wolberendan.

[7] C: us.

[8] C: earfedo.

[9] After *us* two letters erased.

mih]*ton*[1] & us wæs swælc geswencnis & *swi*[lc ear fol. 125b
f]eþo[2] mid deorum becymen in þære sweart*an*[3]
n]*iht*[4] & in þære þystran · Swelce eac laforas
þær[5] cwoman unmætlicre micelnisse & monig
oþer[6] wildeor & eac tigris ûs[7] on þære nihte
þ]*ar* abisgodon[8] · Swelce þær eac cwoman
h]reaþemŷs[9] · þa wæron in culefrena gelic
*ne*sse[10] swa micle · & þa on ure ondwlitan sper
don & ûs pulledon[11] · hæfdon hie eac þa hreaþe
*m*ŷs[12] teð in monna gelicnisse[13] · & hie mid þæm
þa[14] men wundodon & tæron · Eac ðæm oþrum
bisgum & geswencnissum þe us on becwom[15] ·
þa cwom semninga swiðe micel deor sum
*m*are[16] þonne þara oðra ænig hæfde þ deor
þr*i*e[17] hornas on foran heafde & mid þæm
hornum wæs egeslice[18] gewæpnod · þ deor
indeos hatað dentes tyrannum · ·
hæfde þ deor horse gelic heafod · & wæs
blæces heowes · Ðis[19] deor mid þy ðe hit þæs
wætres ondronc þa beheold hit þa ure
wicstowe · & þa semninga on us & on ure

[1] C, B: [mih]ton. H: · · · ton. Part of *t* gone. Fragment of *h* visible vs. light.

[2] C: s[welc ear-][f]eðo. B: s[welc earf]eþo. H: swelc (*w* deutlich, von *elc* nur der untere teil sichtbar) · eþo. Top of *s* gone; *i* (not *e*) nearly all visible. Traces of *lc* and *f* remain.

[3] C: sweartan.

[4] C: niht. B: [n]i*ht*. H: · niht.

[5] C, B: þær.

[6] C: [o]þer. H: *o* ist deutlich.

[7] C: us.

[8] C: [& b]ara bisgodon. B: [and b]ara. H: · · ara. MS: *ara* bisgodon.

[9] C, B: [h]reaþe. H: · reaþe.

[10] C: gelic[n]esse. B, H: gelic-nesse.

[11] MS. *w* rather than *p*.

[12] C: [m]ŷs. H: *m* ist deutlich.

[13] C: gelicnesse.

[14] C: þa. B: *þa*. H makes no note.

[15] MS: cwom̄.

[16] C: [m]are.

[17] C: þr[i]e. H: *i* deutlich.

[18] C: egelice.

[19] C, B: ðis.

wicstowe ræsde · Ne hit for þæm bryne [1] fol. 110 (107)
wandode þæs hatan leges & fyres þe him wæs
ongeanˀ ac hit ofer eall wôd [3] & eode · Mid þy
ic þa getrymede þ mægen greca heriges [4]
& we us wiđ him scyldan woldon þa hit ofsloh
sona minra þegna · xxvi · ane ræse & · lii
hit oftræd · & hie to loman gerenode · þæt
hie mec *n*ænigre [5] note nytte beon [6]
meahton · & we hit þa unsofte mid stræ
lum & eac mid longsceaftum sperum of
scotadon & hit ofslogon & acweal*d*on [7] ·
þa hit wæs foran to uhtes · þa æteowde
þær [8] wolberende lyft hwites hiowes · &
eac missenlices wæs heo [9] on hringwisan
fag · & monige men for heora þæm wol
berendan stence swulton mid þære [10] wol
beorendan lyfte þe þær swelc æteowde
þa đær cwoman eac indisce mys in þa
fyrd in foxa gelicnisse · : : : : heora [11]
micle · đa þonne ure feþerfotniet[e]*n*u [12]

[1] C: bryn[e]. B: bryne. H: e deutlich.
[2] C: wæs. B: wæ[s]. Lower part of *s* still visible.
[3] C, B: wod.
[4] After *heriges* an *n* shows through from the other side of the leaf.
[5] C, B: mec ænigre. B, H: *n* erased before *æ*. *n* not erased, but still visible.
[6] C, B: beon [ne]. After *beon* nothing; space, however, for two letters.
[7] C: acwæledon. H: a cweal don.
[8] C, B: þar.
[9] C: wæs hio. B: Wæs hio.
[10] C: þare.
[11] C: nisse [ac ma]ra heora. B: nisse; *wæron* heora. H: nisse · *and* ni heora. Cf. Notes.
[12] C, B: fotnietenu.

b]itan[1] & wundedon & monige for hiora fol. 110b
wundum[2] swultan · þara monna hit þon
ne ælc gedigde þeah hie heora hwelċ
ne gewundodan · ða hit wæs toforan
dæges þa cwoman þær þa fugelas · nocti
coraces[3] hatton · wæron in wealhhafo
ces[4] gelicnesse · wæron hie þa fugelas
b]runes[5] hiowes · & him wæron þa nebb & þa
clea[6] ealle blace · þa fuglas ybsæton[7]
eallne þone ofer þæs meres · & þa fuglas
us[8] nænige laðe ne yfle ne wæron · ac
hie þa gewunelican fixas þe in þæm mere
wæron mid hiora cleum[9] uptugon & þa
tæron · ða fuglas þa we hie ne onweg
flegdon[10] ne him laƀ dydon · ac hi him sel
fe eft gewiton þonon · Þa hit ða on
morgen dæg[11] wæs ða het ic ealle mine
ladþeowas þe mec on swelc earfeðo ge
læddon het hie þa gebindan & him þa
ban & sconcan forbrecan · ðæt hie

[1] C: etan. B: *e*tan. H: vor *etan* etwas abgeschnitten. Before *t* space for two letters, the second of which is certainly not *e* but *i*. Cf. Notes.
[2] B: *w* nearly gone.
[3] Cf. Notes.
[4] H: eces (*e* am anf. zweifelhaft).
[5] C: [g]runes. H: von *g* nur ein stückchen erhalten. *b* rather than *g*.
[6] C, B: [c]lea. H: clea.
[7] B: *y*mb.
[8] H: ūs.
[9] C: cleam.
[10] Cf. Notes.
[11] C, B: morgendæg. Cf. Notes.

en niht wæron from þæm wyrmum aso fol. 111 (108)
gone · þe þ wæter sohton & ic him het·
eac þa honda of aheawan · þ hie be ge ·
wyrhtum þes wites wite drugon · þe hie
ær[1] hiora ponces ûs[2] on gelæddon & g[e[3] 5
brohton · Het ða blawan mine byman
& þa fyrd faran forð þy wege þe we ær on
gunnen hæfdon · foran we ða þurh ða fæst[4]
lond & þurh þa ungeferenlican eorþan ·
þa wæs þær eft gesomnad micel fyrd · in[5] 10
discra monna & þæra elreordigra þe
ða lond budon · & we þa wið þæm gefuhton ·
Mid þy we þa us eft ongeaton maran ge
feoht toweard & mare gewin[6] · ða forleton[7]
we þa frecnan wegas & siðfato & þa þæm sel 15
ran we ferdon · Ond swa[8] mid mi
ne werode onsunde in patriacen þ lond
we becwoman mid golde & oþrum weolum[9]
swiðe gewelgode & hie ûs[10] þær fre*m*sum[11]
lice & luflice onfengon · mid þy we þa 20

[1] C, B: ær.
[2] C: us. After *ûs* two letters erased.
[3] B: and g*e*. A slight trace of *e* remains.
[4] B: fæst*u*lond. After *t* something undecipherable.
[5] C: m[e]discra. H: m (*e* nicht mehr erhalten).
[6] C: gewinn. B: gewin*n*.
[7] C: forleto[n]. Of *n* first stroke only remains.
[8] After *swa* nine letters erased.
[9] C: wæolum. B: w*e*olum.
[10] C, B: us. After *ûs* two letters erased.
[11] C: fre[ond-]lice. B: fre[m]-su*m*lice. H: frem sū. First *m* still faintly visible.

eft[1] of þæm londe foron of patria fol. 111b

cen[2] ða becwoman we on þa lond gemæro

*me*do[3] & persa · þa we dær eft edniowunga

hæfdon[4] micle gefeoht · & xx · daga ic

þær mid minre fyrde wiđ him wicode

siođþan we þa þonon ferdon þa wæs hit

on[5] seofon nihta fæce · þ we to þæm londe

& to þære stowe becwoman þær porrus

se cyning mid his fyrde wicode · & he swiđe

þæs londes fæstenum truwode þonne

his gefeohte & gewinne · þa wilnade he þ

he me cuđe & mine þegnas · þa he þæs fræ

gen & axsode from þæm ferendum minra

wicstowe · þa wæs þ me gesæd þ he wilnade

me[6] to cunenne[7] & min werod · ða alêde ic

minne kynegyrylan[8] & me[9] mid uncuþe

hrægle & mid lyþerlice gerelan[10] me ge

gerede · swelce ic wære hwelc folclic

mon & me wære mete & wines þearf · þa

[1] Before *eft* a whole line and four or five letters erased.

[2] Before *cen* an *a* (?) is cut off.

[3] C: [m]edo.

[4] C: [h]æfdon. B: *h*æfdon.

[5] C: [i]n. B: ín. H: vor *n* stück von *i* oder *o*?

[6] After *me*, *c* partly erased.

[7] First *n* changed from *m*.

[8] C: þýne gýrýlan.

[9] After *me*, *c* erased.

[10] H: gerela. *a* changed from an *e*.

ic wæs in þæm wicum porres swa ic ær sæde · fol. 112 (109)

ða sona swa he me þær geahsode & him mon

sægde ꝑ þær mon cymen wæs of alexandres

herewicum · þa het he me[1] sona to him lædan ·

Mid þy ic þa wæs to him gelæded þa frægn[2]

he me[1] & ahsode hwæt alexander se cyning

dyde & hulic mon he wære & in hwylcere yldo .

ða bysmrode ic hine mid minum ondswarum

& him sæde ꝑ he forealdod wære & to þæs eald

wære ꝑ he ne mihte elcor gewearmigan

buton æt fyre & æt gledum · þa wæs he

sona swiðe glæd & gefeonde þara minra

ondswaro[3] & worda · for þon ic him sæde ꝑ

he swa forealdod wære · & ða cwæð he eac

hu mæg he la ænige gewinne wið me spo

wan swa forealdod mon · for þon ic eom

me self geong & hwæt · þa he ða geornlicor

me[1] frægn be his þingum · ða sæde ic ꝑ ic his

þinga feola ne cuþe & hine seldon gesa

we ðone cyning · for þon þe ic wære his

[1] After *me* a letter (*e*?) erased.
[2] C: fræg[n]. Of *n* first stroke only remains.
[3] The second *o* from a *u*?

þ]egnes[1] mon & his ceapes heorde & wære his fol. 112b
f]eohbigenga[2] · þa he ðas word gehyrde
ða sealde he me ân gewrît & ænne epis
tolan · & me[3] bæd ꝑ ic hine alexandre þæm
kyninge[4] ageafe & me[3] eac mede gehet
gif ic hit him agyfan wolde & ic him ge
het ꝑ ic swa dôn wolde swa he me[3] bæd ·
s]*wa*[5] ic ða þonon gewiten wæs & eft cwom
to minum herewicum · þa ægþer ge ær
ðon þe ic ꝑ gewrit rædde ge eac æfter
þon · ꝑ ic wæs[6] swiðe mid hleahtre on
styred · ðas þing ic for þon þe secge
magister · & olimphiade[7] minre meder
& minum geswustrum · ꝑ ge gehyrdon
& ongeaton þa oferhygdlican gedyrs
tignesse þæs ælreordgan kyninges ·
Hæfd ic þa þæs kyninges wîc & his fæs
tenu gesceawod þe he mid his fyrde
in gefaren hæfde · ða sona on morg
ne þæs ða eode porrus se kyning ·

[1] Lower half of ꝑ visible vs. light.
[2] C, B: his eohbigenga. H: vor *eoh* ein buchstabe abgeschnitten. The *f* partly visible, and, vs. light, wholly so. Cf. Napier, *Contributions to O.E. Lexicography*, in *Philological Society's Transactions*, 1903-6.
[3] After *me* a letter (*c*?) erased.
[4] C: [k]yninge.
[5] C: [sw]a ic. B: [and þ]a ic. H: von *s* ist die spitze erhalten, *w* sieht man durch.
[6] Cf. Notes.
[7] C: olimpiade.

me on hond mid ealle his ferde & dugoþe fol. 113 (110)
þa he hæfde ongieten þ he wiđ me[1] ge
winnan ne meahte · Ond of þæm feond
scipe þe us ær betweonum wæs þ he seođ
þan wæs me freond & eallum greca heri
ge & min gefera & gefylcea[2] · & ic him đa
eft his rice ageaf & þa đære unwendan
are þæs rices þe he him scolfa næniges
rices ne wende · þ he đa me eall his gold
hord æteowde · & he þa ægþer ge mec ge
eac eall min werod mid golde gewelgode ·
& herculis gelicnisse[3] & libri[4] đara[5] twegea
goda he buta of golde gegêat[6] & gewor
hte & hie butu asette in þæm eastdæle
middangeardes; đa wolde ic witan hwæ
þer đa gelicnissa wæron gegotene eal
le swa he sæde · h et hie þa[7] þurhborian
þe wæron hie buta of golde[8] gegotene
đa het ic eft þa đyrelo þe hiora mon þu[rh][9]
cunnode mid golde forwyrcean & afyllon[10]

[1] After *me*, *e* erased.
[2] Cf. Notes.
[3] C: gelicnesse.
[4] Cf. Notes.
[5] B: đæra.
[6] C, B: gegeat.
[7] B omits *þa*.
[8] B: gold.
[9] C, B: mon þon[ne]. H: þonn · (das zweite *n* deutlich). *þu* quite plain; *rh* easily seen vs. light.
[10] C: & afȳllen. *& af* indistinct but decipherable.

& h]et[1] þa ðæm godum bæm onsægdnisse on fol. 113b
s]ecgan[2] · þa ferdon we forð & woldan ma
wunderlicra þinga geseon & sceawian &
mærlicra · ac þa ne gesawon we swa swa
we[3] þa geferdon noht elles buton þa wes
tan feldas & wudu & duna be þæm garsec
ge · ða wæron monnum ungeferde for
*wi*ldeorum[4] & wyrmum · þa ferde ic hwæþre
þe þæm sæ to þon þ ic wolde cunnian mea
hte ic ealne middangeard ybferan[5]
swa garsecg beligeð; ac[6] þa sægdon me
þa londbigengan þ se sæ[7] wære to þon
þiostre & se garsecg eall · þ hine nænig
mon mid scipe geferan ne meahte ·
Ond ic þa ða wynstran dælas in*die*[8]
wolde geondferan þy læs me owiht in
þæm londe beholen oððe[9] bedegled
wære *ða*[10] wæs þ lond eall swa we gefer
don *adru*gad[11] & fen[12] & cannon[13] & hread
w[æter]*u*[14] ða cwom þær semninga sum

[1] C: [& ea]c þa. B: [and he]t þa. H: ··t þa.
[2] C: [s]ægan. B: on[s]ecgan. H: ·ecgan.
[3] C: [w]e.
[4] C: wildeorum. Slight fragment of *w* gone.
[5] B: *ym*bferan.
[6] C: beligeð: Ac. B: beliged. Ac.
[7] C, B: sæ. The circumflex is fragmentary.
[8] C: indie. B: Indie.
[9] MS: oddе.
[10] C: wære · ða. B: wære · Ða. H makes no note.
[11] C, B: don adrigad. H: adrogad. *on a* barely discernible. After *adr*: *u* (*o*?).
[12] C: fien. H: wen (*w* eher als *f*).
[13] Cf. Notes.
[14] C, B: wæteru. H makes no note. Of the bracketed letters only unrecognizable traces now remain. Lower left-hand corner of this page scorched.

deor of þæm fenne & of ðæm fæstene[1] · wæs[2] fol. 114 (111)
þæm deore eall se hrycg acæglod[3] swelce
snoda hæfde þ deor seonowealt[4] heafod
swelce mona & þ deor hatte · quasi caput
luna · & him wæron þa breost gelice nic[5]
cres breastum[6] & heardum toðum & miclum
hit wæs gegyred & geteþed · Ond hit þa þ
deor ofsloh mine þegnas twegen · Ond we
þa þ deor nowþer ne mid spere gewundigan
ne meahte ne[7] mid nænige wæpne · ac we
hit uneaþe mid isernum hamerum & slec
gum gefyldon & hit ofbeoton · ða becwo
man we syðþan to þæm wudum indie & to þæm
ytemestum gemærum þæs londes & ic þa
het þa fyrd þær wician be þære êa[8] þe bi
swicmon hatte wæron þa wic on lengo · l ·
furlanga long & swa eac in brædo · wol
don we þa to urum swæsendum sittan · wæs
hit þa seo endlefte tid dæges þa wæs
semninga geboden þ we[9] wæpenu noman &

[1] C: fastene.
[2] C: wæ[s].
[3] C: acæglod. B: atæglod.
[4] B: seone.
[5] C: nie ·.
[6] C, B: breostum. MS: rather *a* than *o*.
[7] Cf. Notes.
[8] C: ea.
[9] C omits *we*, which is interlinear between *þ* and *wæpenu*.

ur]e[1] tioloden · & us wære micel þearf fol. 114b
þ we ûs[2] scyldan · þa dydon we swa[3] fengon
to ussum wæpnum swa us beboden wæs ·
ða cwom þær micel mængeo elpenda ·
of þæm wudo ungemetlic weorod þara
diora · Cwoman[4] hie to þon þyder þ hie
on ða ure wic feohtan · þa het ic sona þa
*h*ors[5] gerwan & eoredmen hleapan up · &
*h*et[6] geniman swina micelne wræd[7] & dri
fan on horsum ongean þæm elpendum ·
for þon ic wiste þ swîn wæron ðæm deorum
laðe · & hiora rynig[8] hie mealite afyrhton ·
& þa sona þæs þa elpendas ða swin gesawon
þa wæron[9] hie afyrhte · & sona on þone
wudu gewiton; Ond[10] we þa niht on þære
wicstowe gesundlice wicodon · & ic hæfde
mid fæstene gefæstnad þ ûs nowþer ne
deor ne oðer earfeðo sceðdan[11] mealite ·
ða hit þa on morgen dæg[12] wæs · þa ferdon
we on oþer þeodlond india · ða cwoman

[1] Cf. fol. 123, l. 13. C: [ge]-tioloden. B: [g]etioloden. H: ·e tioloden (vor dem ersten *e* vielleicht ein stück von *f*; übrigens kann vor diesem buchstaben noch ein andrer gestanden haben). Before *e tiol* what appears vs. light to be an *r*. Before *r* space for one or two letters.

[2] C: [þ] we us. B: [þæt] we us.

[3] Cf. Notes.

[4] B: cwoman.

[5] C: [h]ors.

[6] C: [h]et.

[7] C: wræd.

[8] C, B: rymg. H: rymg (oder rying, rynig?). Cf. Notes.

[9] B: wærou. Probably a typographical error.

[10] B: ond.

[11] MS: sceðdan.

[12] C, B: morgendæg.

we on sumne micelne feld ða gesawe þær[1] fol. 115 (112)
rugċ wifmen · & wæpned men wæron hie swa
ruwe & swa gehære swa wildeor wæron hie
nigon fota uplonge · & hie wæron þa men
nacod & hie næniges hrægles ne gimdon ·
Ðas[2] men indeos hataď ictifafonas[3] & hie
of ðæm neaheum[4] & merum · þa hronfiscas
uptugon & þa æton & be þæm lifdon & þ wæter
æfter druncon; Mid þy ic þa wolde near
þa men[5] geseon & sceawigon · ða flugon hie
sona in þa wæter & hie þær in þæm stan
holum hyddon · þa æfter þon gesawon we
betweoh þa wudu bearwas & þa treo healf
hundinga micle mængeo · ða cwoman to
þon þ hie woldon us wundigan & we þa mid stræ
lum hie scotodon · & hie sona onweg aflym
don ða hie eft on þone wudu gewiton · þa
syďďan[6] geferdon we in þa westenn[7] india
& we þa þær noht wunderlices ne mærlices
gesawon · Ond[8] we þa eft in fasiacen þæt

[1] C: þar.
[2] C: ðas.
[3] Cf. Notes.
[4] B: neah-eum.
[5] C omits *men*.
[6] MS: syďďan.
[7] B: westenne.
[8] B: ond.

lon]*d*[1] becwoman þanan we ær ferdon & we þær[2] fol. 115b
*ge*wicodon[3] be þæm neahwætrum[4] & we þær ure
geteld bræddon ealle on æfen · & þær wæron
eac fŷr[5] wel monigo onæled · ða cwom þær
semninga swiðe micel wind & gebræc · & to
þæs unheorlic se wind geweox þ he þara
ura getelda monige afylde · & he ða eac
u]sse[6] feþerfôtnietenu[7] swiðe swencte
ða[8] hêt[9] ic gesomnigan eft þa geteld & seamas
ealle tosomne · & hie mon þa seamas & þa þing
ðara ura wicstowa earfoðlice tosomne
for þæm winde gesomnode · ond ða on ge[10]
hliuran dene & on wearmran we gewico
dan; Mid þy we gewicod hæfdon & ure þing
eall gearo · þa het ic eallne þone here þ he
to swæsendum sæte & mete þigde · & hie þa
swa dydon · Mid þy hit æfenne nealehte ·
ða ongunnon þa windas eft weaxan · & þ weder
hreogan[11] & ungemetlic cele geweox on
þone æfen ða cwom þær micel snaw & swa

[1] C: [land]. B: [lond].
[2] C: þær. B: þær. H: von æ nur der untere teil erhalten.
[3] C, B: [g]ewicodon. H: von *g* nur der untere teil erhalten.
[4] B: neah-wætrum.
[5] C, B: fyr. Circumflex fragmentary.
[6] C, B: [u]sse. H: *u* nicht mehr sichtbar.
[7] C, B: feþerfot.
[8] C; ða. B: Ða.
[9] C, B: het. Circumflex fragmentary.
[10] C: ongehliuran.
[11] C: breogun. B: breogan. H: hreo gan.

miclum sniwde swelce micel flys fcolle[1] fol. 116 (113)
ða ic þa unmætnisse & micelnisse ðæs sna
wes geseah · ða þuhte me ꝑ ic wiste ꝑ he wol
de ealle þa wicstowe forfeallan · ða het
ic þone here ꝑ hie mid fotum þone sna[w[2] 5
trædon · & þa fyr eall wæron forneah for[3]
þære micelnesse[4] þæs snawes adwæscte
& acwencte · hwæþere us[5] þær wæs anes þin
ges eþnes · ꝑ se snaw ðær leng ne wunede
þonne ane tide · ða sona wæs æfter þon 10
swiðe sweart wolcen & genip · & þa eac
cwoman of þæm sweartan wolcne byrnen
de fŷr · þa fŷr ðonne feollon on þa eorþan
swelce byrnende þecelle & for þæs fyres
bryne eall se feld born · ða cwædon men 15
ꝑte hie wendon ꝑ ꝑ wære goda eorre
ꝑ usic þær on becwome · ða het ic eald
hrægl toslitan & habban wiđ þæm fŷre[6]
& sceldan mid · þa seoððan[7] æfter þon we
hæfdon smolte niht & gode siðþan[8] 20

[1] C: feoll. B: feoll[e]. H: nach *ll* noch ein *e*?
[2] H: sna (darnach ein buchstabe ausgerissen). B: After *snaw* perhaps one or two letters missing.
[3] C, B: for. H makes no note.
[4] C: micelnisse.
[5] H: ūs. A dot over the *u*.
[6] C: fŷre.
[7] MS: seoddan.
[8] B: gode siddan (fol. 113b) usic.

si]ddan [1] usic þa earfeðo forleton · & we ða [2] fol. 116b
siodþan butan orenum þingum mete
þigdon & usic restan · & ic þær þa bebyrgde
m[i]nra [3] þegna · v · hund þe ðær betweoh ða
sna]was [4] & earfeþo · & þa fyr þe ûs þær in þæm
wic]um [5] on becwoman þ hie forwurdon & dea
de [6] wæron; Ond þa het ic of þære wicstowe
siodðan [7] þa ferd faran forð & we þa foron forð
be [8] þæm sæ · & þær ða hean hos [9] & dene & gar
secg ðone æthiopia we gesawon · swelce
eac þa miclan & þa mæron dune we gesa
won þa mon hateð enesios & þ scræf libri
þæs godes · ða het ic þær in bescufan for
worhte men þ ic wolde gewitan hweþer sio
segen soð wære þe me mon ær [10] be þon sægde ·
þ þær nænig mon ingan mehte & eft ge
sund æfter þon beon nymþe he mid [11] asegend
nisseum ineode in þ scræf · & þ wæs eac æfter
þon gecyðed in þara monna deaðe · for þon
ðy þriddan dæge hie swulton ðæs þe hie in

[1] C: · · · usic þa earfeðo. B: (fol. 113b) usic þa earfeðo. H: · · siðdan. *siðdan* repeated from preceding page. The new margin cuts off the upper part of the italicized letters in this line.

[2] C, B: ða. H makes no note.

[3] C: [minr]a. B: m[in]ra. H: minra (deutlich, nur beschmutzt).

[4] H: · · awas (vom ersten *a* sieht man nur ein stückchen).

[5] C: [feldu]m. B: [feld]um. H: · · ldum (vom *l* sieht man ein stückchen). Before *um* space for but three letters, the last of which looks like *c*. Second stroke only of *u* remains.

[6] C: [de]. B: de. H: de.

[7] MS: sieddan.

[8] C: [b]e.

[9] Cf. Notes.

[10] C: ær.

[11] C: mid.

þ scræf[1] eodon; Ond ic eaþmodlice & georn[2] fol. 117 (114)
lice bæd þa godmægen þ hie mec ealles
middangeardes kyning & hlaford m[id[3]
hêan[4] sigum geweorþeden[5] · ond in mac[edo[6]
niam ic eft gelæded wære to olimpl[ia
de minre meder & to minum geswustrum[7]
& gesibbum · ða wolde ic eft in fasiacen þ
lond feran · mid þy ic þa ferde mid mine[8]
weorede · ða cwoman ûs[9] þær on ðæm wege[10]
twegen ealde men togeanes · ða frægn
ic hie & ahsode hwæþer hie owiht mærlic[11]
in þæm londum wisten · ða ondsworadon
hie mec & sægdon þ nære mara weg þonne
meahte[12] on tyn dagum geferan · hwæþre
mid ealle mine weorede somod ic hit ge
feran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette
ac mid feower þusendum monna ic hit ge
feran meahte · þ ic mærlices hwæthwugo
gesawe · ða wæs ic swiðe bliðe & gefeonde
for þæm hiora wordum · ða cwæð ic eft

[1] C: screaf.
[2] C: g[eorn-]. B, H: georn.
[3] C: [mid]. First two strokes only of *m* remain.
[4] C: hean.
[5] C: geweorþedon.
[6] C: ma[cedo-]. B: Mace[do]. H: mac···.
[7] First two strokes of *m* (written out) remain.
[8] C: min[e]. B, H: mine.
[9] C: us.
[10] C: weg[e]. H: wege (ist deutlich).
[11] C: mærli[ce]. B: mærlic[e].
[12] Cf. Notes.

to] him & him spræc liđum wordum *to*[1] fol. 117b

s]ecgađ la mec git ealdon hwæt þ sie

mær]lices & micellices þ git mec geha

ta*đ*][2] þ ic þær geseon mæge · đa &swarode

m]e[3] hiora[4] ođer & cwæđ þu gesiehst ky

n]ing gif þu hit geferest · & þa tu trio

*s*unnan[5] & monan on indisc & on grecisc

s[p]recende[6] · oþer þara is wæpnedcynnes

sunnan trio oþer wifkynnes þ monan

trio · & hie gesecgađ þæm men þe[7] hie

frineđ hwæt godes oþđe yfles him becu

man sceal · đa ne gelyfde ic him ac wen

de þ hi mec onhyscte[8] & on bismer sægdon ·

& ic swa cwæđ to minum geferan · Min

þrym is from eastewearde middangear

de oþ þ westan weardne & mec þas[9] foreal

dodan[10] elreordegan nu her bysmergeađ

mynte ic hie haton yflian · đa sworan

hie swiđe þ hie sođ sægdon & noht lugen[11]

þara þinga · đa wolde ic gecunnian

[1] C : [to] him & hine sw[iđe] liđum wordum co[stnode]. B: [to] him and hi*m* spæc ; liđum wor*đ*um co[st-node]. H : ·· him *and* hine swæc liđum — nach *co* am ende der zeile kein platz. The last word is *to*, after which no space. Rest of line quite plain except the *r* in *spræc*.

[2] C prints [*tađ*] at end of line 3.

[3] C prints [*me*] at end of line 4.

[4] C : þiora.

[5] C : [*s*]unnan. H : sunnan.

[6] C : [sp]recende.

[7] C : þie.

[8] Cf. Notes.

[9] C, B : þus.

[10] MS : ealdođan.

[11] C : lugon.

· *h*wæþer[1] hie mec soð sægdon[2] & mec[3] fol. 126 (123)
mine geferan bædon þ hie swelcra *me*[r[4]
þo bescerede ne wæron · ac ðæt we his ge[5]
cunnedon hwæþer hit swelc wære · ða
hit næs micel to geferanne · Geno*m*[6]
þa mîd[7] mec þreo þusendo & forlêt[8] mine
fyrd elcor in fasiacen under pore[9]
þæm kyninge & under minum geref[*um*[10]
ðær abidon · ða foran we & usic þa lad
teowas · læddon þurh þa wædlan stowe
wætres & þurh þa unarefndon lond wil
deora & wyrma þa wæron wunderlicum
nomum on indisc geceged. Mid þy we þa
nealehtan[11] ðæm þeodlonde þa gesawon we
ægþer ge wif ge wæpned men mid palthe
ra fellum & tigriscum þara deora hydu*m* g[e[12]
gyryde & nanes oðres brucon. Mid þy
ic þa frægn hie & ahsode hwelcre ðeode
kynnes hie wæron · ða ondswarodon
hie mec & sægdon on hiora geþeode þæt

[1] C: hwæþer.
[2] C, B: sægdon.
[3] C, B: mec [þa]. H: mec··.
[4] C, B: swelcr[e cune]. H: *swelcre cune* deutlich. What H takes as *cun* is merely the *umo* of fol. 126b, l. 2, showing through the semi-transparent margin. Two strokes only of *m* remain. After *me* traces of either *n* or *r*.
[5] C, B: his cunnedon. H makes no note.
[6] First stroke only of *m* remains. C: Geno[m]. H: Geno·.
[7] C: mid.
[8] C: forlet.
[9] C: po[r]re. A letter (*r*?) erased between *o* and *r*.
[10] C, B: geref[um]. H: gerefū. The stroke of abbreviation and part of the first stroke of *u* are visible.
[11] C: nealehton.
[12] C: hydun g[e-]. B: hydū ḡ. ḡ = ge. No stroke over *g* in MS.

hie] *wæron*[1] indos · wæs seo stow rum & wy*n*[2] fol. 126b

s]umo[3] & balzamum & recels ðær wæs ge

*n*ihtsumnis[4] & þ eac of þæra treowa tel

gan weol & þa men þæs londes bi ðy lifdon

&] þ[5] æton · Mid þy we ða geornlicor þa

*s*towe[6] sceawodon & betwih þa bearwas

eodon · & ic ða wynsumnesse & fægernes

se[7] þæs londes wundrade · ða cwom se

b]isceop þære stowe ûs togeanes · wæs he

se bisceop · x · fota upheah · & eall him wæs

se lichoma sweart buton þæm toþum

ða wæron hwite[8] · & þa earan him þurh þy

relode · & earhringas onhongedon of

mænigfealdan gimcynne geworhte ·

& he[9] wæs mid wildeora fellum gegerwed

þa he se bisceop to me cwom ða grette

he me sona & [h]alette[10] his leodþeawe

frægn he eac me to hwon ic þider cwome

& hwæt ic þær wolde · þa ondswarode ic hin[11]

þ mec lyste geseon þa halgan trio ·

[1] C, B: [hie wær]on. H: · · · wæron.

[2] C, B: wyn. H makes no note.

[3] C: [sum] &. B: [sum] and. H: ·umo *and*.

[4] C: [n]ihtsumnis & eac þ of.

[5] C: [& þ]æton. B: [and] þæt æton. H: ·· *þæt* æton.

[6] C: [s]towe. H: ·stowe. Top of *s* visible.

[7] C: se. B: [s]e. H: ·e. Top of *s* visible.

[8] Cf. Notes.

[9] C omits *he*.

[10] MS: & alette. Cf. Ep.

[11] C: him. B: *him*. MS. plainly *hin* [!].

sunnan [1] & monan ða ondswarode he [2] fol. 127 (124)
gif þine geferan [3] beoð clæne from wif [4]
gehrine þonne moton hie gongan in þ[o [5]
ne godcundan bearo wæs minra gefera [6]
na mid me þrio hund monna · Þa het s[e [7]
bisceop mine geferan þ hie hiora gescie [8]
& ealne heora gerelan him of adyden · On[d [9]
het ic æghwæt swa dôn swa he ûs bebead · [wæs [10]
hit þa sio endlefte tid dæges · ða bad se so [11]
cerd sunnan setlgongen [12] for þon sunnan
trio agefeð ondsware æt þæm upgonge
& eft æt setlgonge · & þ monan triow gelice
swa on niht dyde · ða ongon ic geornlicor
þa stowe sceawigan · & geond þa bearwas &
treowu gongan þa geseah ic þær [13] balza
mum þæs betstan stences genoh of þæm [14]
treowum utweallan · þ balzamum ægþer
ge ic ge mine geferan þær betwih þæm
rindum noman þæra trio; þonne wæ
ron ða halgan trio sunnan & monan

[1] C: [s]unnan.
[2] C: ondswarode [he].
[3] C: feferan.
[4] MS: wig; after which a fragment of a letter. Cf. Ep. B: wigegehrine. H: wig (dann noch ein buchstabe ?).
[5] H: þo (von *o* nur der untere teil).
[6] C: gefer[e-]. B, H: gefera.
[7] C, B: [se].
[8] C: gesci[os]. B: gescios. H: gescio (nach *o* fehlt ein buchstabe).
[9] C: ofadydon · O[nd]. B: On*d*. Only a trace of *d* left.
[10] C: bebead · [wæs]. B: bebead · *W*[æs]. Part of *w* still visible.
[11] C: se s[a-]. B: se sacerd. H: sa (von *a* nur ein stückchen erhalten). Cf. fol. 128, l. 10.
[12] Cf. Notes.
[13] C: þar.
[14] C, B: þæ[m]. H: þæ (dann fehlt ein buchstabe). MS: þæ̃.

on mid]*dum*[1] þæm oðrum treowum mea[*hton*[2] fol. 127b
hi]*e* beon hunteontiges[3] fota ûpheah · &
e]ac[4] þær wæron oþre treow wunderlicre
hea]nisse[5] · ða hatað indeos[6] bebronas ·
þar]a[7] triowa heannisse ic wundrade ·
&] cwæð þ ic wende þ hie for miclum wæ
t]*a*n[8] & regnum swa heage weoxon · ða sæg
de][9] se bisceop þ þær næfre in þæm londu*m*
re]gnes[10] dropa ne cwome ne fugel ne wil
deor ne nænig ætern wyrm · þ[11] her dorste
gesecean · ða halgan gemæro sunnan
& monan · Eac þonne he sægde se bisceop
þonne þ eclypsis[12] wære þ is þonne ðæs
sunnan asprungnis oðþe þære monan
þ ða halgan triow swiðe wepen & mid[13] micle
sâre instyred[14] wæron · for þon hie ondre
don þ hie hiora godmægne sceoldon beon
benumene · ða þohte ic sægde alexander[15]
þ ic wolde onsægdnisse þær onsecgan[16] · ac þ[*a*[17]
forbead me se bisceop & sægde þ ðæt nær[*e*[18]

[1] C, B: [on mid]dum. H: ·····dum. Fragment of first *d* left. Top of second *d* hidden.

[2] C: mea[h-][t]e beon. B: Mea[hton][hi]e beon. Lower part of *ht* plain.

[3] C: hundteontiges.

[4] C: [ea]c. B: [e]ac. H: ·ac.

[5] C, B: [heah]nisse. H: vor *nisse* sind vier buchstaben ganz abgerieben. Space for no more than three letters before *nisse*.

[6] C: indios.

[7] C: [þ]a triowa. B: [þa]ra triowa. H: · a triowa.

[8] C, B, H: [t]an. Part of *a* is hidden.

[9] Of *d* a little of the upper stroke remains.

[10] C, B, H: [re]gnes.

[11] B: wyrm þær her dorste.

[12] C: exlypsis. H makes no note.

[13] C: mid.

[14] Cf. Notes.

[15] C: alexander. B: Alexander. Cf. Notes.

[16] B: þæron secgan'.

[17] C: ac þ. B: ac þæ[*t*]. H: ac þ · (abgeschnitten).

[18] C, H: ðæt næf-. B: ðæt næs'.

alyfed[1] ænigum men þ he þær ænig[2] [ny fol. 128 (125)
ten cwealde oþþe blodgyte worhte
ac mec het þ ic me to þara triowa
fotum gebæde · þ sunna & mone me soþ
re[3] ondswarege ondwyrdnm þara
þinga ðe ic frnne sioðdan[4] þas þing þus[5]
gedon wæron · þa gesawon we westan
þone leoman sunnan & se leoma ge
hran[6] þæm treowum ufonweardum ·
ða cwæð se sacerd lociað nu ealle up
& be swa hwylcum þingum swa ge willon
frinan · þence on his heortan deagol
lice · & nænig mon his geþoht ope
num wordum ut[7] ne cyðe · Mid þy we
þa wel neah stodan þam bearwum
& þæm godsprecum · þa ðohte ic on
minum mode hwæþer ic mealite eal
ne middangeard me on onweald ge
slean · & þonne sioþþan mid þæm
siogorum geweorþad ic eft mealite

[1] C: [re wæs] alyfed. Nothing missing before *alyfed*.
[2] After *ænig* is an unintelligible stroke.
[3] Cf. Notes.
[4] MS: sioddan.
[5] B omits *þus*.
[6] Above the *an* of *hran* a heavy dot; fragmentary circumflex?
[7] Dot over *u*; circumflex?

bec]*u*man [1] in macedoniam to olimphi fol. 128b

a]de [2] minre meder & minum geswus

trum · ða ondswarode [3] me þ triow

indiscum wordum & þus cwæd [4] · ðu un

oferswyðda alexander in gefeohtu*m* [5]

þu weorðest cyning & hlaford ealles

middangeardes · ac [6] hwæþre ne cymst

þu on þinne eþel · ðonan þu ferdest ær ·

for þon ðin eþel [7] hit swa be þinu*m* heafde

& fore hafað aræded · ða wæs ic ungleaw

þæs geþeodes þara indiscra worda þe

þ triow me to spræc · ða rehte hit me

se bisceop & sægde · Mid þy hit mine

geferan gehyrdon þ ic eft cwic ne

moste in minne eþel becuman · ða

wæron hie swiðe unrote for þon · þa wol

de ic eft on þa æfentid ma ahsían · ac

þa næs se mona þa gyt uppe · Mid þy

we þa eft eodon in þone halgan bearo

& we þa eft be þæm treowu*m* stodan ge

[1] C: [cu]man. H: ·uman. Before *c* space (?) for two letters. Cf. l. 15 infra.

[2] C: [a]de. B: *a*de.

[3] C: ondswarade.

[4] So MS. C: cwæð.

[5] H: ipge feo htū.

[6] C: Ac.

[7] Cf. Notes.

*b*ædon [1] ûs þa sona to þæm treowum swa [we [2] fol. 129 (126)
ær dydon · & ic êac in mid mec gelædde
mine þrie đa getreowestan frynd · đa
wæron mine syndrige treowgeþoftan ·
þæt wæs ærest perticam & clitomum
& pilotan · for þon ic me ne ondred þ me
þæra ænig beswice · for þon þær næs riht
on þære stowe ænigne to acwellanne
for þære stowe weorþunge; Đa þoh
te ic on minum mode & on minum ge
þohte on hwelcre stowe ic sweltan scol
de · Mid þy đa ærest se mona upeode
þa gehrân he mid his sciman þæm trio
wum ufeweardum & þ triow ondswarode
þæm minum geþohte & þus cwæđ · alex [3]
ander fulne ende þines lifes þu hæfst
gelifđ · ac þys æftran geare þu swyltst
on babilone on maius monđe from
þæm þu læst wenst from þæm þu bist
beswicen · đa wæs ic swiđe sariges

[1] C: [b]ædon.
[2] C, B: swa [we]. H: treowū swa (darnach ein strich von *b*).
[3] C: Alex.

mo]*des*[1] · & þa mine frynd swa eac þa me fol. 129b

þær mid wæron · & hie weopon swiđe · for

þon him wære min gesynto leofre

þonne hiora seolfra hælo · đa ge

*wi*ton[2] we to urum geferum eft · & hie

woldon to hiora swæsendum sittan ·

& ic wolde for þæm bysegu*m* mines modes

me gerestan · ac þa bædon mec mine

geferan ꝑ ic on swa micelre modes un

reto & nearonisse · mec selfne mid

fæstenne ne swencte · þigde đa tela

micelne mete wiđ mines modes willan ·

& þa tidlice to minre reste eode ·

for þon ic wolde beon gearo æt sunnan

upgonge · ꝑ ic eft in geeode · đa on

morgne mid þy hit dagode · þa on

bræd ic & þa mine getreowestan

frynd[3] aweahte · ꝑ ic wolde in þa hal

gan stowe gân · ac þa reste hine

se bisceop þa giet · & mid wildeora

[1] C: [mod]es. B: [mo]*des*.
[2] C: witon.
[3] C: frynda weahte.

fellum wæs gegerwed & bewrigen & [ire fol. 130 (127)
nes, & leades þa men on þæm londum wæd
liað & goldes genihtsumiað & be ðæm
balzamum þa men in þæm londe lifgeað[1]
& of ðæm neahmunte wealleð hluter
wæter & fæger & þ swiðe swete · þonne
drincað þa men þ & bylifigeað[2] & þonne[3]
hie restað þonne restað hie[4]
buton bedde & bolstre · ac on wildeora[5]
fellum heora bedding bið · ða awehte
ic þone bisceop · hæfde se bisceop þreo
hund wintra on yldo · Mid þy he þa
se bisceop aras · ða eode ic on þa god
cundan stowe & þa þriddan siðe þæt
sunnan treow ongon frinan · þurh
hwelces monnes hond min ende wære
getiod · oððe[6] hwelcne endedæg min
modor oþðe min geswuster nu gebi
dan scoldon · þa ondswarode me þ treow
on grecisc[7] & þus cwæð · Gif ic þe þone

[1] C: lifgeað.
[2] C: bylifgeað.
[3] MS: & þōn. C: & þonne.
[4] After *hic* space for several letters.
[5] C: wildeor[a]. B: wildeora.
H: *a* ist abgerissen. The *a*, though faint, is easily seen.
[6] MS: oððe.
[7] C: ungrecisc. H makes no note.

:::::e[1] gesecge þines feores yþelice[2] fol. 130b
þu ða wyrde oncyrrest & his hond befehst
ac sod ic þe secge þ yb[3] anes geares fyrst
& eahta monad þu swyltst[4] in babilone
nalles mid iserne acweald swa ðu wenst
ac mid atre · ðin modor gewited
of weorulde þurh scondlicne dead · & un
ârlicne[5] · & heo liged unbebyrged in
wege fuglum to mete & wildeorum · þine
sweostor beod longe gesæliges lifes ·
ðu þonne ðeah þu · þu[6] lytle hwile lifge
hwebre ðu geweordest an cyning · & hla
ford ealles middangeardes · Ac ne frign
ðu unc nohtes ma ne ne axa · for þon wit
habbad oferhleodred[7] þ gemære uncres
leohtes · ac to fasiacen · & porre þæm
cyninge · eft gehworf þu · & fer[8] ðy þa
weopon mine geferan · for þon ic swa
lytle hwile lyfigan moste · ac þa
forbead hit se bisceop þ hi ne[9] weopon ·

[1] C: [dæg] gesecge. B: [slæge] gesecge. H: ·age gesecge (vorn abgeschnitten). Before *e gesecge*, two letters now unrecognizable; before these, space for at least three letters. Cf. Ep.
[2] C, B: yþelice.
[3] B: *ymb*.
[4] B: swylst.
[5] C: arlicne.
[6] So MS.
[7] B: oferhleohdred.
[8] C: for. H makes no note.
[9] MS: hine.

þy[1] læs þa halgan treow þurh heora wo[*p*][2] fol. 131 (128)

& tearas abulgen; Ond ne geherde ða

ondsware þara treowa ma manna

þonne þa mine getreowestan freond

Ond[3] hit nænig mon ût cyþan[4] ne most[e][5]

þy læs þa elreordegan kyningas ðe ic

ær mid nede to hyrsumnesse gedyde

þ hie on þ fægon þ ic swa lytle hwile lif

gean moste · Ne hit eac ænig mon

þære ferde ðon ma ût mæran[6] moste

þy læs hie for ðon ormode wæron & þy sæn

ran mines willan & weorðmyndo · ðæs hie

mid mêc[7] to fromscipe geferan scoldon ·

Ond me næs se hrædlica ende mines

lifes swa miclum weorce swa me wæs

þ ic læs mærðo gefremed hæfde þonne

min willa wære · ðas þing ic write to

þon min se leofa magister þ þu ærest ge

feo in þæm fromscipe mines lifes & eac

blissige in þæm weorðmyndum · Ond[3] eac

[1] MS: *þ*y. C, B: þy.
[2] C: w[op]. B: wop. MS. rather *þo* than *wo*.
[3] B: ond.
[4] C, B: utcýþan.
[5] H: mort (*e* fehlt).
[6] C: maran.
[7] C: mec.

swel]ce[1] ecelice min gemynd stonde fol. 131b
& h]*l*eonige[2] oðrum eorðcyningum to
*by*sne[3] · ðæt hie witen þy gearwor þ
mi]n[4] þrym & min weorðmynd maran
w]æron[5] · þonne ealra oþra kyninga 5
*þ*e[6] in middangearde æfre wæron ·
*f*in;t · ·,[7]

[1] C: [þ]te. B: [þæt]te. H: ·te. MS: ce; before which space for three or four letters.

[2] C: [ic] leonige. B: [Ic]. H: ··leonige.

[3] C: [b]ysne. B: *b*ysne.

[4] C: [min]. B, H: [m]*i*n.

[5] Of *w* a fragment remains.

[6] C: [þ]e.

[7] C: [f]init. B: *f*init[ur]. The rest of the page, thirteen lines, is blank.

WONDERS OF THE EAST

Seo landbuend on fruman fol. 98b (97b)
f]rom[1] antimolime þæm[2]
l]ande[3] þæs landes is on ge
rime þæs læssan milge
tæles þe stadio hatte
fif[4] hund · & þæs miclan þe leones hatte þreo
hund & eahta & · lx · On þæm ealande bið micel
mænegeo sceapa & þanon is to babilonian þæs
læssan milgetæles stadio hundteontig · &
eahta &[5] · lx · & þæs miclan milgetæles þe leones
hatte fiftyne & hundteontig
Seo[6] londbunis is swyðust
cepemonnum[7] geseted
þær beoð weðras acen
ned on oxna micelnes
se þa buað oð meda
burh þære burge nama is archemedon
sio is mæst[8] to babilonia burh þonon syndon
þæs læssan milgetæles stadi · ccc · & þæs
maran þe leon[9] hatte · cc · from archemedon

K = Knappe. C = Cockayne. H = Holder. T = MS. Cott. Tib. B v. vs. light = with page held up to the light.

[1] K: [f]rom. *r* split; traces of *f* remain.
[2] C: antimoleime þam.
[3] H: lande (*l* ist deutlich erhalten). Of *l* only the lower part remains.
[4] K: fif. MS. charred but easily legible vs. light.
[5] K omits *eahta &*.
[6] K: [se]o.
[7] MS: ceremonnū. K, H: cepemonnum. T: cypemonnum.
[8] C: post *mæst* plene interpunctum. (?).
[9] K: leones.

þær syndon þa miclan mærða þ syndon þa weorc fol. 99 (98)
þe se micla macedonisca alexsander het ge
wyrcan · þ[1] land is on lenge · & on[2] brǽde · cc · þæs
læssan milgetæles stadi & þæs miclan þe leo[nes[3]
hatte · c · xxx & healf[4] mil
Sum stow is mon fereð to
þære readan sêe seo is
haten lentibelsinea þæm
beoð henna acenned onlice
þonne[5] þe mid us beoð reades
heowes · gif hi hwylc man niman wile[6] oþþe him o[7]
æthrineð þonne forbærnað hy sona eal his[8]
lic þ syndon ungefrægelicu[9] liblac ·
Eac þonne þær beoð wildeor
acenned · þa deor þonne
hy mannes stefne gehy
rað þonne fleoð hy feor ·
þa deor habbað eahta
fet · & wælcyrian[10] eagan · & twa heafdu gif
him hwylc mon onfon wille þonne hiera lichoman

[1] K: þæt; as usually for þ. Not noted hereafter.
[2] K: on lenge *and* brǽde.
[3] K: le[ones].
[4] C: half.
[5] K: þon.
[6] H: wile niman.
[7] K: oðde hyro. Cf. fol. 99b, l. 17. Above *o* what appears to be a *g*.
[8] K: [h]is.
[9] H: ungefrælicu.
[10] H: wælkyrian.

þ hy onælað þ syndon þa ungefrægelicu deor[1] fol. 99b

Þe]os[2] stow hafað nædran · þa nædran habbað
twa heafdu þara eagan scinað nihtes swa
*leo*hte[3] swa blæcern ·
O]n sumon lande eoselas[4]
beoð[5] acende þa habbað swa
micle hornas swa oxan
þa syndon[6] on þære mæstan
wæstme[7] þ is on þa suð healfe
from babiloniam[8] þa buað
t]o þæm readan sæ[9] for
þara nædrena mænego
þe in þæm stowum beoð · þa hatton corsias ·
þa habbað swa micle hornas swa weðeras ·
gif hy hwilcne man sleað oþþe â æthrineð
þonne swylteð he sona ·
On þam landum bið pipores genihtsumnis
þone pipor healdaþ þa næddran on heora

[1] MS: ðeor. K: deor. K, C, H make no note.
[2] K: [þe]os.
[3] K: leohte.
[4] C: Eoselas.
[5] K, H: byð. C makes no note. *beoð* scorched, but quite legible vs. light.
[6] K: syndan.
[7] C: wæstine. H: wæst ne.
[8] K: from Babiloniam. H: from.
[9] K: sæ.

geornnesse[1] · þone pipor mon swa nimeð þ[2] mo[n fol. 100 (99)
þa stowe mid fyre onæleð[3] & þa nædran þonne
of dune on þa eorþan þ fleoð for þon se pipor biđ[4]
sweart from babiloniam oð persiam þa burh · þar
se pipor weaxeð is þæs læssan milgeteles þe
stadia hatte eahta hund mila ··of þæm is ge
teald þæs miclan milgeteles þe leones hatte
· vi · hund & · xxiii · & an[5] healf mil. Seo stow is un
wæstmberenlicu[6] for þara nædrena mænego[7]
Eac swylce þær beoð cende
healfhundingas þa syndon
hatene conopenas[8] hy hab
baþ horses mana & eoferes
tuxas & hunda heafdu & heo
ra oroð biđ swylce fyres leg
þas land beoð neah þæm bur
gum þe beoð eallum worldwe
lum gefylled þ is on þa suð healfe egypta
na landes ·
On sumon lande beoð men acende þa beoð

[1] MS: geneornesse. T: geornfulnysse.
[2] K: þæt.
[3] K: onæled.
[4] K: biđ.
[5] C: XXIII & healf.
[6] C: unwæstmberlicu.
[7] H: mænegeo.
[8] Cf. Notes.

on lenge[1] syx fotmæla · hi habbaƀ bear fol. 100b
dƀas oþ cneow side & feax oð helan · homodubii
hy syndon hatene þ beoð twimen & be hreawum
fixum hy lifiað & þa etaþ
Ca*pi*[2] hatte seo êa in þære ilcan stowe þe is
haten gorgoneus · þ is wælkyrging þær beoð
cende[3] æmetan swa micle swa hundas hy habbaþ[4]
*s*welce [fet][5] swa græshoppan hy syndon reades heowes
&[6] blaces heowes þa æmettan delfað gold ûp[7]
of eorþan from foran nihte oð ða[8] fiftan tid
dæges · þa men þe to þon dyrstige beoð þ hi þæt[9]
gold nimen þonne lædað hy mid him olfendan
meran mid hyra folan & stedan þa folan hy ge
sælað ær hy ofer þa ea faren · þ gold hio ge
fætað on þa meran & hy sylfe onsittað & þa
stedan[10] þær forlætað · þonne þa æmettan
hy onfindað & þa hwile þe þa æmettan embe
þone[11] stedan abysgode beoð · þonne[12] þa men
mid þam merun[13] & mid þam golde ofer þa ea
fareð hy beoð swa hrædlice[14] ofer þære êa

[1] Before *on lenge* space for six letters.
[2] K: Capi.
[3] MS: cendō. H: kende. K makes no note.
[4] C: Habbað.
[5] MS: *s*welce swa. T: habbað fêt swelce. C, H: swelce.
[6] Before *blaces* traces of *&*.
[7] K: up.
[8] MS: oðða.
[9] K: beoð, þæt hi *þæt*.
[10] Over *e* a dot; ê (?). H: stêdan.
[11] T: ymbe ða stedan.
[12] K: þonne.
[13] K, H: meran.
[14] K: hredlice.

þæt[1] men wenaƀ þæt hy fleogan · fol. 101 (100),

*B*etwih[2] þysson twam ean is londbuuis · loco
theo hatte þ[3] is betwih nile & bryxontes[4]
geseted seo nîl is[5] ealdor fallicra[6] êa · & heo
floweƀ of egypta lande · & hi nemnaƀ þa
êa archoboleta þ is haten þ micle wæter

[1] K, H : þæt.
[2] K, H : Betwih. H : *h* auf *n*.
[3] K : þæt.
[4] H : bryxonte. *tes* very faint.
[5] K : geseted. Seo Nil is. H : geseted nîl (~ ?) is.
[6] K : fullicra.

On[1] þyssum [stowum] beoð[2] acende þa miclan mænego fol. 101b
olfenda
Ðær beoð cende men
hy beoð fiftyne
fota lange & hy hab
baþ hwit lic & twa
neb on anum heafde
s]et & cneowu[3] swyðe
reade & lange nosa & sweart feax · þonne hy
cennan willaþ þonne faraþ hy on scipum to
indeum · & þær hyra gecynda in world bringaþ
Ciconia in gallia hatte
þ land þær beoð men a
cende on drys heowes[4]
þara heafdu beoð ge
monu swa leona heaf
du · & hi beoð · xx · fota
lange & hy habbaþ
micelne muð swæ fon · gyf hwylcne mon
nan on þæm landum ongitaþ oððe geseoþ[5]

[1] K, H: On.
[2] MS: þyssum beoð.
[3] K, C: heafde & cneowu. H: (abgeschnitten)t *and* cneowu. Cf. Notes.
[4] K: ondrys[nlices] heowes. Cf. Notes.
[5] K: geseoð. At bottom of page in a later hand: oððe him hw[ilc man] folgian[de]. K reads: oððe hym man folgian.

oððe[1] him hwilc man folgiende bið · þonne feor[2] fol. 102 (95)

þ hi fleoð & blode hy swætað · þas beoð men gewende

Begeondan brixonte

þære êa east þonon

beoð men acende lange

& micle þa habbað[3] fet

& sconcan · xii · fota lange

sidan mid breostum seofon

fota lange · hostes hy

synd nemned[4] cuþlice

swa hwylcne man swa hy

gelæccað þonne fretað hi hyne ·

Ðonne seondon

wildeor þa hatton

lertices hy hab

bað eoseles ea

ran[5] & sceapes

wulle & fugeles

fet ·

Þonne syndon oþere ealond suð from b[r]ixon[te[6]

[1] MS: oððe.
[2] C, K: feor. H: feor····.
[3] Lacuna after *h*.
[4] C: nemnad.
[5] Lacuna after *ran*.
[6] MS: bixon. K: Brixon[te]. H: brixon.

on þon beoð [men] buton[1] fol. 102b

heafdu*m*[2] þa habbað

on hyra breostum

heora eagan & muð

hy seondon eahta

fota lange & eahta

fota brade ·

Ðar[3] beoð [dracan] cende[4] þa beoð on lenge hundteo[n]tige[s][5]

fo]tmæla[6] lange · & fiftiges hy beoð greate

swa stænene[7] sweras micle · for þara dra

cena micelnesse ne mæg[8] nan man

na yþelice[9] on þ land gefaran

F]rom[10] þisse stowe is

oðer rice on þa suð

healfe garsegcges[11]

þ[12] is geteald þæs

l]æssan[13] milgeteles

[1] MS: beoð buton.

[2] Several interlineations occur on this page: above heafdum, hafdum; above habbað, hyra, breostum, brade, beoð, fiftiges, &c., are written habbyt, hyre, brestum, brode, beth, fifty, &c.

[3] K: Ðær. H: þar, þ ist teilweise abgeschnitten.

[4] MS: beoð cende. T: beoð dracan kende.

[5] MS: hundteotige. H: hund teontige.

[6] K: [f]otmela. H: *f*otmæla.

[7] Before *ene* lacuna.

[8] Lacuna after *m* cuts off part of æ.

[9] C: rayþelice.

[10] K, H: From. A trace only of *F* in the margin.

[11] H: garsegces.

[12] Before þ space for at least two letters.

[13] MS: ··essan. K: [læ]ssan.

þe stadia hatte · ccc · & xxxiii · & þæs mic*lan*[1] fol. 103 (96)
þe leones hatte · cc · liii · & an mil þær beoð
cende homodubii þ beoð · [twimen] hy[2] habbaþ[3] oð done
nafolan on menniscu*m*[4] gesceape & syþþan on
eoseles gelicnesse & hy habbað longe sconca*n*[5]
swa fugelas & liþelice stefne[6] · Gif[7] hy hwilcne
man on þæm landu*m* ongytað oððe geseoð
þonne fleoð hy feor ·
Ðonne is oþer stow
elreordge me*n*[8] beoð
on · & þa habbað cyni
gas under þara is
getealdc · þ syn
don þa wyrstan men & þa elreordcgestan[9] & þar
syndon twegen seaþas · oþer is sunnan oþer
monan se sunnan seað se bið dæges hat & nih
tes ceald · & se monan seað se bið nihtes hat
& dæges ceald · heora widnes[10] is · cc · þæs læssa*n*[11]
milgeteles stadia · & þæs maran þe leones
hatte · cxxxiii & an healf mil

[1] K: . mic[lan]. *l* split; *an* plain.
[2] MS: beoð · hy.
[3] K changes *habbaþ* to *beoþ*.
[4] K: menniscum.
[5] K, H: sconcan.
[6] C: efne per errorem. H: stefne (*st* ist nur etwas abgerieben).
[7] H: gif.
[8] MS: el reord · ge m̄. K: elreordige men.
[9] C: elreordestan.
[10] C: wide.
[11] K: læssan. H: *n* nicht mehr sichtbar.

On þisse[1] stowe beoð treow fol. 103b
cyn þa beoð lawernbeame[2]
& eletreowum onlice of
þæm treowu*m* balzamum
se deorweorðesta[3] ele
bið acenned · *seo*[4] stow is
þæs[5] læssan milgeteles þe stadia hatte
· c · li & þæs miclan þe le*ones* · lii ·[6]
Ðon[ne is *s*]*um*[7] ealond
in þær*e*[8] readan sæ
þær is mancyn þæt
is mid us donestre
*n*emned[9] þa syndon
*gewe*axene[10] swa fr[ih
teras[11] *fram*[12] þam
heafde oð[13] ðone nafolan & se oðer dæl bið
mennisce onlic[14] · & hy cunnon mennisce ge
reord þonne hy fremdes cynnes mannan
geseoð þonne nemnað hy hyne & his magas
cuþra[15] manna naman & mid leaslicum

[1] K: On þisse.
[2] MS: lawernbeabe. H: lavernbeabe. T: laurbeame.
[3] K: deorweordesta.
[4] K: Seo.
[5] K: [þæ]s.
[6] MS: leð · lli.
[7] K: Ð[onne is sum].
[8] K, H: þære.
[9] K: Donestre [gen]emned. H: dones tre | ·· nemned. Before *nemned* no space.
[10] C: feaxene. K reads *gefeaxene*, but prints [*ge*]*weaxene*. H makes no note.
[11] MS: fr[i]f *teras*. Between *fr* and *f* space for only an *i*; *eras* faint but legible. C: frefteras. H: frif | teras. K reads *frefteras*, and prints *freh*[*teras*]. T: quasi divine; read by scribe *divini*.
[12] K: [fro]m.
[13] MS: od.
[14] Over *io* a straight line in later ink. H, K, C make no note.
[15] MS: ·· tuþra.

wordum hy hine beswicaþ[1] & hine gefoð & æfte[r[2] fol. 104 (101)
þan hy hine fretaþ ealne buton þon heafd[e
& þonne sittaþ & wepaþ ofer þam heafde ·
Ðonne is east þær beoð men acende þa beoð
on wæstme fiftyne fota lange & · x · brade[3]
hy habbaþ micel heafod & earan swæ fon[4] o*þ*er[5]
eare hy him on niht
underbrêdaþ[6] & mid
oþran hy wreoð · him
beoð þa earan swiðe
leohte & hy beoð swa
on lichoman[7] swa hwi
te swa meolc gyf hy
hwilcne[8] mannan on
þæm lande geseoð
oðþe ongytaþ þonne nymaþ hy hyra ear*an*[9]
him[10] on hand & fleoð swyðe · swa hrædlece[11] swa is
wen þæt[12] hy fleogen
Ðonne is sum êalond on þæm[13] beoð men acende
þara eagan scinaþ[14] swa leohte swa *man*[15]

[1] K, H: beswicaþ.
[2] K: æfte[r]. Something visible vs. light after *r*; possibly an *e*.
[3] *a* written above the line.
[4] C, K: fan.
[5] K: oþer. Between *þ* and *e* a small hole.
[6] H: breðaþ. K: bredaþ. Only a fragment of the circumflex remains.
[7] K emends: beoð onlichoman.
[8] H: hvilcne.
[9] C, K, H: earan. *a* very faint.
[10] C: earan bun.
[11] C, K: hrædlice.
[12] C: swalewen þæt.
[13] K, H: ealond on þam.
[14] K: scinaþ.
[15] K: swa is an micel. H: is (?) an micel. Last stroke of *m* and part of *a* very faint.

m]icel[1] blacern onele[2] fol. 104b

þeostre[3] nihte

Ðon]ne[4] is sum ealond þ is

þæ]s[5] læssan milgeteles

þe[6] stadia hatte on len

ge & on bræde · ccc · & lx ·

& þ[æ]s[7] miclan þe leones

hatt]e[8] · cx · þær wæs getymbro on beles dagum

&] iobes[9] temple of isernum geworcum[10] · & of glæs

gegotum & on þære

ilcan stowe is æt

sunnan upgange[11]

setl quietus þæs

stillestan bisceopes

se nænine oþerne

mete[12] ne þige buton

sæ ostrum & be þam

he lifede

Ðonne is gylden wingeard æt sunnan upgonge

se hafaþ bergean hundteontiges fot[13]

[1] K, H: micel. Before *icel* a doubtful letter or letters.

[2] K: onele[d]. H: æle.

[3] K: [on] þeostre. H: ·· þeostre (*eo* undeutlich). Before *þeostre* nothing.

[4] H: ···ne. Of first *n* traces remain.

[5] K: [þ]æs.

[6] K: [þ]e. H: ·e (*đ* nur halb sichtbar).

[7] H: ·þæs. Of *& þ* and of *s* only the upper part remains.

[8] K: [hatt]e. H: ····e.

[9] K: [*and*] Iobes. Before *iobes* space for two letters.

[10] C: geweorcum.

[11] K: upgonge.

[12] K, C: [me]te. H: mete.

[13] After *fot* there seems to be an erasure of an uncertain number of letters.

mæla & fiftiges of þæm fol. 105 (102?)

bergean beoð cende

saragimmas

Ðonne is oþer rice on

babilonia landum · þær

is seo mæste dun be

twih meda[1] dune & armoenia · seo is ealra[2]

duna mæst & hyhst ·

[Þær syndon gedefelice menn þa habbað him][3]

to cynedome þone re[a

dan[4] sæ & to anwalde þær beoð cende sarogi[5]

Ymb þas stowe beoð wif acenned þa habbað

beardas swa side oð hyra breost · & horses

hyda hy habbað him to hrægle gedon [þa syndan][3] hundic

gean[6] swiðast nemde[7] · & [fore hundum][3] tigras & leon[8]

[1] K: Med[i]a. Between *d* and *a* a letter seems to have been erased.

[2] K: ealra.

[3] Bracketed words supplied from T.

[4] K: re[a]dan. H: readan.

[5] K: sarogimmas. H: sarogi ··· (*mmas* nicht sichtbar). After *sarogi* space for only one letter unless the margin were used.

[6] K: huntícgean. T: huntigystran. Lat. text: venatrices.

[7] K, C, H: nemde.

[8] C: leon[es].

& loxas þ hy fedaþ [1] þæt fol. 105b

syndon [2] þa cenestan

d]eor [3] & ealra þara

wil]deora [4] cyn þe on

þære [5] dune acende

beoð mid heora scin

: : : e þ hy *to*huntiaþ [6]

Don]ne [7] syndan oþere

wif] [8] þa habbaþ eoferes

tuxas & feax [9] oð helan

side · & oxan tægl on

lendunum · þa wif syndon þryttyne fota lange

& hyra lic biþ on mar

morstanes hiwnesse [10]

&] *hi* [11] habbaþ olfendan

fe]t [12] & eoseles [13] teð of

hyra micelnesse hy

gefylde wæron from

þæm miclan macedo

niscan alexandre

[1] MS: nemde · & from tigras & leon & loxas þ hy fedaþ. T: genemde & fore hundum tigras & leopardos þ hi fedaþ. C, K, H omit &, and print *toxas*.

[2] K, H: syndon.

[3] Part of *d* still visible.

[4] K: [wil]deora. H: ··ldeora. Top of *l* remains. Top of *d* cut off.

[5] K: [þ]ære. H: ·ære. MS. burnt, but þ still legible.

[6] MS. unintelligible. C: heora sem···þ hy tohuntiaþ. K: scin···e þæt hy tohuntiaþ. H: scin | ·e·þ hy to huntiaþ. Before *e* space for three letters, the third of which is (?) *n*.

[7] K: [Don]ne. H: ···ne.

[8] Supplied from T.

[9] K reads *feor*.

[10] K emends: hwitnesse.

[11] K: *and* hi. H: ·hy (der untere teil von *h* nicht sichtbar).

[12] K: [fe]t. H: ·et.

[13] K emends: eoferes.

þa cwealde he hy þa he hy[1] lifiende oferfon fol. 106 (103)

ne mehte for þon[2] hy syndon æwisce on

lichoman & unweorþe ·

Be þæm garsecge [is][3] wildeo

ra cyn þa hatton cati

nos þær[4] syndon frea

wliti deor & þær syndon

men þe be hreawu*m* flæs

ce · & be hunie hy lifiað

On þæm wynstran dæle

þæs rices þe þa deor on beoð catinos &[5] þær beo

gæstliþende[6] men ·

cyningas þa habbaþ[7]

under monigfealde

leod hatan · heora[8]

landgemæra buaþ

neah þæm garsecge

þanon fræm þæm

wynstran dæle syn

don fela cyninga ·

[1] H : þa cwealde he hy ofer fon | ne mehte lifiende for þon hy. (?.)
[2] K : fordon.
[3] Supplied from T.
[4] K : þa syndon.
[5] K : Catinos, þær.
[6] C : gæstliþiende.
[7] K : habbað.
[8] H : hatan heora.

Ðis m]ancyn [1] lyfiđ [2] fela fol. 106b

ge]ara & hy syndon

f]remfulle [3] men gif

h]wilc [4] mon hi*m* to cymđ [5]

þo]n [6] gifađ hy him wif

æ*r*] [7] hy hine onweg læ

*te*n [8] . se [ma]cedonisca

a*l*]exander [9] þa he him

t]o com þa wæs he wun

driende [10] hyra menniscnesse ne wolde he

hi cwellan ne him nan lađ [d]on [11]

Ðonne syndon treowcyn

on þæm þa deorwyrþystan [12]

s]tanas [13] synd of acende

þ]onon [14] hy growađ .

*Ð*æ]r [15] moncyn is [16] seondon

sweartes hyiwes on onsyne

þa mon hateđ

sigelwara [17] .

[1] K : [Dis ma]ncyn.

[2] K, H : lyfađ.

[3] K : [fr]emfulle. C: scenfulle (?).

[4] K : [h]wilc. H : ·wilc. Second stroke of *h* remains ; lower part of *i* gone.

[5] C : cymed.

[6] K : [þa]n. H : · · · n.

[7] K : [æ*r*].

[8] K, H : læten.

[9] K : Macedonisca [Al]ex. H : mace donis ca | · · ex. *ma* now erased.

[10] K : wundrende.

[11] MS : lađ on. T : laðes don. C : laþ.

[12] C : deorwyrþstan.

[13] K : stanes. Of first *s* only a trace.

[14] K : [þ]onon. H : ·· onon. Topmost part of *þ* remains.

[15] K : [Ðæ]r. H : (*Ð* ausgeschnitten)or.

[16] C : moncynnes.

[17] In red ink, after *sigelwara*, what appears to be *wūrbasa*.

mines dryhtnes hælendes cristes ac þ[u [1] fol. 94 (93)
dysig & unsnotor þu ðe ne ondrætst dryh*t*[*en* [2]
se ys ealra þinga scyppend · Se cyni[*n*]gc þ*a* [3]
yrre geworden wæs & het gebindan h*is* [*h*anda [4]
& hys fet tosomne & he hyne [5] het swingan mi[d [6]
isernum [7] gyrdum & he het settan on his hea*f*[de [8]
þry [9] weras · þa cempan þa ðe hyne sw*ung*an *g*[e [10]
cwædon to ðam cyninge eadig wær [11] ðu dagnus gi[f [12]
þu næfre geboren nære þu ðe þus w*æl*[grimlice [13]
hetst tintregian þillicne godes cem*p*[an [14]
Se cyninge [15] þa yrre geworden wæs & he he*t* [16]
þære ylcan tide þa weras acwellan [17] : : : : : : :
Se halga cristoforus cigde to þæm cyni*g*[*e* [18]
& cwæð gyf þu hwylce maran witu be me ge þ[oh]t [19]
hæbbe hrædlice do ðu þa for ðon þine t*int*re[go [20]
me synt swettran þonne huniges beobrea[d [21]
Se cyninge þa het bringan isenne scamol se [22]
wæs emnheah þæs mannes upwæstme [23] þ *wæs* [24]
twelf fæðma lang & he hyne het aset[tan
on middan þa ceastre & þone halgan *crist*[*o* [25]

H = Herzfeld. E = Einenkel. vs. light = with page held up to the light.

[1] H: cristes····. E: cristes : : :. *ac* þ faint but legible. After þ a letter now unrecognizable because of the wrinkled state of the MS.

[2] H: dryh[ten]. E: dry[hten]. *t* recognizable; *en* faintly visible vs. light.

[3] H: cyn[ing] yrre. E: cyni[ng] : : yrre. Of second *n* only first stroke remains.

[4] H: his [handa]. E: [his handa]. *h* of *handa* badly torn, but nearly all remains.

[5] H: hine. [6] E: [mid].

[7] E: [is]ernum.

[8] H: on his heaf[de]. E: [on] mi[dda]n. (?).

[9] After *þry* an erasure of an (?) *h*. H, E make nó note.

[10] H: hyne ı[swencton ?]. E: hyne sw[ungon] cwædon. gan or gon. [11] H, E: wære.

[12] H: dagnus g[if]. E: d[a]g nus [gif]. *gi* quite visible though faint.

[13] H: wæl[hreowlice]. E: wæ[l-hreowlice]. After *wæl* space for but eight (?) letters. Cf. fol. 96, l. 11.

[14] H: cemp[an]. E: [cempan].

[15] H: cyninge.

[16] H: he þa (?) [het]. E: [he þa het]. *t* very faint, after which something?

[17] E: acwell[a]n. H: Hiernach eine rasur.

[18] H, E: þam cynin[ge].

[19] H: be me ge····hæbbe. E: be me g[earu] hæbbe.

[20] H: tintre[go]. E: [tintrego]. *int* very faint.

[21] H: bread. E: bre[ad].

[22] E: scamol: se wæs. After *scamol* a letter (l?) seems to have been erased. After *se* there seems to have been either *o* or *t*: seo (?); set[l] (?). *Scamull* is masc. at fol. 94b, l. 14. [23] H: ufwæstme.

[24] H: wæs. E: w[æs].

[25] H: cristo. E: halg[an] [cristo].

forus [1] he het þær to gebindan & he het beneoðan fol. 94b
him þ unmætoste fyr onælan [2] & myt ty þe þæs
fyre[s] lig [3] on þære mæstan hæto wæs he þær ofer
::: *het* [4] geotan tyn orcas fulle · eles þ he wolde
þ þæs fyres hæto þe reðre wære & þe ablæstre
on þone halgan man · Se halga cristoforus þa
on middum þam reðestan & þam unmætostan [5]
liges [6] bæle he cigde to drihtne beorhtre
s]te[fn]*e* [7] & he cwæð to ðam cyninge þas tintrego
þe [8] ðu on me bringan hehst to þinre gecyndnesse
& to þinre forwyrde becumað · & ic me næfre þine
tintrego ne ondræde ne þin yrre · & mit ty þe
he] þis [9] cwæð se halga on middes þæs fyres mænigo
se scamull him wæs geworden eall swa geþywed weax
þa geseah dagnus se cyninge [10] þone halgan cristo
f]orus [11] on middum þam fyre standende & he ge
seah þ his ansyn wæs swylce rosan blostma
Myt ty þe he þ geseah [12] he wæs on micelcs modes
wafunga [13]

& for þæs eges fyrhto he wæs

[1] H: foros (94b). E: (fol. 94b) foros.
[2] H, E: on ælan.
[3] H: fyre[s]lig. E: fyre[s] lig.
[4] H, E: ofer het. E: oberer teil von *h* und *t* abgebrochen. ofer hit het?
[5] At end of line *liges* erased. E: unmætostan [lige] liges.
[6] H: *liges*; Auf rasur! (?).
[7] H: [stefne]. E: [stefn]e.
[8] H: þe. E: [þ]e. *þ* doubtful; possibly a *ð*.
[9] H: mit ty þus cwæð. E: ein wort von 3–4 buchstaben überklebt [before *þis*]; *he* ····ist etwas zu kurz. *he* is not too short; cf. fol. 95, l. 4; fol. 96, l. 7; &c.
[10] H: cyning.
[11] H: forus. *f* nearly obliterated.
[12] E: þe he þe seah.
[13] Rest of the line and about a third of the next erased.

swa abreged þ he gefeol on eorðan & þær læg fol. 95 (94)
fram þære ærestan tide þæs dæges oð ða nigoþa[n[1]
tide þ þa geseah se halga cristoforus he hyne[2]
het up arisan & myt ty þe he up aras he him to[3]
cwæð · þu[4] wyrresta wilddeor hu lange dyrstlæc*est*[5] 5
þu þ ðu þis folc fram me tyhtest swa þ him nis a
lyfed þ hi minum[6] godum onsecgen[7].
Se halga cristoforus hin[8] andswarode & cwæð
nu git micel folces mænio þurh me gelyfað[9]
on minne drihten hælende crist & æfter þon þu[10] 10
selfa · Se cyningc þa him &swarode bysmerige[n]de[11]
& him to cwæð is þæs wen þ ðu me swa beswican mæge[12]
þ ic þone god gebidde & minum wiðsace wite þu[13]
þonne þ ðys mergenlican dæge æt þisse sylfan t[i]d[e[14]
ic wrece minne teonan on þe & ic gedo þ ðu byst[15] 15
forloren & þin nama of þys gemynde & of þyss*um*[16]
life adilgod & þu scealt wesan ealra[17] bysen þara[18]
þe ðurh þe on ðinne god gelyfað[19] ·
Qðre dæge þa se cyningc het[20] þone halgan cristo[21]
forus to him gelædan & him to cwæð ongit mi[n[22] 20

[1] H: nigoð[an]. E: nigoþ[an].
[2] H, E: h[ine].
[3] H: he [him to].
[4] H: þu.
[5] H: dyrst[læces]t. E: dyrst læc[st]. *est* is cramped and darkened, but all three letters are distinguishable, especially vs. light. Cf. fol. 97b, l. 13; and fol. 97b, l. 16.
[6] E: himminum.
[7] After *onsecgen* an unintelligible stroke; then space for twelve letters.
[8] So MS (!).
[9] H: gelyfað f[æste ?] on. E: gelyf[að] on. After *gelyfað* nothing in line 9.
[10] H: þon [þu].
[11] H: bysmerigende. E: bysmerige[nde].
[12] H: mæge. E: m[æge].
[13] H, E: þu.
[14] H: sylfan [stede ?]. E: sylfan : : :.
[15] E: ðu [byst]. *byst* faint but quite legible.
[16] H: of þyssum. E: [of] þ[y]ss[u]m. *of þyss* is faint but quite legible; *um* fragmentary.
[17] H, E: ealra.
[18] H: þara.
[19] After *gelyfað* rest of line erased. H makes no note.
[20] E: he[t].
[21] H: cristo. E: cr[isto].
[22] H: ongit min. E: on [git min].

word [1] & *on*saga [2] minum godum þ ðu on swa mane fol. 95b
gum *t*intregum [3] ne forweorðe · swa ðe gegear
w]ode [4] synt · Se halga him andswarode & cwæð
*sym*l]e [5] þine goda ic laðette & him teonan dô [6]
for þon [7] þe minne geleafan ic [8] unwemne geheold
þone þe ic on fulwihte onfeng [9]
Se] [10] cyningc þyder þa het bringan unmætre
m[*i*]celnesse [11] treow þ wæs efnheah [12] þæs halgan
*m*annes [13] lengo & he hit het asettan beforan
þære healle & he hyne het þær on gefæstnian
& [14] bebead þ ðry [15] cempan hyne scotedon mid hyra
strælum oð þ he wære acweald · þa [16] cempan hyne
þa scotedon [17] fram þære ærestan tide þæs dæges
oð æfen · Se cyningc [18] þa wende þ ealle þa strælas
on his lichaman gefæstnode wæron ac ne furþon
an his lichaman ne gehran ac godes mægen wæs
on ðam winde hangigende æt þæs halgan man
nes swyðran [19] healfe & se cyningc þa æfter sun
nan setlgangè he sende to ðam cempum & he bead
þ [20] hi hyne [21] swa gebundenne geornlice heoldon [22]

[1] H : word (95 b) [!]. E : w[o]rd.

[2] H : & onsaga. E : & [o]nsaga.

[3] H, E : tintregum. First *t* very faint.

[4] H : wode. E : [wode]. *o* faint; of *w* a trace remains.

[5] H : [eall ?]e. E : [eall]e. Visible vs. light : lower part of *s*, all of *y*, most of *ml*. All four letters are very faint, and can be seen only by careful adjustment of the light. They are quite distinguishable from the *him to* which shows through from fol. 95, l. 4.

[6] E : do ; von einem akzent sehe ich nichts. The circumflex is very clear.

[7] E : [for] þon.

[8] H : c unwemne. Typographical error.

[9] After *onfeng* the line is blank, but no erasure, as E says.

[10] E : [se]. Fragments of *Se* visible vs. light.

[11] H : micel. E : [mi]cel.

[12] H : efenheah.

[13] H, E : mannes. First stroke of *m* visible only vs. light.

[14] H, E : &. Of *&* only the downstroke remains.

[15] H : dry.

[16] H, E : þa.

[17] H : þa scotedon. E : [þa] scotedon.

[18] H : cyninge.

[19] H : swiðran.

[20] H : þ.

[21] H : hine.

[22] In lower margin a later hand has written the catchword *forðon* followed by *91*, the old number of the next folio. The 1 has been scratched through, and *s* 6 written above it. 96 is the present foliation.

for ðon he wende þ þ cristene folc hyne wolde [1] fol. 96 (91)
onlysan · þy mergenlican dæge [2]
Þa se cyningc [3] wæs ut gangende to þam halga[n [4]
cristoforus & him to cwæð hwær ys þin god *f*[or [5]
hwon ne com he & þe gefreolsode of minum
handum & of þyssum [6] egeslican strælum
Hraðe þa myt ty [7] þe he þas word gecwæð *twa* [8]
flana of þam strælum scuton on þas [9] cyninges
eagan & he þurh þ wæs ablend [10].
Þ [11] þa geseah se halga cristoforus he him [12]
to cwæð þu wælgrimma & þu [13] dysega wite *þ*[u [14]
þ ðis mergenlican dæge æt þære [15] eahtoðan
tide þæs dæges ic onfô [16] minne sigor & dryht[en [17]
sylf me wæs ætywed þ cristene men cumað [18]
& onfoð mines lichaman & hyne gesettaþ [19]
on ða stowe þe him fram drihtne ætyw*e*[*d* [20]
wæs · Cum þonne to minum lichaman & ny[m [21]
þære eorðan lâm [22] þe ic [23] on gemartyro[*d* [24]
wæs & meng wið min blod & sete on þine [25]
eagan þonne [26] gif þu gelyfst on god o[*f* [27]

[1] H: hine wolde. E: hyne wol[de]. *n* very faint.
[2] After *dæge* erasure of ten to twelve letters.
[3] H: cyninge.
[4] E: zweite *a* unsicher und für ···*n* kaum noch raum. First stroke of *n* still visible.
[5] H: f[or]. Fragment of *f* gone.
[6] H: þissum.
[7] H: mẏtty.
[8] H: twa. E: [twa]. A little of *w* torn.
[9] H: þæs.
[10] H: ablendod; die beiden letzten buchstaben ausradiert. E: ablen[d]. *d* very plain; after *ablend* rest of line erased.
[11] H, E: þ.
[12] E: hym. *he him* faint but legible.
[13] H: ðu.
[14] H: wite h··.
[15] H: dære.
[16] E: onfo, von einem akzent ist jetzt nicht mehr zu sehen.
[17] E: *t* unsicher.
[18] H: cunnað. E: cumað.
[19] H: gesett[að]. E: gese[ttað]. *tt* faint; *að* dark; but all four letters quite legible.
[20] H: ætywed. E: æty[wed].
[21] H: nim. E: ni[m]. Trace of *m* remains.
[22] E: lam.
[23] H: ic'.
[24] H: martyrod. E: martyr[od].
[25] H: þine [twa]. After *þine* nothing.
[26] H: þonne (96b) gif.
[27] H, E: [of].

ealre heortan þære sylfan tide þu bist gehæled fol. 96b
*fr*am [1] þinra eagena blindnesse · Wite þu þ seo
t]id [n]ealæceð [2] þ cristoforus godes se gecorena
on]fêhð [3] his gewinna mede & geliffæsted ferð
to [4] drihtne þy [5] mergenlican dæge ær þam
*þ*e [6] he fram þam cempum âcweald [7] wære ·
Þ]yssum [8] wordum he ongan gebiddan & cweþan [9]
drihten [10] ælmihtig þu ðe me of gedwolan ge
hwyrfdest [11] & godne wisdom gelærdest þ ic þîn [12]
þeow nu on þysse tide þe bidde gearwa hyt
*me þ*te [13] on swa hwylcre stowe swa mines lic
haman ænig dæl sy ne sy þær ne wædl ne fyres
broga [14] · & gif þær neah syn untrume men & hig
cumon to þinum þam halgan temple & hig
*þ*ær [15] gebiddon to þe of ealre heortan & for
þinum naman hi ciggen minne naman ge
hæl þu þone [16] drihten fran [16] swa hwylcere un
trumnesse swâ hie forhæfde · & on ðære
ylcan tide stefn wæs gehyredu to him cwe
þendu cristoforus min þeow þin gebed ys

[1] H: fram. E: [f]ram.
[2] H: tid nealæced. E: [tid nea]læced.
[3] H, E: [on]fehd. Second stroke of *n* and part of circumflex visible.
[4] H: to. E: [to].
[5] H: þy.
[6] H: þe.
[7] E: acweald, akzent jetzt verschwunden.
[8] H: [þ]yssum. E: [þ]yssum.
[9] E: cwedan.
[10] H: ··drihten. Nothing after *cweþan* or before *drihten*.
[11] H, E: hwyrfdest.
[12] E: akzent jetzt nicht mehr zu sehen. Circumflex very plain.
[13] H: [me?] þte. E: me þ te.
[14] E: :broga. Before *b* merely the *e* of *drihten* showing through from fol. 96, l. 13.
[15] H: þær.
[16] So MS.

gehyred [1] þeah þin lichama ne sy on þære stowe fol. 97 (92)
swa hwyllce geleaffulle men swa þines naman
on heora gebedum [2] beoð gehælede fram hyr[a [3]
synnum & swa hwæs swa hie rihtlice biddaþ *for* [4]
þinum naman & for þinum geearningum hig
hyt onfoð · Mit ty [5] þe þeos wuldorlice spræc
of heofenum wæs gehyredu [6] & gefylledu
hraðe fram þam cempum he wæs slegen & he
on þære mæstan blisse & unasecgendlican
wuldre he ferde to criste & þ wæs wundor þæs
folces þe se halga cristoforus þurh his lare [7]
gode gestrynde · Þæt [8] wæs eaht & feower
þusenda manna & hundteontig · & fiftyne
Oþre dæge þa se cyninge cwæð [9] to his þegnum
uton gangan & geseon hwær þa cempan h*yn*[e [10]
gesett habbon · & mit ty þe hie becomon
to þære stowe þær se halga lichama wæs
Se cyninge cigde micelre stemne & cwæð
cristoforus ætyw me nu þines godes soð
fæstnesse & ic gelyfe on hyne & he genam [11]

[1] H: gehyred (97a) þeah.
[2] H: gebedum hie beoð. After *gebælum* a verb (not *hie*) is lacking: gemunon?
[3] H: hyra. E: hyr[a].
[4] H: for. E: [f]or.
[5] H: Mitty.
[6] Between *hy* and *rælu* a lacuna. H makes no note.
[7] H: lare. E: lar[e]. *re* written as a ligature, the sole instance in this text.
[8] H: þæt.
[9] H: cwæþ.
[10] H, E: hy[ne].
[11] E: ge[nam].

dæl[1] þære eorðan þær þæs cristes martyr[2] wæs — fol. 97b
on þrowigende[3] & medmicel þæs blodes & mengde to
somne & sette on his eagan & he cwæð[4] on naman
cristoforus[5] godes ic þis dem[6] & hraðe on ðære[7] yl
can tide his eagan wæron ontynde & gesihþe
he onfeng & he cigde micelre stemne & he cwað
beforan eallum[8] þam folce wuldorfæst[9]
ys & micel cristenra manna god þæs wuldorge
wor]ces[10] nane mennisce searwa ofercuman
ne magon · Ic þonne nu fram þyssum dægenlican
dæge ic sende mine bebodu geond eall mîn rice
þte nan mon þe to mines rices anwealde belimpe
ne gedyrstlæce nan wuht do ôngean þæs heo
fonlican godes willan þe cristoforus beeode ·
Gif[11] þonne ænig man þurh deofles searwa to
þon beswicen sy þ[12] hyt gedyrstlæce on þære
ylcan tide sy he mid[13] swyrde witnod for þon ic
nu soðlice wat þ nan eorðlic anweald ne nan
gebrosnodlic nys noht butan his anes & swa
þa wæs geworden þurh godes miht & þurh

[1] H: [an?] dæl.
[2] After *martyr*, *e* erased. E: ich kann davon nichts sehen. The remains of the *e* are quite plain.
[3] H: on þrowigende. E: *n* [of *on þ*] and *r* 'unsicher'.
[4] H: cwæþ.
[5] H, E: cristoforus. Only a trace of *i* remains.
[6] So MS. Cf. Notes.
[7] H: þære.
[8] Between *eallum* and *þam* a lacuna.
[9] H: wuldorfæst & [ece?] ys. After *fæst* nothing.
[10] H: wuldorge[writ] es. Cf. fol. 98a. l. 3.
[11] H, E: Gif. Large part of *G* and lower part of *if* cut off.
[12] H: þ he hyt.
[13] H: myd.

geearnunga þæs eadigan cristoforus þte fol. 98 (97)
se cyningc [1] gelyfde se wæs ær [2] deofles will[an
full þæs eadigan cristoforus [3] wuldorgewore [4]
synd nu lang to asecgane þe dryhten þurh
hyne geworhte to herennesse his naman
& nu oð þyssne dæg wyrcð for þon [5] þe þær nu [6]
blowaþ & growaþ his þa halgan gebedu & *þær* [7]
ys drihtnes [8] hyrnes mid ealre sybbe & *ge* [9]
fean & þær ys gebletsod crist godes sun[u
lyfigendes se rixaþ mid fæder & mid suna
& mid þam halgan gaste a butan ende
Þyses eac bæd se halga cristoforus *of* [10]
þære nihstan tide ær he his gast on
sende & cwæð drihten min god syle g*o*de [11]
mede þam þe mine þrowunga awrite
& þa ecean edlean þam þe hie mid tear[*u*m [12]
ræde [13] .

[1] H: cyninge.
[2] E: ar. *æ* plain.
[3] The second *o* from a *u*.
[4] H: geworc··. After *geworc* nothing in line 3.
[5] H: forðon.
[6] H: þær in ···. E: þær, danach weitere 3–4 buchstaben gänzlich verdunkelt. *n* plain; *u* visible vs. light; after which nothing but the *fif* of fol. 98b, l. 6 showing through.
[7] H: gebedu & ···. E: gebedu.
[8] H: dryhtnes.
[9] H: sybbe & [mid ge]fean. E: sybbe; hiernach 3–4 buchstaben verdunkelt.
[10] H: on. E: o[n].
[11] H: gode. E: *e* unsicher. *d* split; *e* quite legible.
[12] H: tear[um]. Half of *u* remains.
[13] H: ræde . & ·····. After *ræde* . there is a figure similar to but not identical with the abbreviation of *ond*. Cf. ante, fol. 107, foot-note 4.

PREFACE TO THE LATIN TEXTS

THE following version of the *Epistola Alexandri* represents as closely as possible the text of MS. C.C.C. Oxon. 82. No attempt has been made to establish a critical text. The notes, accordingly, have been reduced to a minimum, only such being given as are sufficient to illustrate the relation of the MSS. In one or two instances all available variant readings have been cited in order to indicate the nature of the work necessary in the preparation of a critical edition. The exact and restricted purpose has been, however, to make accessible a hitherto unprinted text, which, in unedited form, will better serve as a companion piece to the Old English version than any edition compiled from numerous MSS.

MS. C.C.C. Oxon. 82 is a beautifully executed folio of the twelfth century on vellum. It is written in two columns with extremely wide margins, and, instead of the usual foliation, is numbered by pages. The *Epistola Alexandri* begins at page 156. Two peculiarities mark the script: an indiscriminate use of *t* and *c* —preserved throughout the transcript—and a frequently pointless employment of *e* with the cedilla. Only when this latter peculiarity is obviously the graphic representation of the ligature æ has it been retained and the normal expansion made. The punctuation, being meaningless, has been neglected. All contractions have been expanded in italics.

It will be observed that throughout the Old English translation occasional phrases and entire sentences of the Latin text are omitted, and that, at the end, a long passage in the original is completely ignored by the Old English scribe.

In the notes, MSS. are referred to by the abbreviations used by Kübler and Hilka. Through a hopeless confusion in the use of these abbreviations the critical apparatus of Hilka's edition is often worthless. In such cases, reference is made, not to his variant readings, but to his edited text. The abbreviations used in the present edition are as follows:

K. Kübler's edition.

Nar. Cockayne's text in his *Narratiunculæ*.

Ep. *Epistola Alexandri* according to MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 82.
Ep^2. *Epistola Alexandri* as edited by Pfister from the Bamberg MS.
L. Leyden, Voss. Q. 20.
M. Leyden, Voss. Q. 29.
H. Leyden, Bibl. Pub. Lat. 20.
G. Guelf. Aug. 56. 16.
B. Paris, Bibl. Nat. 8518.
P. Paris, Bibl. Nat. 4880.
V. Vienna, 150 (U. 863).
Mp. Montpellier, Fac. de Méd. H. 3..
a. Montpellier, Fac. de Méd. 384.
p. Paris edition of 1520.
bl. Basle edition of 1556.

Other abbreviations will be easily understood by reference to the list of MSS. given at pp. xxxiv–xxxv of the Introduction.

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The Latin version of the *Wonders of the East* follows the text of MS. Cott. Tib. B v· as closely as possible. All contractions are expanded in italics. Capitalization and punctuation have been preserved. Variant readings are recorded from Cockayne's *Narratiunculæ* (C.) and from Knappe's dissertation (K.).

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The *Vita Sancti Christophori* fragment is reproduced from the *Acta Sanctorum* for the 25th of July. Einenkel's departures from the text are recorded in the foot-notes. Attention is occasionally called to the reading given by Boninus Mombritius (Momb.) in his *Sanctuarium seu Vitæ Sanctorum.*

EPISTOLA ALEXANDRI

Incipit epistola alexandri regis magni macedonum ad suum magistrum aristotilem de situ indiæ & itinerum uastitate.

Semper memor tui etiam inter dubia bellorumque nostrorum pericula karissime præceptor ac secundum matrem meam sororesque meas acceptissime. Et quoniam te deditum phylosophiæ noueram scribendum tibi de regionibus indiæ ac de statu cæli innumerisque serpentium & hominum ferarumque generibus existimaui ut aliquid per nouarum rerum cognitionem studio & ingenio possit accidere[1]. Quamquam * in te consummata prudentia nullumque adiutorium expostulet racio[2] doctrinæ quæ a te[3] & tuo seculo ac futuris temporibus conueniet[4]. Tamen ut mea gesta cognosceres quæ diligis & ne quid inusitatum[5] haberes ea quæ in india uidi per summos labores ac pericula macedonum scribenda tibi putaui. Etenim sunt digna memoria singula ac multis modis coaceruata quemadmodum inspexi. Non crederem quique[6] esse tot prodigia nisi subiecta ipse meis oculis prius cuncta ponderassem[7]. Mirari est terram[8] quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat aut malarum contempnatrix[9] ex[is]tat & parens publica ferarum ac fructuum metallorumque atque animalium. Quæ si omnia intueri licet[10] homini uix suffectura tot uarietatibus rerum ipsa crediderim nomina. Sed ego de his quæ primum cognoui eloquar daturus operam ne aut fabula * aut turpi mendatio dignus efficiar. etiam naturam animi mei cum scias[11] preceptor non ignoras solere me terminum æquitatis custodire & partius omnia loqui quam[12] gesta sunt. Et nunc [ad f. 107b] [ad f. 108]

[1] MSS: accedere. Ep²: ut ... crescat ingenium et studium.

[2] MSS: ratio. Throughout the text *t* and *c* interchange capriciously. Not noted hereafter.

[3] Interlinear gloss: *uel* tibi. Mp: quæ vel tibi vel tuo sæculo.

[4] Interlinear gloss: *uel* at; i. e., *conueniat*.

[5] Nar: inuisitatum.

[6] Mp, K: crediderem cuiquam. Nar: Crediderim.

[7] Mp, H, Nar: ponderauissem.

[8] Mp, p: miranda est terra. K: mira est terra. Nar, H: mirandum est terra.

[9] Nar, K, H: contemplatrix.

[10] Nar, Hilka, K: liceat.

[11] MSS: cum (p: cuius) fueris præceptor.

[12] Hilka prints *quæ* from Mp; in his *Nachtrag*; however: *quam* ist besser.

spero cognosces[1] nichil me tamquam captantem iactantamque[2]
pg. 157 gloriam miliciæ nostræ * asserere quæ utinam minus fuisset[3] laboriosa nobis nec tot rebus experimenta necesse esset cognoscere. Ago gracias macedonicum iuuenum uirtuti & inuicto exercitui nostro qui in ea[4] pacientia perseuerauerunt ut rex regum appellarer. Quo tibi meo titulo misso letari karissime preceptor si dubito delinquo & a mea tuaque abhorreo[5] pietate nisi tibi aut olympiadæ[6] matri sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei commodis
[ad f. 108b] scribam quæ tibi & illis communia esse arbitror[7] idque nisi * feceris non[8] parum de nobis simpliciter iudicare uideberis. Prioribus litteris significaueram tibi de solis lunæque eclipsi & de inconstantia[9] syderum ærisque inditiis quæ omnia non sine magna cura ordinata tibi misi & has nouas implicaturus[10] hystorias omnia kartis commendabo. Quæ cum relegis scito esse talia, quæ cura[11] alexandri tui complecti decuerunt.

Mense maio rege persarum dario apud granicum[12] amnem superato accepta in deditionem[13] omni eius regione ordinarios populatoresque[14] nostros preposuimus[15] orientis prouintiis multis opibus rebusque[16] ditati ut in priori epistola significaueram tibi. Et nunc ne sim
[ad f. 109] scribendi[17] multiplex * priora facta iam percognita[18] pretereo. Mense iulio deficiente in india[19] fasiacen[20] peruenimus ubi mira celeritate poro rege deuicto potiti ingentibus diuitiis regia gaza repleti sumus. Quiddam quod noui quia memorabile fuit æquum est describere[21]

[1] So bl. Mp, K: quod cognoscis. Nar, p: quod agnoscis.

[2] MSS: iactanteinque.

[3] Nar, Hilka, H: fuissent. Hilka, *Nachtrag*: fuisset (Mp, p) ist richtig.

[4] H: in mea patientia. Nar: in patientia mea.

[5] Hilka, K: aberro.

[6] Hilka, K: Olympiadi. Nar: Olimpiadi.

[7] Mp: arbitrator.

[8] So L, G, B, M. Nar, Mp: feceris parum.

[9] So Mp. MSS: constantia.

[10] So Mp, H, K. Nar, Hilka: explicaturus.

[11] So MSS. Hilka, a, bl, K: curam.

[12] Nar, Mp, K: gangem.

[13] So bl. Mp, p, K: in dicionem. Nar: in conditiones. H: in condicionem.

[14] So Mp. Nar, Hilka: proprætoresque. K: præparatoresque.

[15] Hilka, K: præposuimus. Nar: proposuimus.

[16] So Mp, bl. Nar, Hilka: opibus regalibus ditati. K: opibus ditati.

[17] So Nar, Mp. K: et ne sim multiplex.

[18] Nar, Hilka, K: præcognita.

[19] So Nar. Hilka, K: Indiam.

[20] Nar: faciacem. Mp: fassiassem. Hilka: Phasiacem. K: Phasiacen. Cf. Ausfeld, *Griechische Alexanderroman*, p. 177; and Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 10.

[21] K: Quædam *addam* novi, quia memorabile et æquum visum est de-

de innumerabili exercitu eius in quo fuere preter peditum copias · xiii · cim milia [1] · Dccc · to quadrigæ omnes falcatæ. Capitaque elefantum [2] · cccc · ta qui suppositi [3] cum armatis iaculatoribus turres gestauerunt [4]. Ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque cum armis inuasimus * columpnas [5] aureas solidasque ingenti grossitudine & altitudine cum suis capitellis admodum · cccc · tas [6] numerauimus auratosque parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine. Quos cum uellem æstimare [7] aliquibus locis intercidi. Vineam quoque solidam auro argentoque inter columpnas pendentem miratus sum. In qua folia aurea racemique cristallini & lichites [8] erant interpositi distinguentibus smaragdis Thalami cubiliaque omnia margaritis & unionibus & carbunculis exornata erant. Fores æburneæ miri candoris & hebene [9] sacro [10] lacunaria nittebant [11] & testudinibus cupressinis [12] quibus lauri [13] * in [14] insigni loco & in balnearibus erant [15]. aureum solium [16] cum craterib*us* aureis statuæ & innumeri thesauri. Fores in domibus paratæ [17]. Innumerabilia auium genera uariis coloribus oberrabant [18] inter aureos platanos unguibus rostrisque inauratis in cruribus torquibusque margaritas & unioncs gerentia. Multa gemmea & christallina uasa potatoria & sextaria alia multa [19] aurea inuenimus & raro argentea. Quibus in potestatem redactis

[ad f. 109b]

[ad f. 118]

scribere. H: repleti sumus. Sed ut cognoscas ea, quoniam mihi memoria digna esse videbantur, quædam enim novi, quæ memorabilia fuerunt, æquum est visum mihi scribere. Hilka (following Mp): repleti sumus. Sed ut cognoscas ea, quæ mihi digna memoriæ esse videbantur, quiddam quod novi quia memorabile fuit, æquum est mihi visum scribere.

[1] So bl. Nar, Mp, H: xvi milia. K: quattuordecim milia. Nar, H, P, L, G, B, M: milia equitum.

[2] Nar, Hilka: captisque elephantis. K: captis quadringentis elephantis.

[3] Nar, Hilka, K: superpositas.

[4] Nar, Hilka, K: gestaverant.

[5] MSS: in qua columnas.

[6] Nar, H, bl: quadringentas. Mp: trecentas. K: triginta.

[7] Mp, a, K: visere.

[8] Mp: lignis. Nar, H: ligis. bl: tychnites. B, M, a: lichinis. L: licnis. G, V: lichnis. p: cristallini et ignitis. Ep²: Vinea quoque de auro pendebat inter columnas, quæ folia aurea habebat, et racemi illius erant de cristallo, et interpositas habebant gemmas ignitas et smaragdos.

[9] Mp, L, G, B, M: candoris fuerunt et ebenina.

[10] MSS omit: sacro.

[11] MSS: nitebant.

[12] So Nar, Mp. bl. K: cypresseis.

[13] Nar, K, Mp: lavari.

[14] K (from C): ut in insigni.

[15] Nar, K, Mp: erant soliti.

[16] Mp: aureæ quoque solidæque. K: aureæ quoque solidæ.

[17] Hilka (from p): fores domus et parietes ornabant et innumerabilia. K: Foris in domus parietibus avium innumerabilia.

[18] So Mp. K: oberraverunt.

[19] Mp: ut sextarii mensura alta multa. Nar, K: et sextariola multa.

interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens cum uniuerso caspias portas[1] peruenerам exercitu. Ibi cum fertilissimarum regionum commirarer felicitatem[2] quodam gaudio elatus quia digna cognoueram
[ad f. 118b] loca quamquam predixerant regionis incolæ ne * serpentes & rabida[3]
ferarum genera incideremus quæ plurima in his uallibus & campis siluisque ac montibus habitabant nemorum ac saxorum latebris occulta. Sed ego ut fugientem ex prelio[4] porum primum assequerer antequam in desertas orbis terrarum abiret solitudines compendiosa quantum potui itinera[5] eligere malui. Acceptis igitur
· c · l · ducibus qui breuitates itinerum nouerant mense augusto per feruentes solis harenas[6] & egentia humoris loca profectus sum. Pollicitus his præmia qui nos preuii[7] regionum ducebant per ignota indiæ loca si me cum incolumi exercitu in bactriacem perduxissent penitusque ad abditos seres. Quæ gens arborum foliis
[ad f. 119] decerpendo lanuginem ex siluestri uellere * uestes detexunt. Sed illi maiorem hosti quam michi fauorem accommodantes efficere pergebant ut nos in exiciabilia[8] loca & rabida[9] ferarum beluarumque genera ignaros regionum inducerent. Quod illos cogitasse ex ipsis patebat experimentis. Tunc ego cernens ex parte mea id accidisse. qui utilia consilia spreueram amicorum pariter & caspiorum hominum qui prædixerunt[10] michi ne ita uincere festinarem ut mihi nullo dolo interueniente adimenda esset uictoria imperaui militibus omnibus ut induti armis me sequerentur[11] propterea
pg. 158 quod auri ex ra * pina margaritarumque non paruam predam secum ueherent & timendum esset ne occulte[12] hostes sua ablaturi uictori-
[ad f. 119b] bus insidiarentur. Et sane * miles ita locupletatus[13] erat ut uix auri pondus posset ferre. Accedebat quoque armorum non parua grauitas quia omnes aureis induti erant laminis[14]. Ita totum

[1] Cf. Ausfeld, *Griechische Alexanderroman*, p. 182.

[2] MSS: admirarer. Mp, H: fecunditatem.

[3] Nar, Mp, et MSS. alii: rapida.

[4] Nar: ea pugna. Mp, K: ex proelio.

[5] Nar, Hilka: compendiosa magis quam tuta itinera.

[6] Nar, Hilka, K: per ferventes sole arenas. (K: harenas; Nar: arenasque.)

[7] MSS: periti. Mp: per iter.

[8] Nar: execrabilia. MSS: exitiabilia.

[9] Nar, Mp, et MSS. alii: rapida.

[10] So Mp, a, L, G, B, M. Hilka, K: prædixerant.

[11] Nar, Hilka, K: agmen sequerentur.

[12] So C, P, H, p. Nar, Hilka, K: occulto.

[13] So Mp, Nar, H. K (from L, G, B, M): locuples.

[14] Nar: quæ omnia ego aureis incluseram laminis. Ep^2: quia omnia

agmen me ueluti sydereo[1] fulgore clarum radiantib*us* aureis[2] insignib*us* seq*ue*batur cum signis & uexillis. Eratq*ue* interea uarietatis spectaculum in conspiciendo tali exercitu quia ornatu pariter ac uirib*us* inter gentes ceteras eminebat. Ego certe respiciens felicitatem meam in[3] insigni numero inmenso afficiebar gaudio. *Sed* ut aliquid plerumq*ue* * in secundis[4] fortuna obstrepit accidit nob*is* siti [ad f. 120] laborare. Quam cum iam uix sustinere*m*[5] miles zeferus michi inuenta*m* in lapide concauo aqua*m* galea pertulit ipse siciens[6] quia animæ meæ magis q*uam* suæ consulebat uitæ. Quam ego conuocato exercitu palam effudi ne me bibente magis sitire miles inciperet. Collaudataq*ue* erga me zeferi beniuolentia dignis eum muneribus * ornaui.[7] Que res cu*m* animo-æquiorem[8] fecisset exer- [ad f. 120b] citu*m* ceptu*m*[9] iter agere institui nec longe michi in desertis locis flumen apparuit cuius ripas sexagenoru*m* pedum harundo uestiebat pinorum abietumq*ue* robora uincens crassitudine qua indi materia ad conficienda ædificia utebantur. Tum ergo q*uoni*am quadrupedia & exercitus siciebant iussi continuo castra poni a metatoribus. Quæ dum ponuntur ipse sitim leuare cupiens amariore*m* elleboro aqua*m* fluminis gustaui quam neq*ue* homo bibere neq*ue* ulla pecus haurire sine tormento posset. Angebar autem magis *pro* mutis animalib*us* q*uam* *pro* nostra necessitate durabiliore*m* hominem cunctis in reb*us* cognoscens q*uam* * pecude*m*. Quippe mecum [ad f. 121] erant qui aurum uehebant elefantes ingentis magnitudinis admodum mille q*ua*dringentæ quadrigæ equoru*m* omnes falcatæ. Bigæ mille ducentæ Equitum turmæ ·xx·ti milia peditum ducenta quinquaginta milia mulorum castrensium ad subuehenda arma[10] & sarcinas militum uehendas circiter duo milia. Qui frumentu*m* uehebant[11] & animalia ad usum cotidianum ingens numerus seque-

ego feceram includere in auro. Hilka: quæ ego omnia, etc. K: quia omnes ego, etc.

[1] Nar, Hilka, K: sidere.

[2] Nar, Hilka, K: auro.

[3] MSS: meam insigni.

[4] MSS: secundis rebus.

[5] MSS: sustineremus.

[6] MSS: sitiens.

[7] Nar, H: honoravi.

[8] Nar: animc quietiorem. Hilka, K: anima-equiorem.

[9] So Nar. Hilka, K: coeptum. MS: ceptū, *c* and *e* being so close together as to look like an *o*, *e* ligature.

[10] So Mp. K: castrensium subarmalia et sarcinas. VB: ad saumas et sarcinas.

[11] Mp: duo milia, asinorum camelorum, dromedum, boum duo milia, qui frumenta vehebant. The figures given in this passage vary in the different MSS. Cf. Nar, p. 71.

batur. Ceterum in equis & mulis[1] & elephantis aurea quoque frena luxus non parum nobis uictoriarum[2]. Sed tunc inasperata[3] ipsa pecora uix se continere[4] poterant. Milites quoque nunc ferramenta lambendo nunc oleum gustando diram aliquo modo differre sitim conabantur. Vidimus etiam plerosque pudore amisso suam ipsam urinam uexatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes. Que
[ad f. 121b] res me duppliciter[5] torsit. * Primo de statu exercitus magis quam de proprio meo sollicitus sum periculo. Iussique tunc ut armati sequerentur legemque me dixi in eum animaduerrum[6] qui non legitimis indutus insignibus in acie deprehensus esset. Quod ipsi quoque mirabantur quod ita ubi nullus appareret hostis necesse esset in tanta siti armatos ingredi sed ego sciebam per bestiosa loca serpentinaque[7] nobis iter esse ac ne ut imprudentes circumueniremur & ne inopinato periculo uerberaremur. Ripam igitur fluminis sequentes hora diei octaua ad oppidum peruenimus quod in medio
[ad f. 122] amne in insula ex his arundinibus quos * paulo ante descripsimus edificatum erat. Tum paucos indorum seminudos notauimus homines qui uisis nobis continuo intra tectorum suorum culmina delituerunt. Quorum ego præsentiam desiderans[8] uti dulcem ignaris aquam demonstrarent apparente nullo paucas iacere in ciuitatem sagittas imperaui ut si uoluntate sua nollent procedere metu belli coacti exhiberentur. Tanto magis propter timorem cunctis abditis diu apparente nemine ducentos milites ex macedonibus leuibus armis misi per amnem nataturos. Iamque quartam partem fluminis enatauerant cum horrida res uisu subito nobis conspecta est
[ad f. 122b] maiores * elephantorum corporum[9] hyppotami[10] inter profundos aquarum emersi apparuerunt gurgites raptosque in uerticem crudeli pena uiros flentibus nobis absumpserunt. Iratus ego ducibus qui nos in insidias deduxerunt[11] centum in flumen mitti[12] iussi. Quibus

[1] Hilka, K: mulis et camelis et elephantis.

[2] Hilka: permiserat victoria. Nar, Mp: promiserat victoriarum. K: permiserat victoriarum.

[3] So Mp, K, a. Nar: in spectata aqua ipsa pecora. Hilka: inspectata aqua.

[4] So Mp, a, p, K. Nar, Hilka: sustinere.

[5] Hilka: Quæ res dupliciter me.

[6] So MS. Nar, Mp, H, V, p, bl: animadversurum. L, G, B, M: arma versurum.

[7] Nar, K: serpentiosaque.

[8] Nar, H: videre desiderans.

[9] Nar, K, Hilka: corporibus.

[10] So MS. Mp: ypotami. Nar: hypopotami. K: hippopotami.

[11] So Mp. H, p, Hilka, Nar: deduxerant. K, a: perduxerant.

[12] Mp: proici.

propulsis natantes[1] inuiti[2] rursum hyppotami[3] dignos iustaque pena affecere. Sed maior decemplicato numerus beluarum quam prius adfuit ad spem subinde contingentis[4] cibi. Ubi cum apparuissent[5] ueluti formicibus flumen uisum est feruere. & * ne[6] pg. 159 noctu cum aquarum prodigiis bella gereremus iussi tubicino[7] ad iter militem aptari. Quid enim in tali manere sicientibus proderat loco. Igitur ab hora diei decima cum ad undecimam iter fecissemus uidimus homines per medium amnem factis ex arundine rotundis preteruehi nauiculis. Quos * cum dulcem aquam percunctaremus[8] [ad f. 123] sua lingua ubi inueniri posset dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulcissimæ aquæ inuenturos quo & ipsi nos ·l· itinerum duces erant deducturi. Et quoniam fato nobis contigit tot perpeti mala[9] nocte tota ambulauimus siti & honere[10] armorum confecti[11]. Quibus necessitatibus illa quoque aditiebantur incommoda quod tota nocte incursantibus leonibus ursisque & tigridibus pardisque ac lincibus pariter resistebamus. Quæ genera ferarum promiscua nobis in siluis occurrebant. Tandem ad horam circiter ·viii·am postero die cum iam fere siti defecissemus ad predictum nobis stagnum peruenimus quod erat coronatum uenustissima habundantique[12] silua mille passus patens. Cum ergo aqua potatoria alacer * pecora [ad f. 123b] & iumenta[13] cum exercitu refecissem[14] mox cum lassa quadrupedia militum refecissem otio castra in longum stadia uiginti duo totidemque in latum collocari iussi. Quibus celeriter erectis iubeo cedi nemus ut facilior aquatoribus esset accessus ad stagnum quod unicum in illis regionibus erat. Igitur in ipsa tentoria aggregabantur[15] & iumenta[16] & helefanti & in media castrorum parte collo-

[1] Hilka, K, Nar: natantibusque.
[2] Mp: invitati. Nar, K: invicti.
[3] So MS. Hilka, H: hippopotami. Nar: hypopotami.
[4] So Mp, Nar, p. L, G, B, M: contingentes. K: contingendi.
[5] Nar, K, Hilka: apparerent.
[6] Nar, H: ne qua noctu.
[7] Nar: dato signo buccine. Mp, L, G, B, M: tubicino. K, a, bl: tubicinio.
[8] MSS: percunctaremur.
[9] Hilka, K: facta sunt nobis tot instantia perpeti mala.
[10] MSS: onere.
[11] So Nar, H, p, bl. Mp, C, P: afflicti. L, G, B, M: conflicti.
[12] K: erat circumdatum vetustissima abundantique. Nar: erat coronatum uetustissima circumdatumque habundanti.
[13] Nar: cum ergo ego dulci aqua potata gaudio alacer pecora et impedimenta. Mp: alacer et iumenta.
[14] Hilka, K: refeci. Nar, H: cum exercitu pariter et lassa.
[15] So L, G, B, M, a, bl. Nar, H, p, Hilka: aggerebantur.
[16] Nar, K, Hilka: impedimenta et elephanti (Nar: elefanti).

cabant*ur* ut aptius contineri possent si quis nocturnus casus[1] oriretur pauor tumultusq*ue* aliquis nouus cum mille quingenti
[ad f. 124] extrinsecus essent ignes accensi * sufficiente silua quantum uellemus hora deinde undecima instante[2] bucina cibum & ipse cepi & militibus capere imperaui. Accensis lampadib*us* aureis admodum duob*us* milib*us* tum ad primos lunæ radiantis[3] ortus subito arreptis caudar*um* aculeis a pascualib*us* indici[5] scorpionib*us*[6] consuetam petentes aquation*em* ad castra innumeri conflixere[7] tumultu[8] acciti nostro an siti incertum erat. Inde quæ[9] ad nocendum promptissima est insecuta inmensa uis cerastarum humidorumq*ue*[10] serpentium uariis distincta coloribus. Nam quædam rubentib*us* squamis erant quædam nigri & candidi coloris quædam auri
[ad f. 124b] fulgore consimilis[11] inspiciebantur. * Sibilabat tota regio non paruum nobis inferentes metum sed frontem castrorum densauera-mus clippeis & in manib*us* longas habebamus hastas. Quarum acutissimis spiculis malas pestes configebamus & ignibus plures aliquando necabamus. Quæ res nos prope duas horas in eo

[1] So H, p. Mp, a, K: nocturno tempore.

[2] So Mp. Nar, L, G, B, M, a, bl: testante. Ep²: sonante bucina.

[3] K, a: radiantes.

[4] Mp, bl, p: arrectis. Nar, K: erectis.

[5] Nar, H, L, V, M, p: indicis. C, P: indices.

[6] Gloss: *uel* nes; i.e., *scorpiones*. Nar, Hilka, K: scorpiones. Ep²: Cumque luna lucere inciperet, subito coeperunt scorpiones venire ad bibendum in ipso lacu; deinde coeperunt venire magnæ bestiæ et serpentes, et omnes habebant varios colores, alii rubicundi, alii nigri et candidi coloris, alii aureum habebant colorem, et tota ipsa terra resonabat de sibilis illorum et magnum nobis pavorem miserunt.

[7] Hilka, K: confluxerunt. Nar: confluxere.

[8] Hilka, K: utrum tumultu.

[9] Hilka: indeque ad. V, L, G, B, M: ac si ad. H: sed ad. C, P: aut si ad.

[10] So MSS. *Pseudo-Call.*, III, 17: ἀμμοδύται. J. Valerius: ammodytae. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 8: Julius Valerius hat alle Namen genau übersetzt, den *odontotyrannus* aber ... hinzugefügt und an einer Stelle ... aus dem Eigenschaftswort, das den Scorpionen gegeben ist, ein besonderes Tier gemacht und diese beiden noch durch die gehörnten Schlangen vermehrt. ... Schlangen und Scorpione werden in der Litteratur so oft zusammengenannt, dass ihre Verbindung schon in alter Zeit fast sprichwörtlich geworden zu sein scheint. ... Ammodyten und Cerasten werden manchmal neben einander genannt. ... Daraus geht hervor, dass es für den lateinischen Bearbeiter des Pseudocallisthenes sehr nahe lag, das falsch verstandene ἀμμοδύται seines Originals durch *ammodytae ... nec non cerastae* wiederzugeben.

[11] Hilka, K: fulgori consimiles.

opere sollicitos tenuit. Potataque aqua minores abire coperunt[1] serpentes maiores cum ingenti nostro gaudio latebras pecierunt. Cum ad horam noctis terciam binorum ternorumque[2] capitum cristati serpentes indici[3] columpnis[4] grossitudine[5] aliquanto proceriores ad potandam aquam ex uicinis montium speluncis processere oribus squamisque suis humum adterentes. Quorum pectora erecta * cum trisulcis linguis falces[6] exertabant[7] scintillan- [ad f. 125]
tibus ueneno oculis quorum halitus quoque erat pestifer. Cum his hora amplius una debellati sumus xxx·ta seruis & ·xx·ti militibus amissis. Orabam macedones ne aduersitatibus cederent[8] neue deficerent animo in periculis quamquam & ipsorum dura pacientia esset omnes afficiebantur opere[9]. Post discessum serpentium cancri immodicæ multitudinis corcodrillorum[10] pellibus contexti[11] ad castra uenerunt. Quæ prodigia ex duricia thoracata[12] ferrum respuebant. Multa ignibus usta multa se in stagnum receperunt. Iam nos uigiliis inquietos quinta noctis hora bucina ammonebat quiescendum. Sed adfuere albi leones taurorum magnitudine comparandi corporibus cum ingenti murmure concussis ceruicibus stantibus alte iubis qui in modum fulminum in nos impetum faciunt exceptique uenabulis ruunt. * Tantus repentinus oriebatur tumultus [ad f. 125b]
cumulante cæca[13] nocte. Nec minus apri setis[14] formæ ingentis ueluti uallo horrentibus metuendi mixti maculosis lincibus tigridibusque & horribilibus pantheris miscebantur[15] prelia nulla iam peste se comparante[16]. Sed &[17] uespertilionum uis ingens qui columbis corporibus[18] æquales in ora ultusque nostros inferebantur.

[1] MSS: coeperunt.

[2] Hilka, K: tertiam aliquam nobis sperantibus requiem binorum ternorumque. Nar: sperantibus nobis requiem binorum trinorumque.

[3] Hilka, K: indici venerunt.

[4] MSS: columnarum.

[5] K: crassitudine consimiles.

[6] MSS: fauces. Ep²: buccas apertas.

[7] K, a: exsertabant. Nar: exerebant. Hilka: exserebant. Mp: excitabant.

[8] MSS: ne aduersis casibus cederent.

[9] Hilka: omnes se offerebant operi. K: se officiebant operi. H, Mp: afficiebant.

[10] Mp: cocodrillorum. Hilka, K crocodillorum.

[11] Hilka, K: contecti.

[12] K: thoracae. Hilka: thoracis.

[13] Nar: cera (i. e. sera) nocte. [!].

[14] So Mp. Nar, p, c: iactis dentibus veluti. K conjectures: acutis dentibus.

[15] Nar, Mp, H, K: miscebant.

[16] So K. Nar, H: nulli iam peste comparanda. Mp: nulli . . . comparandi.

[17] *&* interlinear.

[18] Nar, H, p: columbinis corporibus. Mp, L, G, B, M: columbis corpore.

pg. 160 Habebant dentes in morem hominum quibus artus militum mo- * lere uolebant [1]. Vna preterea noui generis bestia maior elephanto comparuit tribus armata in fronte cornibus quam indii appellare dentem tyrannum [2] soliti sunt equi [3] simile caput [4] atri coloris hæc [ad f. 110] potata aqua castra intuens in nos * impetum subito dedit nec ignis oppositi [5] tardatur ardoribus. Ad quam sustinendam cum opposuissem macedonum manum ·xxvi·[6] occidit duos [7] & ·l· calcatos inutiles fecit [8] uixque ab ipsis defixa uenabulis occubuit [9]. Ante lucanum deinde tempus aliquæ e cælo pestes apparuere candidæ uersicolore [10] in modum zonarum. Cum quibus mures indici in castra uenerunt uulpibus similes quorum morsibus uulnerata quad- [ad f. 110b] rupedia * statim expirabant. Hominibus autem idem morsus non usque ad interitum nocebat [11]. Appropinquante luce nicticoraces [12] uenere aues uulturibus similes quorum corpora immanitate superabant colore fuluo rostro & pedibus nigris totam stagni compleuere ripam non nobis perniciem inferentes sed solitos pisces cum ungulis extrahebant insumebantque. Quas nos aues neque fugare neque abigere ausi eramus tum siccatis unguibus de conspectu nostro abiere. Tum ego locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias [ad f. 111] deducebant pessime meritos crurifragio puniri iussi ut * nocte uiui spirantesque a serpentibus consumerentur ut nos consumi uoluerunt [13]. Manus quoque eis confringi imperaui ut meritis pro factis suis uterentur suppliciis. Habita deinde contione ut constantes milites essent neue aduersis ut feminæ casibus afficerentur. Castra concentu bucinarum repente conmoueri & ad nothi uenti spiramina [14] tendi iussi. Vbi collectis barbarorum indorumque uiribus

[1] MSS : militum uiolabant.

[2] So Nar, p. Ep^2 : dendetyrano. Interlinear gloss : *uel* odon ; i. e., *odontyrannum* ; so Mp. K : odontatyrannum. Hilka ; J. Valerius, III, 17 (Müller, p. 123) : odontotyrannum. Passage lacking in Müller's Greek text. Cf. *Pseudo-Call.*, III, 10 (Müller, p. 105) : ὀδοντοτύραννον. Cf. Zacher, *Pseudo-Call.*, pp. 153–158.

[3] MSS : equo.

[4] Hilka, K : caput gerentem. Nar, H, V, p : gerens.

[5] So V. Hilka, K : oppositis. Nar, H, p : iguium compositis.

[6] Hilka, K : triginta sex.

[7] So Nar, H, p. Mp : quinque. K : tres.

[8] Ep^2 : conculcavit.

[9] Hilka : vixque ipsa defixa venabulis occubuit. K : vixque ipsam defixam venabulis occidimus.

[10] K : tempus de coelo pestes venere candido respersi colore.

[11] So p, VB. Hilka, K, Nar : nocebant.

[12] So Mp. Hilka, K, Nar : nocticoraces.

[13] Mp, a, K : voluerant.

[14] Nar, K, Hilka : spiracula.

noua comspirantes[1] bella cognoueram & meis militib*us* ingentes
erant animi nimis quib*us* & sensus[2] uictoriar*um* suppeditabat &
felicitas. Relictis periculosis inuisisq*ue* locis munitum uix tandem
tandem[3] iter calcauimus & in loca bactrianor*um*[4] auro diuitiisq*ue*
oppulen*ta* p*er*uenim*us*. Benigneq*ue* excepti a com*m*eantib*us* cum * [ad f. 111b]
p*er*sarum confinia adiacerent agri in reparando bello castra p*er*
·xx··ti· dies statui. Ocio facto mox dierum ·vii· itinere p*er*uenim*us*
ubi porus cum collecto conside*r*at exercitu p*ro*priæ dedicioni mag*is*
q*uam* p*ræ*lio. Nam & com*m*eat*us* nobis palam non ut hostis dedit
potestatem. Cupidusq*ue* me nosse milites meos subinde com-
meantes interrogabat ubi ego essem u*el* q*uid* agere*m*. Qui cum
incerta responderent ipse auditis ei*us* inte*r*rogationib*us* omnia enim
michi regi magno macedon*um* referebant. Sumpto habitu militari
positoq*ue*[5] meo cultu p*er*ueni in castra uinum & carnes[6] quidem
empturus. * Casu porus sciscitans me interrogauit quid faceret [ad f. 112]
alexander aut cuius esset ætatis. Quem eludens mendatio tem-
poris tamq*uam* homo senior inq*uam* dux no*ste*r in tab*er*naculo se
accenso igni[7] colore reficit. Tum ille gaudio alacer quia cum de-
crepito sene esset prelium commissurus cum esset ipse iuuenis
elatus tumore. Quid ergo inquit. Non respicit ætatem suam.
Respo*n*di uno id proposito ignorare me quid faceret alexander cum
essem * gregarius ex macedonico miles exercitu. Tradidit michi [ad f. 112b]
minis plenam epi*sto*lam quam si regi alexandro darem pollicitus est
p*ræ*mium. Cui hylaratus[8] dixi futur*um* ut in manus ei*us* hæ
litteræ p*er*uenirent. Reuersusq*ue* p*ro*tinus in castra & antequam
legerem & postq*uam* legi epi*sto*lam in magno risu sum dissolutus.
Cuius tibi & matri meæ sororib*us*q*ue* meis super*b*am[9] ut barbari
molitamq*ue*[10] temeritatem mireris[11] exemplar misi[12]. Mox cum

[1] Nar, H, Hilka : conspirari.

[2] MSS : census.

[3] So MS.

[4] Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 13, note 2.

[5] So Nar, H, p. Hilka, K : depositoque.

[6] Mp : carnem. K : vini et carnis empturus.

[7] K : ignis. Hilka : igni se calefacat.

[8] Hilka, K : cui iurans dixi. Nar, H : iuratus.

[9] MSS : superbiam.

[10] So MS [!] ; (inclitamque ?). V : inclytamque. Hilka, K : inclinatamque.

[11] Mp, p : mirareris. bl : miraturis. MSS : mirari. Ep^2 : ut miraremini de superbia et presumptione ipsius barbari.

[12] At this point several MSS. (Trin. Coll. Camb. O. 7. 7 ; Gonv. and Caius 177/210 ; Nero D VIII ; Sloane 1785 ; H, in the lower margin) give Porrus' letter to Alexander in full.

[ad f. 113] indiis contuli manum superatisque ita * ut uolebam erepta armis
poro regna restitui. Qui ut insperato honore dignatus est mihi
thesauros suos manifestauit quos tantos esse ignorabam ex quibus
me & comites meos & uniuersum ditauit exercitum factusque
amicus ex hoste macedonibus ad herculis liberique trophea nos
duxit. In orientis autem ultimis horis [1] aurea utraque deorum
constituta erant simulachra quæ an solida essent ego scire cupiens
[ad f. 113b] omnia perforaui [2] & cum uiderem solida simili metallo compleui *
liberumque & herculem deuotis [3] uictimis placaui. Ultra deinde
progressi [4] si quid memorabile cerneremus nichil preter desertos
campos siluasque ac montes audiuimus in quibus habitare elefanti
pg. 161 & serpentes dicebantur. Pergebam tamen ad mare si possem or- *
bem terrarum circumuehi & nauigare oceanum quem tenebrosum
uadosumque mihi locorum incolæ affirmabant & quoniam herculis
& liberi ultra ausus non esset necesse accedere præstantissimos
deos tanto maiorem me ipsis uideri quod ultra pacientiam morta-
lium sacra uestigia preterirem. Quibus honoratis collaudatisque
sinistram partem indiæ scrutari institui ne quid michi in ignotis
subtraheretur locis. Poro non detractante [5] ne abdita tegere uide-
retur regni sui bona palus erat sicca & canna habundans per quam
[ad f. 114] cum transitum temptaremus belua noui generis prosiluit * serrato
tergo duo capita habens alterum leoni [6] simile uel ypocami [7] corco-
drilli alterum simillimum duris munitum dentibus. Quod caput
pene duos milites ictu occidit repentino quam ferreis uix umquam
comminuimus malleis quam astis [8] non ualebamus transfigere. Am-
mirati satis diu nouitatem peruenimus deinde ad siluas indorum
ultimas. Vbi cum castra per ·l· in longum stadia & per latum
fere collocauimus iuxta amnem buemar [9] ceperamus uelle soporari [10]
sub nocte hora diei ·xi·ma cum subito pabulatores lignatoresque ex-
animati omnes aduenerunt simul nunciantes ut celerius arma
[ad f. 114b] caperemus * uenire siluis elephantorum inmensos greges ad ex-

[1] Hilka, K: oris.
[2] K: omnia iussi perforari.
[3] Nar: directis. bl: deustis. K: deiectis. Mp: deos cæsis.
[4] K: progressuris. Nar, Hilka: progressuri.
[5] Hilka, K: detrahente.
[6] C, p, bl, L, G, B, M: lunæ.
[7] Hilka: hippopotami pectore.
[8] Hilka, K: hastis.
[9] So Mp, H, bl, p, Ep². C, L, G, B, M: Buebar. Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 20.
[10] So K. Nar, C, VB: epulari. Ep²: comedere.

pugnanda castra. Imperaui ergo thessalicis equitibus ut ascenderent equos secumque tollerent sues quorum grunnitus timere bestias noueram & hoc corripi primum[1] elephantes iussi. Deinde alios cum hastis armatos subsequi equites & tubicines omnes in prima adesse acie & equos insilientes[2] precedere pedites omnes in castris remanere iussi. Ipse cum poro rege & equitatu procedens uideo agmina bestiarum in nos erectis promuscidibus tendentia quarum terga nigra & candida & rubri coloris et uaria quædam erant. Hos porus capi ab illis michi in usu bellorum affirmabat facileque auerti posse si ab equitibus uerberari sues non desisterent quod nichilominus fiebat[3]. Nec mora trepidantes elephantes[4] conuersi quam plures quam pugnæ priores saltus petere cepere bucinis hominum grunnitibus suum attoniti quorum equites cedendo poplites admodum ·dcccc·lxx· occidimus. Detractisque cornibus seu dentibus insigni honustus[5] preda in castra perueni. Iussi tunc clipeis[6] & lorica uallem precingi ne quid iniuriæ noctu elephantorum molestia[7] ferarumque aliarum afferret. Quieta nox fuit usque in luce omnesque sompno refecti sumus. Primum deinde aurore diluculo in alias indiæ profecti regiones * iam in [ad f. 115]
campo patenti uidimus mulieres uirosque pilosos in modum ferarum toto corpore nudos pedum altos nouenorum[8]. Hos indi hictisas[9] appellant. Hii assueti fluminibus nec non & stagno quam terris edunt[10] crudos pisces tantummodo & aquarum haustu uiuentes. Quos cum adire[11] uellemus uicinis se maris inmersere uorticibus. Deinde cenocephalis ingentibus plena inuenimus nemora qui nos lacessere temptabant & ictus sagittarum fugiebant. Iam deserta intrantibus nobis loca nichil dignum spectaculo ab indis ultra superesse referebatur. Igitur rediturus fasiacen * unde ueneram [ad f. 115b]
signa conuerti imperaui ut ex eo loco ad x··mum· miliarium castra uicina aquationi poneremus. Eque tentoria cuncta erecta erant largique ignes accensi cum repente euri uentì tanta uis[12] exorta est

[1] MSS: et occurrere quam primum.
[2] Hilka, K: equis insidentes.
[3] So C, bl. H: qui nihilominus fugiebant.
[4] MSS: elephanti.
[5] MSS: onustus.
[6] So Nar, Mp, H, p. G: pluteis.
[7] MSS: violentia.
[8] Mp, p, Nar: novem. Paris 6831, M, a: ictifanos. G, Harl. 2682: ictifangos. B: istifanos. Laud. Misc.: ictiifaunos. Paris 8519, Paris Nouv. acq. 310: ictifaunos. Sloane 1619: iotifaos. Arundel 242: ictifans. C.C.C.C. 370: fagos. bl: Icthyophagos. MSS. alii: faunos.
[10] MSS: erant.
[11] L, G, B, M, a: videre.
[12] Nar, Hilka, K: vis flantis.

ut omnia tabernacula principio [1] conturbauerit euerteritque maiore [2] in modum. Stupentibus nobis quadrupedia multo uehementius uexabantur. Ex his itaque scintillis & ticionibus in terga uenientibus adurebantur. Tum hortor milites quia æquinoctiali tempore id accidisset non deorum ira quod october mensis autumpnisque urgeret. Vix tandem recollectis sarcinis ex integro in apriciore ualle sedem castrorum inueni. Ordinatis rebus omnibus cenare militem iussi. Nam & flatus euri ceciderat & frigus ingens uesper-
[ad f. 116] tino adcrescebat tempore cadere * mox in modum uelleris inmense ceperunt niues. Quarum aggeratione metuens ne castra cumularentur calcare milites niuem iubebam. Vt quam primum iniuria pedum tabesceret ne perderentur ignes quia niue penæ erant extincti. Vna tunc res saluti fuit quod momento temporis niues deletæ sunt imbre ueniente largo. Quem protinus atra nubs [3]
pg. 162 sub * secuta est uisæque nubes celo ardentes tamquam faces decidere ut incendio earum totus campus arderet. Verebamur [4] dicere ne deorum nos præmeret ira quod homo herculis liberique uestigia transgredi conatus essem. Iussi tamen militibus scissas uestes opponere ignibus. Nox serena continuo reddita est nobis orantibus. [ad f. 116b] * Tum ignes ex integro accenduntur & ab securis epulæ capiuntur. Et triduo continuo sine sole claro id nobis accidit minaci pendente nube. Et ego sepultis admodum ·d· tis. militibus qui inter niues perierunt castra deinde mutare [5] imperaui. Nam & edita celo promunctoria ad occeanum in ethyopia uidimus ad dionisios [6] quoque uenimus montes & antrum liberi quo perditos inmisimus qui dicebantur tercia die febribus mori quia speluncam dei introissent. Quod fuisse manifestum mortibus eorum pro-

[1] So Mp. Nar, Hilka, K : principiaque.

[2] K : maiorem. Hilka (from bl) : omnem modum ultra stupentibus.

[3] MSS : nubes.

[4] MSS : verebantur.

[5] Nar, bl : mutari.

[6] H, C, Linc. 96, C.C.C.C. 59, Gonv. & Caius 177/210, Paris 5062, Paris 4877, Sloane 1619 : enesios. M : eneseos. G : nysseos. P, a : thenesseos (cf. Strabo 770). C.C.C.C. 370 : tenesseos. Laud. Misc., Peter. 269, Mm.V.29, Kk.IV.25, Dd.X 24, Roy. 13 A I, Roy. 15 C VI : ethneos. L : thenesaeos. B : enesseos. Mp : entheos. bl : dionysios. Trin. Coll. Camb. O. 7. 7 : tetinos. Pemb. Camb. 258, Roy. 12 C IV : tethneos. Kk. II. 22 : dionisios. Paris 6831 : theneseos. Paris 8519, Paris Nouv. acq. 310 : enisos. Sloane 1785 : tet'imosque. Roy. 13 A V : ethenos. Harl. 2682 : nisseas. St. John's Coll. Camb. G. 16 : Igneosi. Escurial Q. I. 18 : ethnos.

bauimus quia intrari *præter* religionem & sine muneribus specus
non poterat. * Suplex orabam numina ut me regem totius orbis [ad f. 117]
terrarum cum sublimibus tropheis triumphantem in macedoniam
olympiade[1] matri meæ remitterent. Quam rem frustra me petere
ita cognoui quoniam dum sciscitor siquid etiam adhuc uidere
possem dignum admiratione indis id negantibus tunc diuerti signa
in fasiacem iussi antinothi uenti flatum secutus. Tum itinere
sumpto agmen sub signis ducente me duo senes facti sunt nobis
obuiam. Quos cum interrogarem numquid nossent in illa regione
dignum aliquid ad spectaculum responderunt michi esse uiam ·x·
non amplius dierum per quam difficilis tamen esset ascensus[2]
propter aquæ penuriam proque tantis impedimentis si cum uni-
uerso pergere uellem exercitu. Ceterum si commeatus ·xl·ta· milia
hominum proponerem propter itinerum angustas semitas & bestiosa
satis loca posse contingere mihi ut aliquid incredibile perspicerem.
Tum ego lætus * factus eos mulcens dicite inquam mihi quid sit [ad f. 117b]
istud quod michi illustre & tam magnificum pollicemini. Tum
uiri exhylarati blanda mea voce uidebis inquiunt[3] rex quicumque
es duas solis & lunæ arbores indice & grece loquentes. Quarum
unum uirile robur est solis alterum femininum est lunæ & ab his
quæ tibi instent[4] bona aut mala nosse poteris. Qua re tam in-
credibili illudi me a barbaris senibus existimans pena eos inpingi
& aliqua contumelia iussi notare[5] illos dicens. Itane eo maiestas
mea peruenit ab occidente usque ad orientem ut a senibus bar-
baris ac decrepitis illudi posse uidear quibus iurantibus se nichil
posse falsi comminisci experire me modo posse * an uera dicerent [ad f. 126]
operiendum[6] in breui putaui non esse uanum. Orantibus quoque
amicis comitibus ne tantæ rei experimento fraudarentur xxx·ta·
milia mecum equitatus traxi remissis in fasiacen copiis cum qui-
busdam præfectis exercituque cuncto elephantis & rege poro &
impedimentis omnibus mox lecto robore iuuentutis admirabilia
uisuri spectacula ducentibus indorum senibus qui nos ut dixerunt
per inania & egentia plerumque aquarum per aliqua serpentium
ferarumque loca deduxerunt in proximam oraculi sedem. De

[1] Hilka, K: Olympiadi.
[2] Hilka: accessus.
[3] Hilka: unus ex illis exhilaratus . . . inquit.
[4] So K, bl. Nar, Mp, p: instant.
[5] MSS: notari.
[6] So Mp. Hilka: aperiendum. Nar: appariturum breui.

quib*us* feris & serpentib*us* quia innumeræ & indica lingua uocitatæ erant scribendum tibi non putaui. Cum appropinquaremus regionem a nob*is* petitam [1] uidim*us* feminas uirosq*ue* aliquos aliq*uos* [2] pan*ter*arum tygridumq*ue* pellib*us* contextos. A quib*us* cum quereremus quinam hominum essent indos se esse sua lingua dice-
[ad f. 126b] bant. * Locus aut*em* erat largus thure & oppobalsamo immenso, habundabat quæ plurima ramis eor*um* innascebantur nemor*um* & uesci incolæ ei*us* regionis consueuerant. Et cum sacrarium nobis prædictum & multis incognitum incessissemus pedum amplius ·x· statura altior nigro corpore dentib*us* caninis antistes oraculi apparuit perforatis auribus ex quib*us* uniones dependebant & anuli qui erat [3] & pellib*us* textus [4]. Et cum me more rituq*ue* suo salutaret interrogare coepit quid ego uenissem. Tum ego dixi me cupientem
[ad f. 127] inspicere sacras arbores * solis & lunæ. Tum barbarus. Si a coitu puerili inquit & feminino contactu uacas scilicet intrabis diuinum locum secutumq*ue* me cum amicis & commilitonib*us* meis uocatis ponere anulos uestesq*ue* cunctas cum calciamentis imperauit. Parui per omnia homini ut pareremus religioni. Vndecima diei
pg. 163 hora * erat expectabat sacerdos solis occasum. Nam solis arborem loqui aut responsa dare ad primos iubaris ortus adfirmabat. Item noctis eadem tempora custodire lunæ narrabat ipsam arborem. Quæ res michi mendatio quam ueritati similis uidebatur. Igitur perambulare incipio nemus quod intra parietem erat non magno ædificatum opere uideo [5] oppobalsamum cum optimo odore omnib*us* undiq*ue* arborum ramis habundantissime manantem [6]. Cuius odore captus & ipse clibulas [7] de corticib*us* peruellebam & idem comites mei faciebant. In media autem luci parte sacræ arbores
[ad f. 127b] consistebant * diuersis frondium generib*us* circumstantib*us*. Hc pedum alte centenorum [8] erant easq*ue* bebriorias [9] indi appel-

[1] K : prædictam.
[2] So MS.
[3] H, L, G, B, M, a, bl : anulique et erat.
[4] MSS : vestitus.
[5] Mp, p : vidi.
[6] So Mp, p. Nar, Hilka : manans.
[7] So Hilka, K, H. Nar : dibulas (hoc est, paropsidas).
[8] K : Hæ pedem altæ centum.
[9] So MS. Interlinear gloss : uel belbriones. Mp, p, St. J. Camb. G. 16, Kk. IV, 25 : belbrionas. Trin. Coll. Camb : belbriones. Paris Nouv. acq. 310, Paris 6831, bl, C.C.C.C. 370 : bebrionas. Peter. 269 : bebriones. a : brebrionas. C, H, C.C.C.C. 59, Paris 5062, Paris 4877, G. & C. 177/210 : brebionas. L, G, B, M : bebrioras. V : bertoras. C, P : brebrioras. Pemb. Camb. 258, Mm. V. 29, Dd. X. 24 : hibrionas. Kk. II. 22 :

lant. Eas cum mirarer dicęremque frequentibus imbribus in tantum creuisse sacerdos affirmabat mihi numquam in his locis beluam neque pluuiam neque feram aut auem aut ullum uidisse[1] serpentem. Illas autem arbores antiquitus ab indorum maioribus consecratas[2] soli & lunæ affirmabat easque in eclypsi solis & lunæ uberrimis lacrimis sacræ arbores commoueri de numinum suorum statu tumentes[3]. Et cum sacrificare instituerem & uictimas immolare prohibitus sum a sacerdote quia negebat * licere aut thus [ad f. 128] in eo sacrario igne uri aut animal ullum interfici. Precipit obuolutis[4] truncis arborum oscula dare oraremque solem & lunam ut ueridica michi darent responsa. Quod ego cum facturus essem interrogandum tamen sacerdotem existimaui indice an grece michi essent arbores responsuræ. Tum ille inquit. Vtraque lingua solis arbor pronuntiat futura lune greco sermone incipit indico finit. Dum ea geruntur uidimus ab occidente iubare fulgentibus phebi radiis percussa arborum cacumina. Et sacerdos inquit. Sursum ait omnes intuemini & de quibus quisque rebus consulturus est occulte cogitet silentio nemo palam pronuntiet. Tum ego & amici & commilites accuratius sumus intuiti ne inter nemorum densitatem aliqua in morem uocce bestiola docta nos hominum ue aliquis eluderet[5]. Mox interueniente nullo dolo tali usque ad cacumina ramosque perspeximus stantibus nobis comminus diuina auribus aucupamur oracula. Cogitabam si deuicto orbe terrarum in patriam triumphans * ad olympiadem matrem meam sororesque carissimas [ad f. 128b] possem reuerti. Tum subito indico sermone sono tenuissimo arbor respondit. Inuicte bellis alexander ut consuluisti unus cris orbis terrarum dominus sed uiuus in patriam non redibis amplius amplius[6] quoniam fata tua ita de capite tuo statuerunt. Hæc ego audiens mente percussus[7] sum displicuit enim mihi quod tam multos adduxi mecum ad sacras arbores simul & amici mei &

briones. Paris 8519 : berionas. J. Val., III, 17 (Müller, p. 124) : myrobalanos. *Pseudo-Call.* (Müller, p. 123) : μυροβαλάνῳ.

[1] MSS : adire.

[2] So Mp, p. Nar, Hilka, K : serpentem. Terminos . . . consecratos.

[3] MSS : timentes.

[4] K : Sed præcepit, ut provolutus arborum truncis oscula darem.

[5] H : aliqua seductione in morem voce [conjectured. Mp : uacce] docta nos hominum aliquis eluderet. K : aliqua in morem hominum nos illuderet falsitas. Ep[2] : ne forte inter ramos arborum essent pica aut psithacus, quia sollent quasi vocem humanum mittere.

[6] So MS.

[7] So Mp. Hilka, H : perculsus.

comites qui mecum erant fleuerunt ualde & contristati sunt. Quos ego partim minis partim muneribus consolatus sum precepique eis ut nemini hæc responsa dicerent. Aliud eram consulturus & intrare uespertinum[1] uidens sed non dum exorta erat luna cum
[ad f. 129] rursus intrantes locum[2] iuxta uel sacras arbores constitissemus * mox solita consuetudine adoramus. Tres fidelissimos mecum induxeram amicos perdicam & clitonam & phyloton quia nullum metuebam ultra nec in me quicquam metuendum erat ubi neminem fas erat interfici. Consulto igitur ubi moriturus essem tum ad primum lunæ ortum percussa cornua[3] splendoreque accepto arbor grece respondit. Alexander inquit plenum iam ætatis finem habes sed sequenti anno mense maio in babylone morieris. A quo
[ad f. 129b] minime speras decipieris. Tunc lacrimas * effudi amicique circumsistentes flebant nullumque ab his dolum aut scelus resurrecturum existimaui sed[4] mea salute mori paratos. Neque enim ego quicquam de fidelissimis michi amicis consulerem ut illos[5] cauendos alexandro premoneret oraculum. Discessu deinde facto iam ad epulas uertebamus[6]. Ego animo eger ad requiem uado. Roganti-bus amicis ne me anxietate & ieiunio conficerem paululum cibi contra animi mei uoluntatem accipere cepi[7] meque ut presto essemus[8] ad primum solis ortum in sacrario collocaui. Postero die matutino expergefactus diluculo amicos etiam sensi sopore[9] ex-
[ad f. 130] citos. Sed adhuc ipse sacerdos uelatus pellibus ferinis quiescebat. *
pg. 164 Positaque ante eum * intabella[10] ingens libatura erat[11] quæ ei[12] ex præcedenti[13] cena superfuerat & culter eburneus. Nam ære & ferro & plumbo egent auro habundant oppobalsamo & thure uescuntur. Cadentemque riuo puram ex uicino monte potant aquam[14] accubantes & quiescentes sine ullis ceruicalibus stratisque

[1] K : vespertino tempore . . . Sed.
[2] K : rursus invitati ad lucum.
[3] So C. Nar, Hilka, K : cornu.
[4] Nar, Hilka, K : sed, magis pro mea.
[5] K, Hilka : consuleram, an illos.
[6] Hilka : vertimur. MSS : cum . . . reverteremur.
[7] MSS : sumere coepi.
[8] MSS : essem.
[9] Nar : semisopore somno excitatos uidi. Hilka : semisopore excitos vidi. K : semisopore somno excito.
[10] So p, bl. Hilka, K : in tabula.
[11] So p, bl. K : cliba turis erat. Nar, Hilka, Mp : clibatura [Nar : intellige, placenta clibano cocta] erat. Ep[2] : magna gleba de libano in tabula ebena.
[12] MSS : illi.
[13] Nar, K, Hilka : pridiana.
[14] Hilka, K : aquam homines, accumbentes.

tantum pellibus ferarum his amictibus contecti uiuunt ibidem annis fere ·ccc·ˑtis. Excitato sacerdote lucum intraui iii·ˑo. consulturus eandem arborem sacratissimam solis cuius mortem manu percussoris habeam cauendam quemue exitum mater mea sororesque meæ habituræ essent[1]. Arbor grece dixit. Si * mortis tuæ tibi [ad f. 130b] insidiatorem prodidero sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis. Michi quoque tres irascentur sorores quod ueridico oraculo earum pensa impedierim clothos · lachesis · atropos. Igitur post annum & menses ·vii·ˑto.[2] babylone morieris non ferro quod suspicaris sed ueneno. Mater tua turpissimo miseranda quandoque exitu insepulta iacebit in uia preda auium ferarumque. Sorores tuæ felices erunt fato diu. Tu etiam si breue superes[3] tempus dominus tamen orbis terrarum eris. Nunc modo caue ne nos ulterius sciscite-ris unde[4] excede terminos luci nostri & ad fasiacen porumque reuertere. Sed & sacerdos monuit ut exiremus * dicens fletum & [ad f. 131] ululatum nostrum sacras arbores offendisse. Tum ego continuo hortatus uniuersos milites dixi ut porum & fasiacen ex responso peteremus quod nobis faustum felixque esset futurum. De tempore uitæ uero meæ ne a commilitonibus meis redditis per desperationem inter alienigenas destituerer obsecrabam per eas uoces quas ex responsis una mecum audierant ut nullo manifestarent loco. Qui his nominibus appellantur. Sermicion protesilay filius & mystemis & thimotheus & lacon & traseleon & deditus & machaori & enocles & symbrus & sumfidus & perdican & filii octau & præfectus prætorio præacdas[5]. Sed silentio quæ audierunt[6] & sua fide & meo tegebant consilio[7]. Iamque a sacris excesseramus arboribus. Sed etiam non odore thuris oppobalsamoque nares uerberantur. Indii autem sacra deorum ad oceanum tenebant dicentes non paruum quoque me esse immortalem quod usque eoum penetrare potuissem. Quibus ego quod de nobis opinarentur talia gracias agebam. Peruenimus deinde ad uallem iordeam in qua serpentes habitabant habentes in collo lapides qui smaragdi appellantur. Hii

[1] Nar, K, Hilka : sint.
[2] So MS. VB, a, bl : octo.
[3] MSS : superest.
[4] Hilka, K : proinde.
[5] Hilka: Sermition, Præsidis filius, et Nestorinus et Timotheus et Lacon et Thrasyleon et Declitus et Machaon et Onocles et Simbrus et Sunsiclus et Perdiccas et Philotas et præfectus prætorii Diarotas.
[6] Hilka, K : audierant, ex sua.
[7] At this point the O.E. translation is abruptly interrupted and brought rapidly to its close.

lumen in oculis perfusum accipiunt. Hii uallem a nullo inuadendam incolunt. Hii serpentes lasere & albo pascuntur pipere. Nam super uallem hanc sunt pyramides institutæ pedum tricenorum & quinque ab antiquis indorum ob hanc causam ædificatæ. Sed hii serpentes quos paulo ante diximus inter se quotannis uere primo depugnant multique morsibus depereunt. Inde nos paucos extulimus ingentis formæ smaragdos. Per magna deinde pericula incedimus & inschitas tali generis bestias habentes capitales caudas unguibus binis latæ ad vi· quippe pedum mensuram quibus uerberabantur homines ut inutiles fierent. His erant intermixti grifi rostra habentes aquilarum ex alia parte corporis dissimili qui mira uelocitate in oculos nostros insiliebant. Pedum binorum ternorumque ferebantur scuta clypeosque nostros caudis crudelem in modum uerberabant. Qui partim sagittis partim contis a militonibus[1] conficiebantur. Perdidi in eo certamine cc·vi· .tos. milites. Bestiarum utriusque generis muribus occidimus admodum ·xx·.ti. vii·.tem. milia. Inde ad occulas flumen uenimus qui sine flexu rectus ad oceanum ferebatur. Latius stadio ad ripam alteram ·xx·.ti. Arundines erant & ·ccc·.to. per littora. Quarum unam uix ·xxx·.ta. milites ferre possent. Excedebant autem arborum procerissimarum altitudinem. In his arundinetis stratum potentissimo euro uidimus. Inhabitabant enim locum eundem milia elephantorum innumera qui nos nescio quo pacto nec lacessere temptabant alioquin crudelissime perculcant. Multis collectis ratibus ramis[2] ex arundine factis transnauigauimus amnem. Inhabitabant littus ulterius indii
pg. 165 beluarum contexti pellibus. Hii non fuere * inhospitales qui nobis spungias albas purpureasque in manus dedere cum bucinis & genere conclerum capientes binos ternosque congios & stragula mollis tunica. Sexus tulorum marinorum pellibus factas cocleas preterea sextariales escæ pulcherrimæ. Item uermes ex ipso flumine extractos femore humano crassiores qui nobis omni piscium genere sapore præferendi sunt. Et fungos inmensa magnitudine uincentes & cocco rubriores. Posuerunt nobis & murenas habentes pondera ·cc·.ta. affirmantes maiores esse in uicino ipsius oceano quod

[1] So MS.
[2] Interlinear gloss: uel remis.

erat ad miliarium tercium & ·xx·ti· pisces preter scabras pondus centenum quinquagenum habentes qui gurgitib*us* uasis eburneis capiebantur ne arundines morsu confringerent aut capillatæ mulieres quæ pisce uiuebant aquis immersæ prenderent quæ ignaros homines regionum in flumine natantes aut tenendo in gurgitib*us* suffocabant aut tractos in arundineta cum essent specie mirabiles affectu suo auide uictos ruper*unt*[1] aut ueneria exinaniebant[2] uoluptate. Quar*um* duas tantum modo cepim*us* colore niueo similes nimphis diffusos post terga capillos habentes. & in gange flumine erant admirabilia portenta de quib*us* ne tibi fabulosus uiderer scribendum non putaui nisi quod apud flumen borea sola & euphrates & noti uenti spiracula exeunt. Quor*um* fluminum ripæ altera ab alia conspicuæ non sunt earum aquarum latitudine. Inde ad castellum quod indii incolunt peruenimus. Vbi commonita a senib*us* optimis accepimus qui nos recte deducentes ire per caspias portas ad porum in fasiacen deducebant. Nos auditis his semper dolum suspicantes flatus euri uenti secuti incidimus in ceteras feras de quarum capitib*us* uelut gladii a uertice acuti serrataque eminebant ossa quæ more arietino in aduersos occurrunt homines ut tunc inuictæ feræ plurimorum militum clypeos cornu suo transuerberarent. Quib*us* occisis admodum ·viii·to· milib*us* ·cccc·tis.]·ta· sic inde ad porum exercitus meus cum summo tandem labore ac periculo metuque militum peruenit. Ibique legato meo precepi quem in perside preposueram nomine alticonem ut fori preparentur persarum & babyloniorum pilas solidas aureas ·ii·as· pedum uicenorum quinorum & in his omnia acta scriberet faceretque in ultima india ultra liberi & herculis trophea. Quorum ·c· erant in diuersis regionib*us*. Et ego ·v· mea æque aurea eis altiora denis pedib*us* statui imperaui quæ miraculo futura sunt karissime preceptor posteris seculis non parua admiratione nouum[3] perpetuumque uirtutib*us*[4] statuimus monimentum ut inuidendum mortalib*us*[5]

[1] Marginal gloss: *uel* rumpe'bant. K: corrumpebant. MS: ru'perunt.

[2] K: exanimabant.

[3] Hilka conjectures: admiratione dignum.

[4] Hilka, bl: virtutis.

[5] Nar: immortalitas esset perpetua et nobis opinio et animi industria optimi aristotelis iudicium.

esset perpetua &[1] nobis opinio & animi industria[2] optime aristotiles inditium.[3]

Explicit epistola alexandri magni ad aristotilem præceptorem suum de situ indie & itinerum uastitate.

[1] Hilka, K : de.

[2] Hilka : opinio fieret. Hæc animo et industria, optime Aristoteles, ponderaris. K : opinio, et animo et industria, optime Aristoteles, ponderatis.

[3] Ep[2] : Nunc autem, karissime preceptor, propter miracula, quæ futura sunt in posteris sæculis, magnam admirationem monstravimus, et novum atque perpetuum exemplum in virtutibus nostris, ut in venientibus magna esset fama de nobis et tu, magister, cognosceres sollicitudinem et ingenium atque studium animi mei.

DE REBUS IN ORIENTE MIRABILIBUS

I.

Colonia est initium ab antimolima quid[1] habet stadia numero quingenta quae faciunt leuuas trecenta sexaginta octo quae insula habet multitudinem ouium et inde ad babiloniam stadia sunt centum sexaginta octo numero quæ faciunt leuuas.[2]

II.

Hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum ubi nascuntur berbices magnitudine boum habitantes usque ad medorum civitatem cui nomen est archemedon quae[3] maxima est ad babiloniam[4] inde sunt stadia ad babiloniam numero .CCC. quæ[3] faciunt leuuas .CC. ab archemedone * ibi sunt illa magna insignia quæ[3] magnus alexander [ad f. 99] operari iusserat quae terra habet in longitudine *et* latitudine stadia numero .CC. quae faciunt leuuas .CXXXIII. *et* dimidium miliarium.

III.

Est locus euntibus ad mare rubrum qui dicitur lentibelsinea in quibus gallinae[5] nascuntur quales apud nos rubicundo colore has cum aliquis adprehendere[6] voluerit manum suam quam[7] tetigerit totumque corpus comburit.

IV.

Preterea ibi bestiae[8] nascuntur hæ cum sonum audierint hominum statim fugiunt pedes habent octenos oculos habent gorgoneus bina capita habent si quis eos[9] voluerit adprehendere[6] corpora sua * inarmant. [ad f. 99b]

V.

Hascellentia babiloniam proficiscentibus[10] habet stadia .IX. quae subiacet regionibus medorum omnibus bonis plena.

[1] C: quia. K: quæ.
[2] K supplies: centum quindecim.
[3] C: que.
[4] Gloss: excepto babilonia. C: ad babiloniam excepto babilonia.
[5] C: galline.
[6] C: apprehendere.
[7] K: qua.
[8] C: bestie.
[9] So MS. K: eas.
[10] C: profiscentibus.

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VI.

Hic locus serpentes habet capita bina habentes quo*rum* oculi nocte sic*ut* lucerna*e*[1] lucent.

VII.

Nascuntur *et* ibi onagri cornua bou*m* habentes forma maxima hi in dextera parte a[2] babilonia ducunt se *in* occulto ad mare rubru*m* *propter* serpentes q*ui* in illis locis nascuntur q*ui* vocant*ur* corsias habentes cornua similia arietib*us* hii que*m* *per*cusserunt moritur ubi nascit*ur* abundantia piperis quod serpentes servant [ad f. 100] sua * *in*dustria hoc piper sic tollunt incendunt ea loca *et* serpentes sub terra*m* fugiunt id*eo* nigru*m* *est* piper a babilonia usq*ue* *per*siam civitate*m* ubi nascit*ur* piper stadia *sunt* .DCCC. quae faciunt leuuas .DCXX. *et* dimidium miliarium loca illa sterilia *sunt* *propter* multitudine*m* serpentium.

VIII.

Similiter ibi nascuntur cenocephali quos nos conopoenas appellamus habentes iubas equoru*m* aprorum dentes canina capita igne*m* *et* flamma*m* flantes hic *est* civitas vicina dives omnib*us* bonis plena dext*er*iore parte ducit*ur* illa terra ab ægypto.

IX.

[ad f. 100^b] [I]n[3] aliqua[4] nascuntur homines * stat*ur*a pedu*m* .VI. barbas habentes usq*ue* ad genua comas usq*ue* ad talos qui homodubii appellantur *et* pisces crudos manducant.

X.

Capi fluvius in eode*m* loco apellatur gorgoneus ibi nascunt*ur* formic*ae*[5] statura canu*m* habentes pedes q*uasi* locust*ae*[6] rubro colore nigroq*ue* fodientes aurum *et* quod p*er* noctem fodiunt sub terra p*ro*fertur foras usq*ue* diei hora*m* quintam homines autem qui audaces sunt illud tollere sic tollent aput camelos[7] masculos *et* foeminas[8] illas quae habent foetos[9] aut*em* trans flumen gargulum alligatos relinquunt *et* camelis foeminis aurum inponunt

[1] C: lucerne.
[2] C: ab.
[3] C: In.
[4] K: aliquo loco.
[5] C: formice.
[6] C: locuste.
[7] K: tollunt apud se camelos.
[8] C: feminas.
[9] C: foetas.

illae[1] autem pietate ad suos pullos festinantes ibi masculi remanent et illae[1] formicae sequentes inveniunt eos masculos et comedunt eos dum circa autem eos occupatae sunt foeminæ[2] transeunt flumen cum hominibus sunt autem tam veloces * ut putes eos [ad f. 101] volare.

XI.

Inter duas has amnes colonia est locothea quae inter nilum et brixontem posita est nam nilus[3] est capud fluviorum et per aegiptum fluit quam[4] ægipti archoboleta vocant quae est aqua magna * in his locis nascitur multitudo magna elephantorum. [ad f. 101b]

XII.

Nascuntur et ibi homines habentes statura[5] pedum .xv. corpus habentes candidum duas in una[6] habentes capite facies rubra genua naso longo capillis nigris cum tempus gignendi fuerit suis manibus[7] transferuntur in indiam et ibi prolem reddunt.

XIII.

Item liconia[8] in gallia nascuntur homines tripartito colore quorum capita leonum pedibus .xx. ore amplissimo sicut vannum hominem cum cognoverint * aut si quis persequatur longe fugiunt [ad f. 102] et sanguine sudent[9] hi putantur homines fuisse.

XIV.

Tras[10] brixontem flumen ad orientem nascuntur homines longi et magni habentes foemora[11] et surras .xii. pedum latera cum pectore .vii. pedum colore nigro quos hostes rite appellamus nam quoscumque[12] capiunt comedunt.

XV.

Sunt et aliae bestiæ[13] in brixonte quae lertices apellatur[14] auribus asininis vellere ovino pedibus ovum.[15]

[1] C: Ille.
[2] C: foemine.
[3] K: nam est capud.
[4] So MS. K: quem.
[5] C: statura[m].
[6] So MS. K: in uno.
[7] So MS. K: navibus.
[8] K: Item [in] Liconia.
[9] So MS. K: sudant.
[10] K: Tra[n]s. C: Trans.
[11] C: femora.
[12] C: quoscunque.
[13] C: alie bestiolæ.
[14] So MS. K: appellantur.
[15] So MS. K: avium.

XVI.

[ad f. 102b] Est *et* alia insula in brixonte ad meridiem* in q*ua* nascuntur homines sine capitib*us* qui *in* pectore habent oculos et os alti *sunt* pedum .VIII. et lati simili modo pedum .VIII.

XVII.

Nascuntur *et* ibi dracones longitudinem habentes .CL. pedum vastitudine colum*n*arum *propter* multitudinem draconum nemo facile adire potest trans flumen.

XVIII.

[ad f. 103] Post hunc locum alia est regio oceano dexteriore parte* stadia .CCCXXIII. quae faciunt leuuas .CC.L.VI. *et* miliarium unum ubi nascunt*ur* homodubii qui usque ad umbilicum hominis speciem habent reliquo corpore onagro similes longis pedib*us* ut aves lena voce sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt.

XIX.

Est *et* alius locus hominum barbarorum habens sub se reges numero .CX. genus pessimum et barbarorum est sunt *et* alibi loci[1] duo unis[2] solis *et* alius lunae qui solis est die calidus nocte frigidus q*ui* lunae est nocte calidus die frigidus longitudo eorum .CC. stadia *sunt* qui[3] faciunt leuuas .C.XXXIII. *et* dimidium miliarium.

XX.

[ad f. 103b] *Hoc loco arbores nascuntur similes lauro *et* olivae in quib*us* arboribus basamum[4] nascit*ur* *et* inde proficiscentib*us* locus est q*ui* habet stadia .C.LI. qui[5] faciunt leuuas .L. *et* .I. miliarium.

XXI.

Itaque insula est in rubro mari in qua hominum genus est quod apud nos appellat*ur* donestre quasi divine[6] a capite usque ad umbilicum quasi homines reliquo corpore similitudine humana nationum linguis loquentes cum alieni generis hominem viderint ipsius lingua appellabunt eum *et* parentum eius *et* cognatorum

[1] So MS. K: lacus.
[2] So MS. K: unus.
[3] So MS. K: quæ.
[4] So MS. K: balsamum.
[5] So MS. K: quæ.
[6] So MS. K: divini.

nomina blandientes * sermone ut decipiant eos *et* perdant cumq*ue* [ad f. 104] comprehenderint eos p*er*dunt cos *et* comedunt *et* postea comprehendunt caput ipsius hominis quem commederunt et sup*er* ipsum plorant.

XXII.

Ultra hoc ad orientem nascunt*ur* homines longi pedu*m* .xv. lati pedu*m* .x. caput magnu*m* *et* aures habentes tamqua*m* vannu*m* unam sibi nocte substernunt de alia se coop*er*iunt *et* tegunt se his auribu*s* leve et candido corpore sunt q*ua*si lacteo homines cu*m* viderint tollunt sibi aures *et* longe fugiunt quasi putes eos volare.

XXIII.

Est *et* alia insula in q*ua* nascunt*ur* homines q*uo*rum oculi sicut * [ad f. 104^b] lucerna lucent.

XXIV.

Est *et* alia insula stadia habens longitudine *et* latitudine .ccc.l.x. quae faciunt leuuas .cx. ubi est belis templum in diebu*s* regis *et* iobis æreo *et* ferreo op*er*e constructu*m* quod etiam beliobilis di*citur* *et* i*n*de e*st* edis[1] solis ad orient*em* ubi e*st* sacerdos q*ui*etus q*ui* illa oppida maritima observat.

XXV.

Est *et* vinea aurea in oriente ad solis ortum quæ hab*et* uvas pedum * .c.l. de q*ua* nascentes pendent margarit*ae*. [ad f. 105]

XXVI.

Est *et* altera regio in terra babiloni*ae*[2] *et* mons ibi est maximus inter mediam *et* armeni*am* mons maximus *et* altissimus sunt ibi homines honesti hî retinent mare rubru*m* imp*er*io ubi nascunt*ur* margarit*ae* p*re*tiosissimæ.

XXVII.

Circa hunc locu*m* nascunt*ur* mulieres barbas habentes usq*ue* ad mamillas pelliculas equo*rum* ad vestimentum habentes *et* hae venatrices maxime p*ro* canibu*s* tigres *et* leopardos * nutriunt *et* [ad f. 105^b] omnia genera bestiarum quae in eodem monte nascunt*ur* cu*m* illis venantur.

[1] So MS. K: ædes.

[2] C: babilonie.

XXVIII.

Et alia*e* sunt mulieres ibi dentes ap*ro*rum habentes capillos usq*ue* ad talos in lumbis caudas boum qua*e* sunt altæ pedum .XIII. specioso corpore q*ua*si marmore candido pedes habentes cameli apinos[1] q*ua*rum mult*ae* ex ipsis ceciderunt *pro* sua ob-
[ad f. 106] scoenitate[2] a magno nostro macedone alexandro * quia illas vivas
6 adprehendere non potuit occidit ideo quia sunt publicato corpore *et* inhonesto.

XXIX.

Secus oceanum sunt genera bestiarum quæ catini nuncupantur isti formosi sunt *et* ibi sunt homines cruda carne *et* melle
10 vescentes.

XXX.

In sinistra parte regio est catinorum *et* ibi reges sunt hospitales sub se multos habentes tyrannos confines secus oceanum a sinistra parte sunt reges conplures.

XXXI.

[ad f. 106b] *Hoc genus hominum multos vivit annos homines sunt benigni
15 *et* si qui ad eos veneri*nt* cum mulieribus eos remittunt alexander aute*m* macedis[3] cum ad eos venisse*t* miratus est eorum humanitatem nec voluit eis nocere nec ultra voluit occidere.

XXXII.

Sunt arbores in quibus lapides pretiosi nascuntur *et* ibi germinabuntur.

XXXIII.

20 Aliud genus est hominum valde nigrum qui ethiopes[4] vocantur.

XXXIV.

Est *et* vineola ubi est lectus eburneus longitudine .CCC.VI. pedum.

XXXV.

Est *et* mons adamans ubi est griphus avis quae .IIII. pedes habet caput aquilinum *et* caudam bovis[5] in eo etiam monte est

[1] So MS. K: dentes aprinos.
[2] C: obscenitate.
[3] So MS. K: Macedo.
[4] MS: &hiopes. K: *Aet*hiopes.
[5] C: bonis [l. bouis].

avis foenix quac[1] habet *crista*s q*ua*si orbes[2] pavonis nidum habet de cinnamomo ipsa in sinu suo post mille annos ignem incendit *et* nova de sa filla[3] exurget.

XXXVI.

Est *et* alius mons ubi sunt homines nigri ad quos nemo accedere potest quia ipse mons ardet.

[1] C: quc.
[2] K: q*ua*si pavonis.
[3] So MS. C: [l. se filia]. K: de favilla.

VITA SANCTI CHRISTOPHORI

Ego non sum stultus, sed sum servus Domini Jesu Christi; tu autem stultus es, & insipiens, qui non confiteris Dominum Jesum Christum, sed confiteris satanam patrem tuum. Et iratus rex jussit ligari manus & pedes ejus, & cædi ad virgas ferreas[1]: & mitti in caput ejus cassidem igneam. Tunc dixerunt tres ex consulibus: Beatus fueras Dagne, si natus non fuisses, quoniam talia tormenta fieri jussisti Famulo Dei. Iratus rex jussit eos decollari.

Tunc sanctus Christophorus dixit ad eum: Si amplius potueris tormenta mihi facere, fac rex stulte: mihi vita æterna est, & dulciora super mel & favum tormenta tua. Tunc jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Et venerunt artifices & tulerunt mensuram ejus, quæ erat cubitorum duodecim. Et factum est secundum jussionem regis, & posuerunt eum in medium civitatis,
[ad f. 94b] [&] * jussit eum rex ibi ligari; & ignem supponi: & jussit quadraginta[2] orcas olei mitti super eum. Respondit Sanctus Dei de medio igne; & dixit: Hæc tormenta tua, quæ mihi facis in tua turpitudine, & diis tuis consumentur[3]. Ego semel tibi dixi: quia non timebo tormenta tua, nec iram tuam. Cum hæc dixisset de multitudine flammæ[4], scamnum illud factum est tamquam[5] cera. Veniens autem rex, & videns sanctum Christophorum in medio igne stantem & orantem (& erat facies ejus tamquam rosa nova)
[ad f. 95] videns eum rex, cecidit in faciem suam a timore magno * ab hora prima usque ad horam nonam.

Postquam vero surrexit, dixit sancto Christophoro: Fera mala, non tibi sufficiunt peccata animarum, quas errare fecisti, & non permisisti sacrificare diis; sed omnem populum meum traxisti ad te? Respondit sanctus Christophorus, & dixit: Adhuc multæ animæ per me credere habent [in] Dominum Jesum Christum, & tu ipse. Et blasphemavit rex eum: & dixit ad Sanctum Christophorum Numquid & me vis in tuis maleficiis adducere? Et iratus

[1] Mombritius: atque uirgis cædi.

[2] So Einenkel. *Acta SS*: quadradraginta. MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris. Nouv. acq. 2179 (*Analecta Bolland.* 1, p. 402): decem et octo.

[3] Momb: Nam ista omnia quæ mihi infers: in tua erubescentia et confusione ac diis tuis retorquebuntur.

[4] Einenkel: flamæ.

[5] *Acta SS*: tamqum.

Domine Deus meus, qui eduxisti me de errore in scientiam hanc [1], quod te rogo, præsta mihi: & in quo loco posuerint corpus meum [2], non ibi ingrediatur grando, non ira flammæ, non fames, non mortalitas: & in civitate illa, & in illis locis, si fuerint ibi malefici, aut dæmoniaci, & veniunt & orant ex toto corde, & propter nomen tuum nominant nomen meum in suis orationibus, salvi [ad f. 97] fiant. Et venit ei vox de cælo dicens: Christophore, famule meus,* ubi est corpus tuum, & ubi non est; commemorantur autem in oratione sua nomen tuum; quidquid petierint, accipiant, & salvi fiant. Complens autem suum martyrim [3] bonum, coronatur mense Julio VIII Kal. Augustas.

Sunt autem numero, qui crediderunt in nomine Domini Jesu Christi per sanctum Christophorum, millia hominum quadraginta & octo, & animæ centum undecim. Alia vero die dixit rex: Eamus, & videamus, ubi posuerunt eum. Et veniens in illum locum clamavit voce magna, dicens: Christophore, famule Dei, [ad f. 97b] ostende mihi virtutem Dei tui, ut & ego credam in eum. Et tulit * terram de loco illo, ubi passus est, cum modico sanguine ejus, & posuit in oculum suum in nomine Dei Christophori; & in ipsa hora aperti sunt oculi ejus. Tunc rex clamavit voce magna dicens: Gloria tibi, Deus Christianorum; qui facis voluntatem timentibus te, & ego ab hodierno die [ponam] præceptum meum in omni populo, & in omni lingua; [ut] quisquis blasphemaverit Deum [ad f. 98] Christianorum, gladio percutiatur. * Hanc orationem constituit sanctus Christophorus: Domine Jesu Christe præsta bonam mercedem scribentibus & legentibus passionem meam: qui regnas cum Patre, & Spiritu sancto, in sæculo sæculorum [4]. Amen.

[1] Einenkel: tuam.
[2] Momb: ubi depositum fuerit corpus meum.
[3] So *Acta SS.* Einenkel: martyrium.
[4] Einenkel: secula seculorum.

valde rex dicit[1] ad sanctum Christophorum: Sic mihi faciant dii mei, & sic mihi reddant, si non crastina ista hora perdidero animam[2] tuam, & ad exemplum omnium te faciam pervenire. Alia autem die jussit adduci sanctum Christophorum: & cum venisset ante conspectum ejus, dicit ad eum: * Jam sacrifica diis & intellige [ad f. 95b] verba mea, ut non per multa tormenta pereas. Sanctus Christophorus dixit: Ego diis tuis abominationem feci; quia fidem meam habeo, quam in baptismo accepi.

Tunc jussit rex exhiberi[3] lignum magnum secundum statum ejus, & poni ante palatium; & vocati sunt milites, & jussit famulum Dei Christophorum ad lignum adligari. Et venientes milites secundum ordinationem regis ternas sagittas sagittaverunt super eum, ut citius interficeretur Famulus Dei. Et dixit rex: Videamus, si Dominus ejus potest venire, & liberare eum de manibus meis, & de sagittis his. Et sagittaverunt eum ab hora prima usque horam duodecimam; & putabat rex stultus quod totæ[4] sagittæ in corpore ejus fixæ essent. Sagittæ autem suspendebantur a vento a dextris atque sinistris ejus[5]: & nulla ex his corpus ejus tetigit. Et post solis occasum, jussit eum rex dimitti ligatum, & custodiri eum, * ne forte a Christianis nocte solveretur. Multus autem [ad f. 96] populus expectabat excipere corpus ejus.

Alio vero die dixit[6] rex: Eamus & videamus illum maleficum. Et[7] veniens ad eum dixit ei: Ubi est Deus tuus? Veniat & liberet te de manibus meis, & de sagittis his. Statim exsiliens[8] una de sagittis ipsis ingressa est in oculum regis & excæcavit eum, & dicit sanctus Christophorus: Tibi dico, tyranne stulte[9], si credis: ego crastino, hora octava, accipio meam coronam in omni boni. Et hoc mihi Dominus ostendere dignatus est. Veniunt multi Christiani, & accipiunt corpus meum, & ponunt illud in locum orationis; tu autem veni in illo loco, & fac lutum cum sanguine in nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi; & pone in oculum tuum, * &[10] [ad f. 96b] salvus fueris. Et tunc adpropiavit hora, ut coronaretur Sanctus Dei. Aperuit os suum in oratione & dixit:

[1] Momb: dixit.
[2] *Acta SS*: anima.
[3] Einenkel: exhibere.
[4] Momb: omnes.
[5] Momb: Quæ diuina uirtute suspendebantur ad dexteram eius et sinistram.
[6] Einenkel: dicit.
[7] *Acta SS*: Et & veniens.
[8] Einenkel: exciliens.
[9] Momb: stulte et insipiens et duro corde.
[10] Einenkel: et.

NOTES

107 a/20. glengista. Ep: ut aliquid per nouarum rerum cognitionem studio & ingenio possit accedere. Cockayne: Tota sententia male concepta atque ordinata. Latinis 'possit accedere' quæ respondeant in Anglicis deesse videntur. Manifesto autem pro abædad legendum abædaƀ, 'expostulet'. ····· Verbum autem bædan aliquando ut in Beowulfanis *cogere, to compel* significat, quod Kemblius *compellere* dixit: cf. *gebædan*: neque tamen a biddan multum differt, ut *poscere, postulare*, significet.

108 b/7. micelre gemynde. *gemynd* is usually neuter. Cf. 107 b/19 and elsewhere.

109 b/12. hon. Tendrils of a vine? Ep: in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini & lichites [MSS: ligis] erant interpositi. Cockayne: Hon, Latine *ligis*, hoc est, ni fallor, *capreolis, claviculis, pampinis*.

118 a/15. The repetition is obviously merely a scribal error, due, probably, to the recurrence of *& ic*.

118 b/1. hrifra. Ep: serpentes & rabida [MSS. alii: rapida] ferarum genera. Cf. *rifra*, 121 b/12.

119 a/7. Cockayne: of dæle absurdum videtur pro *ex parte mea*. Healfe hoc sensu usitatius.

119 b/6. Cockayne: ic hie; deest ut videtur het.

119 b/13. wæfersien. Braun (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*, p. 57) quotes the following from Bülbring: *wæfersien* hat nach Ausweis des Vorkommens im metrischen Psalter 68, 11 langes æ, da der Vers nur nach (Sievers') B-Typus gelesen werden kann: *ðæt ic him wǽfersíjn*. Das wird auch bestätigt durch die metrischen Stellen, wo *wâfian* vorkommt, das etymologisch denselben Tonvokal hat. wafung und webbung haben dieselbe Bedeutung ('spectaculum', 'scena'); das weist auf die urgerm. Ablautsreihe *ë, æ* hin, und den wgerm. Ablaut *ë, â*. Sweets Auffassung halte ich daher für falsch. Er hat vermutlich *wâfian* mit urgerm. *ai* angesetzt; es ist aber zu beurteilen wie slâpan, 'schlafen' (mit Erhaltung des wgm. *â* vor Labial + Velarvokal) und *slâpian*. Ahd. wabar-siuni muss daher auch mit *â* gelesen werden.

120 a/16. þyrste. Cockayne: þyrstan sensu causativo incredibile. Deest igitur aliquid. The verb is used here impersonally with acc. of the person, as also in other texts. Cf. Bosworth-Toller.

121 a/7. Toller, in his Supplement to the A.S. Dictionary, does not accept the reading *calfarena*. Under *Faru* he states: iv. *a means of transport* (?), *carriage* or *beast of burden*:—þonne wæs þridde healf þûsend mûla ðe þâ seámas wêgon, and xxx. þûsenda eal (*a second has* l *been erased*) farena and oxna þâ þe hwête bêron (*quite xxx thousand carriages and beasts of burden and oxen that carried wheat*?). In the appendix to the Supplement, however, Toller concurs with Sweet, who, in his *Student's Dictionary*, gives *ealfara* = a

camel; and with Napier (*Contributions to O.E. Lexicography, Philological Society's Transactions*, 1903–6, p. 342), who accepts both the word and its etymology as given by R. Jordan in his *Säugetiernamen*. Jordan, says Napier, 'suggested that it comes ultimately from the Arabic al faras, "the horse", which found its way into Spanish as *alfaras*, the term for a horse of the Moorish cavalry. It is also found in O.French *auferan*, and it is from this Jordan derives O.E. *ealfara*. In the eleventh century the *l* had not yet become *u* in O.Fr.' Cf. *Nar.*, p. 71.

121 a/20. The reading *in me* is given simply for want of a better. The MS. may equally well be read *mine* or any other combination of letters that may be made from an *e* preceded by six parallel down-strokes. *in me* certainly falls short of being good Anglo-Saxon, but it seems best to agree with the Ep. reading: Qu(a)e res me duppliciter torsit.

123 a/10. The sentence construction is somewhat confused. Perhaps *þ* should be omitted after *geswencnissa* in line 8, and *þ us* in line 11 should be emended to *þus*. Cf. 112 b/11 where a superfluous *þ* is inserted.

123 a/13. Cockayne: Addidi *&* ut sit *ure* magis Latinum *uri* quam Anglicum. Cf., however, *ure no ne ehton*, 124 b/9. *uri* does not occur in the Latin versions.

124 a/15. carastis. A horned serpent. Cf. Isidorus Hispalensis (*Bibl. Patrum Lat.*, lxxxii, col. 444): Cerastes serpens dictus, eo quod in capite cornua habeat similia arietum.

124 b/19. scluncon. An instance of epenthesis of a stop in the consonant group *sl*. Cf. K. Sisam in *Archiv f. n. Sprachen*, cxxxi, p. 305.

110 a/19. gelicnisse . . . heora micle. MS. undecipherable. After *-nisse* is space for a letter, after which there seems vs. light to be an *&* followed by three down-strokes (*r* followed by two ?). Taking *micle* as the dat. sg. of *micelu, -e*, f., *Size*, the passage may perhaps best be read: gelicnisse *&* *in* heora micle. Ep: uulpibus similes.

110 b/1. Braun's suggestion, *etan* steht wahrscheinlich für ætan (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*), is due to his having followed Baskervill's reading.

110 b/5. nocticoraces. A Biblical word. Cf. Ps. cii. 6: Similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis; factus sum sicut nycticorax (Gk. text: *νυκτικόραξ*) in domicilio. The word occurs also in Lev. xi. 17, where Gk. text has *νυκτικόρακα*. At fol. 143 of MS. Laud Misc. 247, in the Bodleian Library, there is a pen-and-ink sketch of this bird, interesting in this connexion.

110 b/9. yb. The loss of medial *m* before labials occurs elsewhere. Sievers (186, note) cites *nybðe* for *nymðe* from Ves. Ps. 194. 33.

110 b/15. flegdon. This word is most probably a unique spelling of the rare verb *fligan, fugare*.

110 b/17. on morgen dæg. In M.L.N. 18, p. 246, Klaeber has the following remarks on this passage: Toller, in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, approves of · · · · *morgendæg*, citing · · · from Cockayne's edition. · · · · We should read, however, *on morgen dæg*, as is sufficiently proved by similar passages. Thus, in the same text, line 714 [f. 129 b/16] *ða on morgne, mid þy hit dagode*. Vita Guthl. 40, 23 *Ða hit þa on mergen dagian wolde*; ib. 22, 21 *Ða þæs on mergen mid þan hit dæg wæs* (and accordingly ib. 58, 21 *þa hit þa on mergen dæg wæs*; 86, 23); Bede 26, 23 *hwæðer hit si þe æfenglommung*

de on morgen deagung; ib. 182, 28 *þa hit þa wæs on marne* (B O Ca *morgen*) *dæg geworden*; cf. ib. 174, 11 f.; &c.—So in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 4215, *For on the morwe as soone as it was day.*

On the other hand, *morgendæg* (*mergendæg*) = crastinus dies, as in *Lind.*, Mt. 6, 34, *Blickl. Hom.* 213, 21 ff., *Vita Guthl.* 14, 28 is, of course, not to be challenged.

112 b/11. þ ic wæs. Cockayne: þ sæpius ita ponitur, ut vix quidquam sententiæ conferre videatur. Cf. 113 a/4; 116 b/6.

113 a/6. gefylcea. An ally? Cf. B.-T. Suppl. Ep: factusque amicus ex hoste macedonibus.

113 a/12. libri. An old Italian deity.

113 b/19. cannon. Toller, in his Supplement, following Cockayne, says *cannon* 'seems to represent Lat. coenum', the reading in *Nar.* from MS. Nero D VIII being: palus sicca et ceno habundans.

In Hilka's edition, however, we have: Palus erat sicca et canna abundans; and in the Bamberg MS. the reading is: Invenimus paludem siccam, quæ habebat cannas multas (*Kleine Texte*, p. 29). There can be no doubt, accordingly, that the word represents the Lat. canna, -æ; a reed, cane.

Kübler (*Rom. Forsch.* vi. 205) has the following comment on the Lat. text: Die Worte . . . 'Palus erat sicca' werden angeführt in der anonymen Schrift de dubiis sermonibus (Keil, *Gramm. Latin.* v, p. 586). Leider nützt uns dieses Citat wenig, da wir das Alter der Schrift de dubiis sermonibus nicht kennen. Nur das wissen wir, dass sie frühestens im VII. Jahrhundert verfasst sein kann, da Isidorus in ihr citiert wird. Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, pp. 13–14.

114 a/10. Braun (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*) suggests that *meahte ne* should read *meahte we*. The sentence, however, demands no emendation.

114 b/2. After *swa* full stop? Scribal omission of *we*?

114 b/12. rynig. MS: rynig, rying, or rymg. Cockayne: rymg, *grunnitus*, ex Latinis; est autem cum grymetan 'grunnire' cognatum et pro † grymg capiendum. Weber, Kyng Alisaundre, 5740. For hy ne haue so mychel drade Of nothing as of hogges grade. (cry). Toller, citing Cockayne, suggests *rȳung* < rȳan, and adds: Hrîung (?) *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34.

The word seems certainly to be here a derivative of the verb *rȳn, to roar* (cf. Ep: grunnitas), and may well be a variant of the unrecorded form *rȳning*. Cf. Bülbring, *Elementarbuch*, 561: nach *n* + Vokal schwindet Nasal vor tautosyllabischen Konsonanten. Cf. *cynige*, f. 94 a/13, and *cynigas*, f. 103 a/11. On the other hand, however, there is no *n* in the root of *rȳn*; so that the expected form, and the one perhaps to be read in our text, would be *rȳing*.

115 a/6. ictifafonas. Ichthyophagi. This word gave the scribes great trouble. Cf. Notes to Ep. for a list of the various readings.

116 b/9. hos. I. e., *hohas*, a. pl. of *hoh*. Cockayne: Ho. Dubium vix erit, quin in hac voce adsit Scoticum Haugh, 'Low-lying flat ground properly on the border of a river and such as is sometimes overflowed'. Jamieson. Masculinum erit. Ep: promunctoria.

117 a/14. meahte on. Cockayne: nominativus deest: an man? an ic? Durissime tamen aliquando, ut in transitionibus, pronomen prætermittitur.

According to Pogatscher (*Anglia*, xxiii. 296), the suppression at this point of the pronoun—which may, of course, be but a scribal slip—is an instance of what he calls 'unausgedrücktes subject'.

117 b/13. **onhyscte.** An instance of the ending *-e* for the subj. pl. Cosijn (*Altwestsächsische Gram.* ii, pp. 120 ff.) enumerates thirty-one examples of this ending, and Wyatt (*O. E. Reader*, p. 121, note to 40, 21) adds four more. That there are 'many more' such examples, as Wyatt claims, is to be accepted with caution.

126 b/12. **hwite.** Ep: dentibus caninis. Bamberg MS., ed. Pfister: habebat nigrum corpus, dentes caninos.

127 a/10. The Bosworth-Toller citation of this passage silently alters the MS. and the *Nar.* reading to the expected form of the g. sg., *setlgonges*.

127 b/16. **instyred.** Cf. *onstyred*, f. 112 b/12. Nothing in the Lat. text will account for this spelling.

127 b/18. **sægde alexander.** Nothing in the Lat. texts suggests this unfortunate interpolation. The scribe apparently forgot that he was translating a letter.

128 a/5. The text is certainly corrupt. Construction of *sopre*?

128 b/9. Cockayne: *epel* expectabam *wyrd*. Probably a careless transcription from the immediately preceding line.

100 a/12. **conopenas.** Cf. Berger de Xivrey, p. 252: Et in Perside fingunt esse bestias quas conopenos appellant, quibus, sub asininis capitibus, equina dependet per cervices juba; et ore naribusque ignem flammasque exspirant.

101 b/6. **twa neb, etc.** MS. Tib. B v: tū neb ōn anum heafde bið þ cneo swyðe read.

101 b/14. **on drys heowes.** Lat. text: homines tripartito colore. MS. Tib. B v: þreosellices. Cf. this word in B.-T. The *s* in *drys* is as unaccountable as the genitive after *on* is ungrammatical. The meaning, however, is unmistakable, and demands the reading, *on þrym heowum*.

94 a/16. Einenkel refers thus to Herzfeld's reading: 'H *his heaf* [*dc*] wovon gar nichts da steht!' This, despite the reading of the MS. and the *in caput eius* of the *Acta SS.*

95 a/10. The uninflected participle preceding its noun is an unexpected construction. Cf., however, *Blk. Hom.* (E.E.T.S. 73, p. 111) on urne drihten hælende crist.

95 a/16. **of þys gemynde & of þyssum life.** The use here of *þys* is exceptional. The normal case after *of* is the dative, as seen in *of þyssum life*. *þys gemynde* may, of course, be in the instr. case, which, after *of*, would be irregular. Perhaps *gemynde* had better be taken as dative, and *þys* accounted for as a scribal error.

97 a/12. Read: eaht & feowertig? Cf. *Acta SS.*

97 b/4. **ic þis dem.** Mombritius: In nomine domini nostri dei Christophori credo.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX

The order of words in this Glossary is strictly alphabetical, the digraph *æ* being considered as two letters, and *þ* (which is used throughout for *ð*) being placed after *t*. Words occurring in various forms are to be sought under the spelling most nearly representing the W. Saxon norm. Words found in one form only are so cited. The termination *nis* is in every case changed to *nes*. As a rule, the first example of a form is the only one noted. Reference is to folio and line of the MS., the recto side of the leaf being understood unless its number be followed by *b*. Such references without an accompanying word mean that the form is to be found either in the head-words or in the citation immediately preceding. *C.* and *W.* before a reference indicate that the form is found in the *Christophorus* fragment or in *Wonders of the East* respectively. The hyphen is used to replace the initial parts of words. The present tense and the indicative mood are understood: 3 *sg.* = pres. ind. act. 3 sg. The parts of speech are not indicated after verbs and nouns, such indication being superfluous. The abbreviations used are those customarily employed in glossaries of this kind, and hardly need explanation: *ptc.* = present participle; *prep.w.d.a.* = preposition with dative and accusative, &c. Abbreviations of gender are preceded by those of case: *n.sg.n.* = nominative singular neuter; &c. Finally, for convenience in locating forms, such prefixes as *ge* and *un* have been indicated after their first occurrence by a hyphen. The principal parts of verbs with such prefixes are to be sought, as a rule, under the simpler forms.

â, *adv.*, ever, always, for ever, 108/3, 125/1.

âbædan, -bêdde, -bêded, to demand, require; 3 *sg.* abædeþ [MS: abæded], 107 b/2.

âbelgan, -bealg, -bulgon, -bolgen, to swell with anger, to vex, irritate; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* abulgen, 131/2.

âberan, -bær, -bêron, -boren, to bear away, carry off; to bear, suffer; *inf.* 119 b/2; *pt.* 1 *pl.* abæron, 120/6.

âbîdan, -bâd, -bidon, -biden, to remain, abide, wait; *inf.* abidon, 126/9.

abies, -etis, *f.* (Lat.), silver-fir tree; *n. sg.* 120 b/6.

âblêst, *adj.*, furious, infuriated; Sweet: with strong blast (of flame); cp. *instr. sg.* ablæstre, C. 94 b/5.

âblendan; -blende; -blended, -blend, to blind; *pp.* ablend, C. 96/9.

âbrêgan, -de, -ed, to alarm, frighten, terrify; *pp.* abreged, C. 95/1.

âbysgian, -ode, -od, to preoccupy, be busy with; *pt.* 3 *pl.* abisgodon, 125 b/6; *pp. pl.* abysgode, W. 100 b/18.

ac, *conj.*, but, 107 b/19, &c.

âcêgled, *adj.*; *pp.* of âcæglian (?); pegged, studded with pegs (?); serrated. Ep[1]: serrato tergo; Ep[2]: in dorso sicut serra.

âcennan, -de, -ed, to bring forth, beget; *pp.* acenned, W. 98 b/14; *pp.* acende, W. 99 b/8.

âcwellan, -cwealde, -cweald, to kill, slay; *inf.* 121 b/6; C. 94/12; *pt.* 1 *pl.* acwealdon, 110/11; *pp.* 130 b/5; to acwellanne, 129/8.

âcwencan, -te, -t, & -d, to quench, extinguish, put out; *pp. pl.* acwencte, 116/8.

âdîl(e)gian, -ode, -od, to abolish, blot out, destroy; *pp.* adilgod, C. 95/17.

âdôn, -dyde, -on, -don, to remove, take off; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* adyden, 127/7.

âdrûgian, -ode, -od, to dry, dry up; *pp.* adrugad, 113 b/19.

âdwæscan, -ede, -ed, to quench, put out; *pp. pl.* adwæscte, 116/7.

æfen, -es, *m.*, evening; *g. sg.* 124/7; *d. sg.* æfenne, 115 b/17; *a. sg.* æfen, 115 b/3; C. 95 b/14.

æfentîd, -e, *f.*, evening; *a. sg.* -tid, 128 b/17.

æfter, *prep. w. d.* æfter þon, then, after that, 109/19; according to, 107 b/8, 121 b/5; along, through (Ep: per amnem), 122/16.

æftera, *adj.*, next, following; *instr. sg.* þy æftran dæge, 123/14, 129/17.

æghwâ, *m. & f.*; -hwæt, *n.*, every one, each; *a. sg. n.* 127/8.

æghwylc, *adj.*, each, every one, all; *n. sg.* 107 b/7.

ægþer = æghwæþer, *conj.*, both . . . and; ægþer . . . ge, both . . . and, as well . . . as, 112 b/9, 113/10.

ælc, *adj.*, each, any, every, all, 110 b/3; *a. sg. m.* ælcne, 121 b/2; ælcere, 118 b/13.

ælmihtig, *adj.*, almighty, C. 96 b/8.

æmette, an, *f.*, an ant; *n. pl.* æmettan, 122 b/12; W. 100 b/9; æmetan, W. 100 b/7.

ænig, æni, *pron. adj.*, any, any one; *g. sg. m.* 107 b/9; *d. sg.* ænigum, 128/1; *n. sg.* æni, 122 b/5; ænig, C. 96 b/12.

ær, *adv.*, before, ere, 107 b/11.

ærest, *superl. adv.*, first, at first, 107/8, 107 b/13.

ærra, *comp. adj. m.*; *f. & n.* ærre; *superl.* ærest; former, preceding, early; *d. sg.* ærron, 108 b/19; *d. pl.* ærrum, 108 b/2; *superl. d. sg.* ærestan, C. 95/2.

æt, *prep. w. d.*, at, 112/11.

ætêowan, -iewan, -de, -ed, to show, display, appear; 2 *sg.* -eawest, 108 b/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -eowde, 110/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* ætyw, C. 97/19; *pp.* -eowed, 107 b/14; -ywed, C. 96/14.

ætern, *adj.*, poisonous; *n. sg. m.* 127 b/10; æterne, 125/7.

æthrînan, -hrân, -hrinon, -hrinen, to take, touch; 3 *sg.* -hrineþ, W. 99/12.

ætyw, ætywed: v. ætêowan.

æwisc, *adj.*, shameless, unchaste, foul; *n. pl.* æwiscе, W. 106/2 (publicato corpore).

âflŷman, -de, -ed, to frighten away, put to flight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* aflymdon, 115/16.

âfyllan, -de, -ed, to fill up; *inf.* afyllon, 113/20.

âfyllan, -de, -ed, to fell, beat down; *pt.* 3 *sg.* 115 b/7.

âfyrhtan, afyrhte, -ed, to affright, terrify; *inf.* afyrhton, 114 b/12; *pp. pl.* afyrhte, 114 b/13.

âgen, *adj.*, own; *g. pl.* agenra, 125/11.

âgêotan, -gêat, -guton, -goten, to pour out; *pt.* 1 *sg.* ageat, 120/15.

âgiefan, -geaf, -on, -gifen, to give, deliver, restore; 3 *sg.* agefeþ, 127/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 113/7; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* ageafe, 112 b/5; *inf.* agyfan, 112 b/6.

agustus, -ustes, *m.*, month of August; *g. sg.* agustes, 118 b/11.

âhafen: v. âhebban.

âhêawan, -hêow, -on, -hêawen, to hew or cut off; *inf.* 111/13.

âhebban, -hôf, -on, -hafen, to raise up, exalt; *pp.* 119 b/19.

âhsian, -ode, -od, to ask, inquire, learn; *inf.* 128 b/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* axsode, 111 b/13; ahsode, 112/6; *imp.* 2 *sg.* axa, 130 b/14.

âlêdan, -de, -ed, to lead or carry off, take away; *inf.* 119 b/3; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* aleddon, 119/20.

âlecgan, -le(g)de, -on, -le(g)d, to lay aside, lay down; *pt.* 1 *sg.* alede, 111 b/15.

âlŷfan, -de, -ed, to grant, permit, allow; *pp.* 128/1; C. 95/7.

ân, *num. adj.*, one; *n. sg. m.* an (sole), 130 b/12; *n. sg. f.* an, 124/5; *g. sg. n.* anes, 116/8, 130 b/3; *d. sg. m.* anum, 120/7; *a. sg. m.* ænne, 112 b/3; *a. sg. f.* ane, 116/10; *a. sg. n.* an, 112 b/3; *instr. sg. m.* ane, 110/6.

ânægled, (*pp.* ?) *adj.*, covered with that which is nailed on; *n. pl.* anæglede, 109 b/6.

âr, -e, *f.*, honour, glory; favour, kindness; *g. sg.* are, 113/8.

ârêdan, arêdde, arêd(ed), to prophesy, determine; *pp.* aræded, 128 b/10.

ârælnan, -(e)de, -ed, to bear, support, endure; *inf.* arefnan, 120 b/20; *pt.* 1 *pl.* arælndon, 120/6.

ârîsan, arâs, arison, arisen, to arise; *inf.* C. 95/4; *pt.* 3 *sg.* aras, 130/13; C. 95/4.

âsecgan, -sæ(g)de, -sæ(g)d, to speak out, declare, relate, tell; to asecgane, C. 98/4.

âsecgendnes, -se, *f.*, an offering: v. onsægdnes; *d. pl.* -nisseum, 116 b/17.

âsettan, -sette, -sett, to set, place; to

build, erect; *inf.* C. 94/19; *pt.* 3 *sg.* asette, 113/14; *pp.* 122/1.
âsogen: v. âsûgan.
âsprungnes, -se, *f.*, an eclipse; *n. sg.* -nis, 127 b/14; *d. sg.* -nisse, 108 b/4.
âsûgan, -sêag, -sugon, -sogen, to suck; *pp. pl.* asogene, 111/1.
âtor, atres, *n.*, poison; *instr. sg.* atre, 130 b/6.
âþrâwan, -þrêow, -on, -þrâwen, to throw, wreathe, intertwine; *pp. pl.* aþrawene, 118/2.
âweallan, -wêol(l), -on, -weallen, to well forth; *pt.* 3 *pl.* aweollon, 122 b/12.
âweccan, -weahte, -weaht, to arouse, awaken; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 129 b/18; awehte, 130/10.
âwriten, -wrât, -writon, -writen; 1 *sg.* awrite, 108 b/9; *subj.* 3 *sg.* awrite, C. 98/15.
âxa, âxsode: v. âhsian.

bâl, -es, *n.*, fire, flame; funeral pile, pyre; *d. sg.* bæle, C. 94 b/8.
bâm; *d.* of begen, both; *d. pl.* bæm, 113 b/1.
balzamum (Lat.), *n.*, balsam, balm; *n. sg.* 126 b/2; *d. sg.* 130/4; *a. sg.* 127/15.
bân, -es, *n.*, bone; *a. pl.* ban, 110 b/20.
be, bi, *prep. w. d. & instr.*, by, near, at, on, with; be, 107/5; bi, 108 b/20.
beard, -es, *m.*, beard; *a. pl.* beardas, W. 100 b/1.
bearo, -wes, *m.*, a wood, grove; *a. sg.* bearo, 127/4; *d. pl.* bearwum, 128/15; *a. pl.* bearwas, 123 b/7.
bebêodan, -bêad, -budon, -boden, to command; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bebead, C. 95 b/11; *pp.* 114 b/3.
bebod, -es, *n.*, a command, decree; *a. pl.* bebodu, C. 97 b/11.
bebyrgan, -de, -ed, to bury; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 116 b/13.
becuman, -c(w)ôm, -c(w)ômon, -cumen, to enter in, to come to; to happen, befall; *inf.* 117 b/11; 3 *pl.* becumaþ, C. 94 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -cwom, 118/11; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -cwoman, 111/18; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -cwoman, 119/8, *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* -cwome, 116/17, 121 b/15; *pp.* -cumen, 125 b/2.
bed(d), -es, *n.*, a bed; *d. sg.* bedde, 130/9.
bedding, -e, *f.*, bedding; *n. sg.* 130/10.
bedieglian, -ode, -od, to conceal, keep secret; *pp.* bedegled, 113 b/17.
befôn, -fêng, -on, -fongen, to seize, catch; 2 *sg.* befehst, 130 b/2.
beforan, *prep. w. d. & a.*, before, 119 b/12; C. 95 b/9.
begân, -êode, -on, -gân, to cherish, honour, attend; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -eode, C. 97 b/14.
bêgen, *pron. adj.*, both; *d. pl.* bæm, 113 b/1.
begeondan, *prep. w. a.*, beyond, W. 102/3.
behealdan, -hêold, -on, -healden, to behold, see; *pt.* 3 *sg.* beheold, 125 b/20.
behelan, -hæl, -hêlon, -holen, to conceal, hide; *pp.* 113 b/17.
behindan, *adv.*, behind, 119/18.
belicgan, -læg, -lêgon, -legen, to surround; 3 *sg.* beligeþ, 113b/11.
belimpan, -lamp, -lumpon, -lumpen, to happen, befall; 3 *sg.* belimpe, C. 97 b/12.
beneoþan, *prep. w. d.*, beneath, below, C. 94 b/1.
beniman, -nam, -nâmon, -numen, to deprive; *pp. pl.* benumene, 127 b/18.
bêobrêad, -es, *n.*, bee-bread, honeycomb; *n. sg.* beobread, C. 94/16.
bêodan, bêad, budon, boden, to command, order; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bead, C. 95 b/19; *pp.* geboden, 114/20.
bêon, beo, beoþ, biþ, bist: v. wesan.
beorht, *adj.*, bright, clear; *instr. sg.* beorhtre, C. 94 b/8.
beorhtan, -te, -ed, to shine; *pt.* 3 *sg.* berhte, 119 b/10.
beornan, byrnan; bearn, born; burnon; bornen, to burn; *ptc.* byrnende, 116/12; *pt.* 3 *sg.* born, 116/15.
bera, -an, *m.*, a bear; *n. pl.* beran, 123/12.
beran, bær, bêron, boren, to bear, carry, support; *inf.* 121 b/9; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bæron, 109/18.
bergde: v. byrgan.
berge, -an, *f.*, grape, berry; vine (?); *d. sg.* bergean, W. 105/2; *a. sg.* bergean, W. 104 b/20.
bescerian, -ede, -ed, to deprive, defraud, separate; *pp. pl.* bescerede, 126/3.

bescûfan, -scêaf, -scufon, -scofen, to shove, thrust, cast; *inf.* 116 b/13.

besencan, -te, -senct, to sink, immerse; *pt.* 3 *sg.* besencte, 122 b/3.

beswîcan, -swâc, -swicon, -swicen, to deceive, betray; *inf.* C. 95/12; 3 *pl.* beswicaþ, W. 104/1; *subj.* 3 *sg.* beswice, 129/7; *pp.* 129/20; C. 97 b/16.

bet: v. gôd.

betweoh, *prep. w. d. & a.*, between, among, 107/10; betwih, 123 b/13; W. 101/16.

betwêonum, *prep. w. d. & a.*, between, 113/4.

beweaxan, -wêox, -on, -weaxen, to overgrow, cover over; *pp.* 123/17.

bewrêon, -wrâh(êa), -wrigon(u), -wrigen(o), to cover, to enwrap; *pp.* bewrigen, 130/1.

bewyrcean, -worhte, -worht, to cover (with metal?); *inf.* 119 b/7.

bi: v. be.

bidan, bâd, bidon, biden, to bide, await; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bad, 127/9; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 122/8.

biddan, bæd, bêdon, beden, to ask, entreat; require, command; 1 *sg.* bidde, C. 96 b/10; 3 *pl.* biddaþ, C. 97/4; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/2; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bæd, 112 b/4; *pt.* 3 *pl.* 126/2.

bigenga, -an, *m.*, an inhabitant; *n. pl.* bigengean, 118/19.

bisceop, -es, *m.*, bishop; *n. sg.* 126 b/9; *g. sg.* W. 104 b/14.

bis(e)gu, -e, *f.*, occupation, toil, care; *d. pl.* bisgum, 125 b/12; bysegum, 129 b/7.

bismer, -es, *n.*, mockery, contumely, reproach; *a. sg.* bismer, 117 b/13.

bîtan, bât, biton, biten, to bite; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bitan, 110 b/1.

bit(t)er, *adj.*, bitter; *comp. n. sg. f.* biterre, 120 b/14.

biwritan, -wrât, -writon, -writen, to write of, describe; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 122/1.

blæc, *adj.*, black; *g. sg.* blæces, 125 b/19; *n. pl.* blace, 110 b/9, 124/18.

blæcern, -es, *n.*, a light, candle; *n. sg.* W. 99 b/6; *a. sg.* blacern, W. 104 b/1.

blâwan, blêow, -on, blâwen, to blow; *inf.* 111/6; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bleow, 124/4.

blindnes, -se, *f.*, blindness; *d. sg.* -nesse, C. 96 b/2.

blis(s), -e, *f.*, bliss, joy; *d. sg.* blisse, C. 97/9.

blissian, -ode, -od, to rejoice, be glad; *subj.* 2 *sg.* blissige, 131/20; *imp.* 2 *sg.* blissa, 108/16.

blîþe, *adj.*, blithe, glad, cheerful, 117/19.

blôd, -es, *n.*, blood; *d. sg.* blode, W. 102/2; *a. sg.* blod, 96/19.

blôdgian, -ode, -od, to make bloody; *pt.* 3 *pl.* blodgodon, 122 b/4.

blôdgyte, -es, *m.*, bloodshed; *a. sg.* -gyte, 128/2.

blôstma, -an, *m.*, blossom; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/17.

blôwan, blêow, -on, blôwen, to blow, flourish, bloom; 3 *pl.* blowaþ, C. 98/7.

bolster, -es, *m. & n.*, bolster, pillow; *d. sg.* bolstre, 130/9.

brâd, *adj.*, broad, large; *n. pl.* brade, W. 102 b/7.

brædan, -de, -ed, to broaden, spread, extend; *pt.* 1 *pl.* bræddon, 115 b/3.

brædu, -e, *f.*; brêdu(o), *indecl.*, breadth; *d. sg.* in brædo, 114/17; on brædo, W. 99/3; mile brædo, 123/17.

brêost, -es, *n.*, breast; *n. pl.* breost, 114/15; *d. pl.* breastum, 114/16; breostum, W. 102/8.

bringan, brôhte, gebrôht, to bring; *inf.* C. 94/16; 3 *pl.* bringaþ, W. 101 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* brohte, 120/9.

brôga, -an, *m.*, fear, terror, horror; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/13.

brûcan, brêac, brucon, brocen, to use, enjoy, make use of; *pt.* 3 *pl.* brucon, 126/17.

brûn, *adj.*, brown, dark; *g. sg. n.* brunes, 110 b/8.

brŷdbûr, -es, *m.*, bed-chamber; *n. pl.* -buras, 109 b/15.

bryne, -es, *m.*, a burning, fire, heat; *d. sg.* bryne, 110/1.

bûan, bûde, -on, gebûn, to dwell, inhabit, cultivate; to lie (of land!); 3 *pl.* buaþ, W. 98 b/16, W. 106/16; *pt.* 3 *pl.* budon, 111/12.

bûgan, bêag, bugon, bogen, to bow, bend, turn back or away from; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bugon, 108/14.

burh, burg; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig, byrg; *a.* burh, burg; *n. & a. pl.* burga; *g. pl.* burga; *d. pl.* burgum; *f.*, a castle, fortress; city, town; *n. sg.* burh, 121 b/19; *g. sg.* burge, W. 98 b/17; *d. sg.* byrig, 121 b/18; *a. sg.* burh, 109/19; W. 98 b/17; *d. pl.* burgum, W. 100/16.

bûtû, bûtâ (batwa = ba, both + twa, two), both; buta, 113/13; butu, 113/14.
bûton, *prep. w. d.*, without, 108 b/6.
bûton, *conj*, except, 112/11.
bylifian, -ode, to live by; 3 *pl.* bylifigeaþ, 130/7.
bŷme, -an, *f.*, a trumpet; *a. sg.* byman, 111/6.
byrgan, -de, -ed, to taste; *pt.* 1 *sg.* bergde, 120 b/13; *pt.* 3 *pl.* byrgdon, 121/17.
byrnan: v. beornan.
byrnwiga, -an, *m.*, an armed soldier; *n. pl.* -wigon, 109/18.
byrþen, -ne, *f.*, burden, load; *n. sg.* 119 b/4; *a. sg.* byrþene, 119 b/2; *d. pl.* byrþenum, 123/10.
bŷsen, -e, *f.*, example, pattern, model; *n. sg.* C. 95/17; *d. sg.* bysne, 131 b/3.
bysmrian, -ode, -od, to reproach, deride, defame; 3 *pl.* bysmergeaþ, 117 b/17; *pt.* 1 *sg.* bysmrode, 112/8; *ptc.* bysmerigende, C. 95/11.

cannon, *subst. pl.* (L. canna, -æ), reeds, cane; cf. Notes.
carte, -an, *f.*, paper, document; *d. sg.* cartan, 108 b/9.
ceald, *adj.*, cold; *n. sg.* W. 103/17.
cêap, -es, *m.*, cattle, chattels; *g. sg.* 112 b/1.
ceaster, -tre, *f.*, a city, fort, castle; *a. sg.* ceastre, C. 94/20.
cêlan, -de, -ed, to cool; *inf.* 120/13; *pt.* 3 *pl.* celdon, 121/18.
cêle, -es, *m.*, a chill, coldness; *n. sg.* 115 b/19.
cempa, -an, *m.*, a warrior, soldier; *a. sg.* cempan, C. 94/10; *n. pl.* cempan, C. 94/7; *d. pl.* cempum, C. 95 b/19.
cêne, *adj.*, keen, fierce, bold; *superl. n. pl.* cenestan, W. 105 b/2.
cennan, -de, -ed, to bring forth, beget, produce; *inf.* W. 101 b/10; 3 *sg.* cenne, 107 b/13; *ptc. f.* cennende, 107 b/15; *pp.* cende, W. 100/10.
ceorfan, cearf, curfon, corfen, to cut, carve; *inf.* 123 b/7.
cêpeman, -es, *m.*, merchant, chapman; *d. pl.* cepemonnum (MS: ceremonnum), W. 98 b/13.
cigan, -de, -ed, to call, invoke; *pt.* 3 *sg.* C. 94/13; *subj.* 3 *pl.* ciggen, C. 96 b/14.
clêne, *adj.*, clean, pure; *n. pl.* clæne, 127/2.
clêa (clawu), clawe, *f.*, a claw; *n. pl.* clea, 110 b/9; *d. pl.* cleum, 110 b/13.
clyf, -es, *n.*, cliff, crag, rock; *instr. sg.* clyfe, 120 b/7.
cnêo(w), -es, *n.*, knee; *a. pl.* cneow, W. 100 b/2; cneowu, 101 b/8.
columne, -an, *f.*, a column; *n. pl.* -nan, 109 b/2; *a. pl.* -nan, 109 b/10.
comp, -es, *m.*, a battle; *g. sg.* 108/8.
cristalla, -an, *m.*, crystal; *n. pl.* (?) cristallum, 109 b/13; *d. pl.* cristallum, 109 b/14.
cristallisc, *adj.*, of crystal; *n. pl.* -lisce, 118/6.
cristen, *adj.*, Christian; *n. sg.* cristene, C. 96/1; *g. pl.* cristenra, C. 97 b/8.
cul(e)fre, -an, *f.*, a dove, pigeon; *g. pl.* -frena, 125 b/7.
cuman, c(w)ôm, -on, cumen, to come; 2 *sg.* cymst, 128 b/7; 3 *sg.* cymþ, W. 106 b/4; 3 *pl.* cumaþ, 107 b/19; *pt.* 1 *sg.* cwom, 112 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* com, C. 96/5; *pt.* 1 *pl.* cwomon, 109/3; cwoman, 114 b/20; *subj.* 3 *pl.* cumon, C. 96 b/14; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* cwome, 126 b/18; *imp.* 2 *sg.* cum, C. 96/17; *pp.* cymen, 112/3.
cunnan, cûþe, -on, gecunnan, to know, ken; 2 *sg. const.* 108/2; 3 *pl.* cunnon, W. 103 b/17; *pt.* 1 *sg.* cuþe, 112/19; *pt.* 3 *pl.* cuþan, 118 b/10; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* cuþe, 111 b/12; to cunenne, 111 b/15.
cunnian, -ode, -od, to examine, probe, investigate; *inf.* 113 b/9; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cunnode, 113/20.
cûþ, *adj.*, known, familiar; *g. pl.* cuþra, 103 b/20 (?).
cûþlice, *adv.*, certainly; courteously, kindly, 118 b/14; W. 102/10.
cwellan, cwealde, cweald, to kill; *inf.* W. 106 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cwealde, W. 106/1; *pt.* 1 *pl.* cwealdon, 124 b/4; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* cwealde, 128/2.
cweþan, cwæþ, cwêdon, cweden, to speak; *inf.* C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cwæþ, 107/8; cwæd, 128 b/4; *ptc.* cweþendu, C. 96 b/20.
cwic, *adj.*, alive, quick, 128 b/14.
cynd, -es, *n.*, kind, species; nature; *a. pl.* cynd, 118 b/1.

cynedôm, -es, *m.*, kingdom, realm; *d. sg.* cynedǫme, W. 105/8.
cynegierela, -an, *m.*, royal robe; *a. sg.* kynegyrylan, 111 b/16.
cynelic, *adj.*, royal, regal; *d. pl.* -licum, 108 b/17.
cyning, -es, *m.*, a king; *n. sg.* 130 b/12; cyninge, C. 94/3; kyning, 108 b/13; *g. sg.* kyninges, 107/2; cyninges, C. 96/8; *d. sg.* kyninge, 112 b/5; cyninge, 130 b/17; C. 94/8; cynige, C. 94/13; *g. pl.* kyninga, 108/15; *a. pl.* kyningas, 119 b/14; cynigas, W. 103/11.
cyn(n), -es, *n.*, kin, family, race; kind; *g. sg.* cynnes, 117 b/8; kynnes, 126/18; *n. pl.* cyn, 119/5; *g. pl.* cynna, 121 b/12; *d. pl.* cynnum, 107/17.
cŷþan, cŷþde, cŷþed, to make known, relate, declare; *inf.* 131/5; 1 *sg.* cyþe, 107 b/7; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3; *imp.* 2 *sg.* cyþe, 128/14; *pp.* gecyþed, 116 b/19.

dǽd, -e, *f.*, a deed; *d. sg.* dæde, 120 b/1; *a. sg.* dæde, 126/19; *d. pl.* dædum, 108/5; *a. pl.* dæde, 107 b/3.
dæg, -es, *m.*, a day; *n. sg.* 110 b/17; *g. sg.* 110 b/5; *d. sg.* dæge, 116 b/20; *instr. sg.* dæge, C. 95/14; *g. pl.* daga, 111 b/4; *d. pl.* dagum, 109/3; W. 104 b/8.
dægenlic, *adj.*, of this day, (hodierno die); *d. sg.* dægenlican, C. 97 b/10.
dæghwâmlîce, *adv.*, daily, 121/10.
dǽl, -es, *m.*, part, portion, region; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/12; of dæle (ex parte mea), 119/7; *a. sg.* dæl, 122/18; *a. pl.* dælas, 113 b/15.
dagian, -ode, -od, to dawn, become day; *pt.* 3 *sg.* dagode, 129 b/16.
dêad, *adj.*, dead; *n. pl.* deade, 116 b/6.
dêadberende, *adj.*, deadly, death-bearing, pestilential; *n. sg.* deadberende, 125/7.
dêagollîce, *adv.*, secretly, 119/19, 122/5.
dêaþ, -es, *m.*, death; *d. sg.* deaþe, 116 b/19; *a. sg.* deaþ, 130 b/7.
delfan, dealf, dulfon, dolfen, to dig, delve; 3 *pl.* delfaþ, W. 100 b/9.
dêman, -de, -ed, to think, deem; to examine, judge, prove; to believe (?); 1 *sg.* dem (!), C. 97 b/4. Cf. Notes.
dentes tyrannum, the name of a three-horned beast; Odontotyrannus, 125 b/17.
denu, -e, *f.*, a valley, dale, plain; on dene, 115 b/13; *a. sg.* dene, 116 b/9; *d. pl.* denum, 118 b/3.
dêofol, -es, *m.* & *n.*, devil; *g. sg.* deofles, C. 97 b/15.
dêor, -es, *n.*, an animal, a wild beast; *n. sg.* 114/1; *d. sg.* deore, 114/2; *g. pl.* diora, 114 b/6; *d. pl.* deorum, 114 b/11.
dêorweorþe, *adj.*, precious, dear, valuable; *d. pl.* -weorþum, 120/20; *n. sg. superl.* -weorþesta, W. 103 b/5; *n. pl. superl.* -wyrþystan, W. 106 b/13.
dî(e)gol, *adj.*, secret, hidden; *d. pl.* dioglum, 118 b/18.
dîglian, -ode, -od, to hide; 3 *pl.* dîgliaþ, 118 b/4.
dôn, dyde, -on, dôn, to do, make, cause; *inf.* 112 b/6; 1 *sg.* do, 108/10; C. 95 b/4; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 124/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* dyde, 112/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 110 b/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* didon, 123 b/19; *imp.* 2 *sg.* do, C. 94/15.
draca, -an, *m.*, a dragon; *g. pl.* dracena, W. 102 b/13.
drêogan, drêah(g), drugon, drogen, to suffer, endure; to do, perform, work, fight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 124 b/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* drugon, 111/4.
drîfan, drâf, drifon, drifen, to drive, pursue; *inf.* 114 b/9.
drincan, dranc, druncon, druncen, to drink; *inf.* 120 b/16; 3 *pl.* drincaþ, 130/7; *pt.* 3 *pl.* druncon, 115/9; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* drunce, 120/15; to drincanne, 120 b/14.
dropa, -an, *m.*, a drop; *n. sg.* 127 b/9.
dryhten, -nes, *m.*, lord, ruler; *n. sg.* C. 94/2; *g. sg.* dryhtnes, C. 94/1; *d. sg.* drihtne, C. 94 b/8; *a. sg.* drihten, C. 95/10.
dryncfæt, -es, *n.*, drinking vessel, tankard, beaker; *n. pl.* ꝯfatu, 118/6.
duguþ, -e, *f.*, troops, army, men; *d. sg.* dugoþe, 113/1; *a. sg.* duguþe, 120/13.
dumb, *adj.*, dumb, mute; *d. pl.* dumbum, 120/18.
dûn, -e, *f.*, a hill, a down; *n. sg.* W. 105/6; *d. sg.* dune, W. 100/3; *a. sg.* dune, 116 b/11; *g. pl.* duna,

W. 105/8; *d. pl.* dunum, 118 b/3; *a. pl.* duna, 113 b/6.
durran, dorste, -on, dorren, to dare; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* dorste, 127 b/10.
dyrstig, *adj.*, bold, daring; *n. pl.* dyrstige, W. 100 b/11.
dyrstlǽcan, -lǽhte, -lǽht, to dare, presume; 2 *sg.* -læcest, C. 95/5.
dysig, *adj.*, foolish, stupid; *n. sg.* C. 94/2; *n. sg.* (used substantively) dysega, C. 96/11.

ēa, ēas (but generally *indecl.* in *sg.*), *f.*, river; *n. sg.* W. 101/18; *g. sg.* ea, 120 b/5; *d. sg.* ea, 114/15; *a. sg.* ea, 122 b/8; *d. pl.* ean, W. 101/16.
ēac, *conj.*, also, likewise, 108/2, 125 b/11.
ēadig, *adj.*; blessed, happy, fortunate; *n. sg.* C. 94/8.
ēage, -an, *m.*, an eye; *g. pl.* eagena, C. 96 b/2; *d. pl.* eagum, 107 b/11; *a. pl.* eagan, C. 96/9; W. 102 b/4.
eahta, eight, 109/13; eaht, C. 97/12.
eahtoþa, *num. adj.*, eighth; eahtoþe, 123/14; eatoþe, 121 b/16; *d. sg.* eahtoþan, C. 96/12.
eald, yldra, yldest, *adj.*, old, aged; eald, 112/9; *a. pl.* ealde, 117/10; *n. pl.* (*subst.*) ealdon, 117 b/2.
ealdor, -res, *m.*, elder, chief; *n. sg.* W. 101/18.
ealfara; cf. Notes; a pack-horse; *g. pl.* ealfarena, 121/8.
eall, *adj.*, all; used adverbially; quite, entirely; *d. sg.* eallum, 120 b/10; *a. sg.* ealne, 120/17; *n. pl. n.* eall, 107 b/16; *g. pl.* ealra, 108/15; *d. pl.* eallum, 120/18; adverbially, eall, 118/9,
ēalond, -es, *n.*, an island; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/9; *d. sg.* ealande, W. 98 b/7.
eardigean, -ode, -od, to live, dwell; 3 *pl.* eardigeaþ, 118 b/3; *ptc. pl.* eardigende, 122/3.
eardþng, -e, *f.*, dwelling-place, habitation; *n. sg.* 121 b/12.
ēare, -an, *n.*, an ear; *a. sg.* eare, W. 104/7; *n. pl.* earan, 126 b/12; *a. pl.* earan, W. 102/16.
earfeþe, -es, *n.*, hardship, difficulty, suffering; *n. pl.* earfeþu, 119/7; earfeþo, 114 b/18; *g. pl.* earfeþo, 125/15; *d. pl.* earfeþum, 108/13; *a. pl.* earfeþo, 110 b/18.
earfoþlice, *adv.*, with difficulty; hardly, 120/4.
ēarhring, -es, *m.*, an ear-ring; *n. pl.* -hringas, 126 b/13.
eart: v. wesan.
ēast, *adv.*, east, to the east, W. 104/4.
ēastdǽl, -es, *m.*, the east part; *d. sg.* -dæle, 113/14.
ēasteweard, *adj.*, eastward, eastern; *d. sg.* eastewearde, 117 b/15.
ēastþēode, -e, *f.*, an eastern people; *d. pl.* -þeodum, 108 b/17.
ēaþmōdlice, *adv.*, humbly, 117/1.
ēce, *adj.*, eternal; *d. sg.* ecean, C. 98/16.
ēcelice, *adv.*, eternally, always, 131 b/1.
eclypsis (Lat.), *n.*, eclipse; *n. sg.* 127 b/13.
edlēan, -es, *n.*, reward, recompense; *a. sg.* edlean, C. 98/16.
edniowunga, *adv.*, anew, 111 b/3.
efne, *adv.*, even, likewise, 107/9.
efnhēah, *adj.*, equally high; cf. emnheah, C. 95 b/8.
eft, *adv.*, again, then, 107 b/13.
ege, -es, *n.*, fear, dread, awe; *n. sg.* 124 b/2; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/20; *d. sg.* ege, 122/11.
egeslic, *adj.*, terrible; *comp.* -licran, 134 b/12.
egeslice, *adv.*, fearfully, 125 b/16.
ēglond, -es, *n.*, island; *d. sg.* -londe, 121 b/19; -lande, 122/17.
ēhtan, ēhte, ehted, to pursue, annoy, afflict; *pt.* 3 *pl.* ehton, 124 b/9; ehtan, 123/13.
elcor, *adv.*, otherwise, besides, elsewhere, 108 b/6.
ele, -es, *m.*, oil; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/5; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/4; *a. sg.* ele, 121/16.
eletrēow, -es, *n.*, oil-tree, olive-tree; *d. pl.* -treowum, W. 103 b/3.
ellen, elnes, *m.* & *n.*, valour, courage, strength; *a. sg.* ellen, 125/13.
elles, *adv.*, else, otherwise, 113/5.
elpend, -es, *m.*, an elephant; *n. pl.* elpendas, 109/18; *g. pl.* elpenda, 109/16; *d. pl.* elpendum, 114 b/10.
elpendbān, -es, *n.*, ivory, elephant tusk; *d. pl.* -banum, 109 b/19.
elreordig, *adj.*, barbarous, foreign-speaking; *g. sg. m.* elreordgan, 112 b/16; elreordegan, 117 b/17; *n. pl.* elreordge, W. 103/10; *comp.*

g. pl. (*subst.*), elreordigra, 111/11 ; *superl.* elreordegestan, W. 103/14.
embe : v. ymb.
emnhêah, *adj.*, equally high, C. 94/18.
ende, -es, *m.*, end ; *d. sg.* ende, C. 98/11 ; *a. sg.* ende, 129/16.
endedæg, -es, *m.*, the last day, day of death ; *a. sg.* -dæg, 130/17.
endlefte, *adj.*, eleventh, 114/19, 122/15.
êode, êodon : v. gân.
eofor, -es, *m.*, a boar ; *g. sg.* eoferes, W. 100/13.
eorcnanstân, -es, *m.*, precious stone ; *g. pl.* (?) -stane, 119/15 ; *d. pl.* -stanum, 109 b/5.
êored, -es, *f.*, cavalry, horsemen ; chariot (?) : cf. B.-Toller *Suppl.* ; *g. pl.* eoreda, 121/5.
êoredmon, -monnes, *m.*, horseman ; in *pl.* cavalry ; *g. pl.* -monna, 109/14 ; *a. pl.* -men, 114 b/8.
eorre, -es, *n.*, anger ; *n. sg.* 115/16.
eorþcyning, -es, *m.*, king of the land, earthly king ; *d. pl.* -cyningum, 131 b/2.
eorþe, -an, *f.* Also eorþ, -e, *f.*, earth ; *n. sg.* eorþe, 107 b/12 ; *g. sg.* eorþan, 118/15 ; *a. sg.* eorþan, 111/9.
eorþlic, *adj.*, earthly ; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/18.
eosol, -es, *m.*, an ass ; *g. sg.* eoseles, W. 102/16 ; *n. pl.* eoselas, C. 99 b/7.
êow, 2 *pers. pron.*, you ; v. þu ; *d. sg.* 108 b/20.
epistol, -es, *m.* Also epistola, -an, *m.*, a letter ; *g. sg.* epistoles, 107/2 ; *d. sg.* epistole, 108 b/19 ; *a. sg.* epistolan, 112 b/4.
etan, æt, êton, eten, to eat, devour ; 3 *pl.* etaþ, W. 100 b/4 ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* æton, 115/8.
êþ, *adj.*, easy ; *comp.* þy eþre, 123 b/8.
êþel, -es, *m. & n.*, home, native land ; *a. sg.* eþel, 128 b/8.
êþian, -ode, -od, to breathe ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* eþedon, 125/4.
êþnes, -se, *f.*, ease, facility ; favour ; *n. sg.* 116/9.
êþung, -e, *f.*, breathing, breath ; *n. sg.* 125/6.

fæc, -es, *n.*, space, interval of time ; *d. sg.* fæce, 111 b/7.
fæder, -(e)res, *m.*, father ; *d. sg.* fæder, C. 98/10.
fæger, *adj.*, fair, beautiful ; *n. sg.* 130/6 ; *n. pl.* fægere, 109 b/20.
fægernes, -se, *f.*, fairness, beauty ; *g. sg.* 126 b/7 ; *a. sg.* -nisse, 119 b/14.
fêgon : v. fêon.
fæst, *adj.*, fast, firm ; *n. pl.* fæste, 109 b/3.
fæste ; *comp.* fæstor ; *adv.*, fast, securely ; *comp.* 122/13.
fæsten, -es, *n.*, a fastness, fortress, bulwark, castle ; *d. sg.* fæstene, 114/1 ; *d. pl.* fæstenum, 111 b/10 ; *a. pl.* fæstenu, 112 b/17.
fæsten(n), -es, *n.*, fasting ; *d. sg.* fæstenne, 129 b/11.
fæstlic, *adj.*, firm, fast ; *a. sg.* fæstlicne, 109 b/9.
fæstlice, *adv.*, firmly, constantly, 121 b/4.
fæstlond, -es, *n.*, land easily defended ; *a. pl.* -lond, 111/8.
fæstnian, -ode, -od, to fasten, secure, bind ; *pp.* gefæstned, 114 b/17.
fæt, -es, *n.*, vessel, cup ; *n. pl.* fatu, 118/6.
fæþm, -es, *m.* Also -e, *f.*, fathom ; embrace ; *g. pl.* fæþma, C. 94/19.
fâg, fah, *adj.*, shining, coloured, variegated ; fag, 110/15.
fallicra : cf. fûllic.
faran, fôr, -on, faren, to fare, go, march ; *inf.*, 111/7 ; 3 *pl.* fareþ, W. 100 b/20 ; faraþ, W. 101 b/10 ; *pt.* 1 *pl.* foran, 111/8 ; foron, 111 b/1 ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* foron, 122/16 ; *subj.* 3 *pl.* faren, W. 100 b/14 ; *pp.* gefaren, 112 b/19.
fêa, *adj.*, few, 122/3.
feallan, fêoll, fêollon, feallen, to fall, fall down ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* feollon, 116/13 ; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* feolle, 116/1.
fearr, -es, *m.*, a bull, ox ; *g. pl.* fearra, 125/17.
feax, -es, *n.*, hair ; *a. sg.* feax, C. 100 b/2.
fêdan, fêdde, fêd(e)d, to feed, nourish ; bring forth ; 3 *pl.* fedaþ, C. 105 b/1.
fela, *indecl. adj. & adv.*, many, much, 107 b/10 ; feola, 112/19.
feld, -es, *m.*, field ; *n. sg.* 116/15 ; *a. sg.* feld, 115/1 ; *d. pl.* feldum, 118 b/3 ; *a. pl.* feldas, 113 b/6.
fell, -es, *n.*, skin, hide ; *d. pl.* fellum, 126/16.
fen(n), -es, *m. & n.*, a fen, marsh, mud ; *n. sg.* fen, 113 b/19 ; *d. sg.* fenne, 114/1.

feohbīgenga, -an, *m.*, cattle-keeper; *n. sg.* 112 b/2.
feohtan, fuhte (feahte), fuhton, fohten, to fight, make war; *inf.* 114 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 125/9; fuhtan, 124 b/7.
feola: v. fela.
fēon, feah, fēgon, fegen, to exult, rejoice; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* fægon, 131/8.
fēond, -es, *m.*, enemy, foe; *n. sg.* 121 b/9; *n. pl.* fynd, 119/18; *g. pl.* feonda, 119/3.
fēondscipe, -es, *m.*, enmity, hostility; *d. sg.* -scipe, 113/3.
feor, *adv.*, far, W. 99/17.
feorh, -es, *n.*, life; *g. sg.* feores, 120/10.
fēorþa, a fourth; *a. sg.* feorþan, 122/17.
fēower, fēowera. Also *indecl.*, four, 109/15; C. 97/12.
fēran, -de, -ed, to go, walk, march; *inf.* 117/8; foeran, 118 b/6; 3 *sg.* ferþ, C. 96 b/4; fereþ, W. 99/6; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/8; *pt.* 2 *sg.* ferdest, 128 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* ferde, 107/7; C. 97/10; *pt.* 1 *pl.* ferdon, 111/16.
ferd: v. fyrd.
fērend, -es, *m.*, a messenger, soldier; *d. pl.* ferendum, 111 b/13.
fersc, *adj.*, fresh; *d. sg. n.* ferscum, 123/1; *a. sg. n.* fersc, 122/7.
fēþa, -an, *m.*, a host, army, footsoldiers, infantry; *g. pl.* feþena, 121/6; *d. pl.* feþum, 109/12.
feþerfōte, *adj.*, four-footed, quadruped; *g. pl.* feþerfota, 121/1.
feþerfōtnieten, -es, *m.*, a four-footed animal; *a. pl.* -nietenu, 110/20.
fif, *num. adj.*, five, 121/9.
fifte, *adj.*, fifth, 125/15; *a. sg.* fiftan, W. 100 b/10.
fiftig, *num. adj.*, fifty; *g. sg.* fiftiges, W. 102 b/12.
fiftyne, *num. adj.*, fifteen, C. 97/13.
findan; fond, funde; fundon; funden, to find; *inf.* 123/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* funde, 120/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 118/8; *pt. subj.* 1 *pl.* fundon, 123/4.
finger, -es, *m.*, a finger; *g. sg.* fingres, 109 b/7.
fisc, -es, *m.*, a fish; *d. pl.* fixum, C. 100 b/4; *a. pl.* fixas, 110 b/12.
flǣsc, -es, *n.*, flesh; *d. sg.* flæsce, C. 106/8.
flān, -e, *f.* Also -es, *m.*, an arrow, dart; *n. pl.* flana, C. 96/8.
flegdon: v. fligan.
flēogan, flēah, flugon, flogen, to fly; flee; *subj.* 3 *pl.* fleogan, W. 101/1; fleogen, W. 104/18.
flēon, flēah, flugon, flogen, to flee; 3 *pl.* fleoþ, W. 99/17; *pt.* 3 *pl.* flugon, 115/10; *ptc. a. sg.* fleondon, 118 b/7.
fligan, -de, -ed, to put to flight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* flegdon, 110 b/15.
flōwan, flēow, -on, flōwen, to flow; 3 *sg.* floweþ, W. 101/19.
flȳs, -es, *n.*, fleece, wool; *n. sg.* 116/1; *d. sg.* flyse, 118 b/20.
foeran: v. fēran.
fola, -an, *m.*, a foal, colt; *a. pl.* folan, W. 100 b/13.
folc, -es, *n.*, people, folk, nation; *n. sg.* C. 96/1; *g. sg.* folces, C. 95/9; *d. sg.* folce, C. 97 b/7; *a. sg.* folc, C. 95/6.
folclic, *adj.*, common, of the people; *n. sg.* 111 b/20.
folgian, -ode, -od, to follow, pursue; *ptc.* folgiende, W. 102/1.
fon, fann, -e, *f.*, a fan, winnowing instrument; *n. sg.* fon, W. 101 b/19; W. 104/6.
fōn, fēng, -on, fongen, to seize; *pt.* 1 *pl.* fengon, 114 b/2.
fōr, -e, *f.*, a going, journey; *n. sg.* 121 b/10; *g. pl.* fora, 107/7.
for, *prep. w. d. a. & instr.*, for, on account of, as the result of, 107/13; fer, 130 b/17, 110 b/1.
foran, *prep.*, before, 119 b/10; foran to, 110/12.
foranniht, -e, *f.*, evening; *d. sg.* -nihte, W. 100 b/10.
forbærnan, -de, -bærn(e)d, to burn up, consume; 3 *pl.* forbærnaþ, W. 99/12.
forbēodan, -bēad, -budon, -boden, to forbid, prohibit; *pt.* 3 *sg.* forbead, 127 b/20.
forbiernan; -bearn, -born, -barn; -burnon; -bornen, to burn up, be destroyed by fire; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -burnon, 124 b/5.
forbrecan, -bræc, -brēcon, -brocen, to break; *inf.* 110 b/20.
fore, *adv.*, formerly, aforetimes, 128 b/10.
forealdian, -ode, -od, to wax old, become aged; *pp.* 112/9; *pp. pl.* forealdodan, 117 b/16.
foresecgan, -sæ(g)de, -sæ(g)d, previously to say, to foretell; *pl.* 3 *sg.* foresæde, 123/16.

forestihtian, -ode, -od, to foreordain; *pp.* 108 b/8.
forfeallan, -fêoll, -on, -feallen, to destroy by falling; to overwhelm; *inf.* 116/4.
forhabban, -hæfde, -hæfd, to restrain, hold in; 3 *sg.* -hæfde, C. 96 b/18.
forlêtan, -lêt, -on, -lâten, to quit, forsake; 3 *pl.* -lætaþ, W. 100 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/8; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -leton, 111/14; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -leton, 119/18.
forlêosan, -lêas, -luron, -loren, to lose, destroy, abandon; *pp.* C. 95/16.
fornêah, *adv.*, nearly, very nearly, 116/6.
forniman, -nam, -nâmon, -numen, to take away; waste, consume; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -namon, 122 b/4; *pp. pl.* -numene, 123 b/3.
forþ, *adv.*, forth, thence, 113 b/2.
forþberan, -bær, -bêron, -boren, to bring forward, produce; *pp. pl.* -borenne, 118/7.
forweorþan, -wearþ, -wurdon, -worden, to die, perish; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -wurdon, 116 b/6; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -weorþe, C. 95 b/2.
forwyrcan, -worhte, -worht, to make guilty, condemn; *pp. pl.* -worhte, 116 b/14.
fôrwyrc(e)an, -worhte, -worht, to obstruct, place before, fill in; *inf.* 113/20.
forwyrd, -e, *f.*, ruin, perdition, destruction; *d. sg.* -wyrde, C. 94 b/11.
fôt, -es, *m.*, a foot; *g. pl.* fota, 115/4; *d. pl.* fotum, 116/5; *a. pl.* fet, C. 94/5; W. 99/19.
fôtmæl, -es, *n.*, foot-space, footprint, a foot; *g. pl.* -mæla, W. 100 b/1.
fox, -es, *m.*, a fox; *g. pl.* foxa, 110/19.
frêawlitig, *adj.*, very beautiful; *n. pl.* freawliti, W. 106/7.
frêcennes, -se, *f.*, danger, destruction, peril; *a. sg.* -nissa, 122 b/7; *a. pl.* -nisse, 107 b/6; MS. freonnisse, 107/10.
frêcne, *adj.*, dangerous; *d. sg.* frecnan, 118/5; *a. pl.* frecnan, 111/15.
fremde, *adj.*, strange, foreign; *g. sg.* fremdes, W. 103 b/18.
fremful, *adj.*, beneficent; *n. pl.* -fulle, W. 106 b/3.
fremsumlîce, *adv.*, kindly, benignly, 111/19.
frêond, -es, *m.*, a friend; *n. sg.* 107/13; *n. pl.* frynd, 129 b/1; freond, 131/4; *g. pl.* freonda, 119/9; *a. pl.* frynd, 129/3.
fretan, fræt, frêton, freten, to eat, devour; 3 *pl.* fretaþ, W. 102/12.
frignan, frægn, frugnon, frugnen, to ask; *inf.* frinan, 128/12; 3 *sg.* frineþ, 117 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/10; *pt.* 3 *sg.* frægn, 112/5; frægen, 111 b/13; *pt.* 1 *pl.* frunon, 123/1; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* frune, 128/6; *imp.* 2 *sg.* frign, 130 b/13.
frihtere, -es, *m.*, soothsayer, one who divines; *n. pl.* frihteras, W. 103 b/14.
from, *prep. w. d.*, from, away from; fram, 108/13; C. 96/16; C. 95/2; fræm, W. 106/18; fran (!), C. 96 b/17.
fromnes, -se, *f.*, strength, excellence; *a. sg.* 119 b/17.
fromscîpe, -es, *m.*, success, advancement; *d. sg.* 131/13.
fruma, -an, *m.*, beginning; *d. sg.* fruman, 107/8; W. 98 b/1.
frŷnd: v. frêond.
fugel, -es, *m.*, a bird, fowl; *n. sg.* 127 b/9; *g. sg.* W. 102/18; *n. pl.* fugelas, 110 b/5; fuglas, 110 b/9; *d. pl.* fuglum, 130 b/9.
fulcûþ, *adj.*, well-known, famous, familiar, public; fulcuþan, 107 b/15.
ful(l), *adj.*, full, complete; *a. sg. m.* fulne, 129/16; *a. pl.* fulle, C. 94 b/4.
fullâste, -es, *m.*, help, aid; *a. sg.* fullaste, 124/2.
fûllic, *adj.*, foul; *g. pl. f.* fullicra (MS. fallicra), W. 101/18.
fultum, -es, *m.*, help, aid, favour; *g. sg.* 107 b/2.
fulwiht, -es, *m. f. & n.*, baptism; *d. sg.* -wihte, C. 95 b/6.
furlang, -es, *n.*, a furlong; *g. pl.* furlanga, 114/17; furlonga, 123 b/5.
furþon, *adv.*, even, indeed, C. 95 b/15.
furþor, *adv.*, further, 109 b/8.
fyllan, -de, -ed, to fill, replenish; *pp.* W. 100/18.
fyllan, fylde, -ed, to fell, cut down; *inf.* 123 b/8; *pp.* 123/17.
fŷnd: v. frêond.
fŷr, -es, *n.*, fire; *g. sg.* 110/2; C. 94 b/3; *d. sg.* fyre, 112/11; C. 94 b/16; *a. sg.* fyr, 123 b/18; C. 94 b/2; *n. pl.* fyr, 115 b/4; *g. pl.* fyra, 123 b/20.

fyrd, -e, *f.*, army; *d. sg.* fyrde, 111 b/5; ferde, 113/1; *a. sg.* fyrd, 110/19; ferd, 116 b/8.
fyrdwîse, -an, *f.*, army-fashion, military manner; *d. sg.* -wison, 121 b/5.
fyrhto, *indecl. in sg., f.*, fear, terror, dread; *d. sg.* C. 94 b/20.
fyrst, -es, *m.*, interval of time; *d. sg.* fyrste, 123 b/16; *a. sg.* fyrst, 130 b/3.

gâst, -es, *m.*, a spirit, ghost; *d. sg.* gaste, C. 98/11; *a. sg.* gast, C. 98/13.
gæstliþend, *adj.*, hospitable; *n. pl.* -liþende, W. 106/12.
gân, êode, -on, gegân, to go, come, walk; *inf.* 129 b/19; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 109 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* eode, 112 b/20.
gârsecg, -es, *m.*, the ocean; lit. 'spear-man'; cp. Neptune's trident; *n. sg.* 113 b/11; *g. sg.* -segcges, W. 102 b/18; *d. sg.* -secge, 113 b/6; W. 106/4; *a. sg.* -secg, 116 b/9.
ge, *conj.*, and, also, 107/9.
ge-âhsian, -ode, -od, to hear, learn by inquiry, discover; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -ahsode, 112/2.
gêar, -es, *n.*, year; *g. sg.* 130 b/3; *instr. sg.* geare, 129/17; *g. pl.* geara, W. 106 b/2.
gearo, *adj.*, ready, prepared; *n. sg.* 129 b/14; *n. pl.* gearo, 115 b/15; gearwe, 122 b/10.
gearwe, *adv.*, with verbs of knowing, clearly, well; *comp.* gearwor, 131 b/3.
gearwian, -ode, -od, to make ready, prepare, procure; to put on, clothe; *imp.* 2 *sg.* gearwa, C. 96 b/10.
ge-bêd, -es, *n.*, prayer; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/20; *d. pl.* -bedum, C. 97/3; *n. pl.* -bedu, C. 98/7.
-beran, -bær, -bêron, -boren, to bear, bring forth; *pp.* C. 94/9.
-bidan, -bâd, -bidon, -biden, to expect, await, look for, meet with; *inf.* 130/18.
-biddan, -bæd, -bêdon, -beden, to pray; *inf.* C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 129/1; *subj.* 1 *sg.* -bidde, C. 95/13; *subj.* 3 *pl.* -biddon, C. 96 b/15; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* -bæde, 128/4.
-bindan, -bond, -bundon, -bunden, to tie, bind; *inf.* 110 b/19; C. 94/4; *pp. a. sg.* -bundenne, C. 95 b/20.
-bletsian, -ode, -od, to bless, consecrate; *pp.* C. 98/9.
-bræc, -es, *n.*, a breaking, crashing, noise, clamour; *n. sg.* 115 b/5.
-bringan, -brôhte, -brôht, to bring, lead; *inf.* 123 b/12; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -brohton, 111/6.
-brosnodlic, *adj.*, corruptible; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/19.
-cêosan, -cêas, -curon, -coren, to choose, elect; *pp.* -corena (*subst.*), C. 96 b/3.
-cîgan, -cîgde or -cêgde, -cîged or -cêged, to call, name; *pp.* -ceged, 126/13.
-cunnian, -ode, -od, to try, experience, probe; *inf.* 117 b/20; *pt. subj.* 1 *pl.* -cunnedon, 126/4.
-cweþan, -cwæþ, -cwêdon, -cweden, to speak, say; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -cwædon, C. 94/8.
-cynd, -es, *n.* Also -e, *f.*, nature, characteristic, kind; offspring; *n. pl.* 108/2; *a. pl.* -cynda, W. 101 b/11.
-cyndnes, -se, *f.*, nation; *d. sg.* -nesse, C. 94 b/10.
-dafnian, -ode, -od, to be fitting; ought (*impers.*); *pt.* 3 *sg.* -dafenode, 108 b/11.
-dêfelic, *adj.*, honest, decent; *n. pl.* -lice, W. 105/8.
-dîgan, -de, -ed, to overcome, escape, endure; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -digde, 110 b/3.
-dôn, -dyde, -on, -dôn, to do, make, cause; 1 *sg.* -do, C. 95/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 131/7; *pp.* 108/5.
-dwola, -an, *m.*, error, heresy; *d. sg.* -an, C. 96 b/8.
-dyrstignes, -se, *f.*, presumption, audacity; *a. sg.* -nesse, 112 b/16.
-dyrstlæcan, -lâhte, -lâht, to dare, presume; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -læce, C. 97 b/13.
-earnung, -e, *f.*, earning, merit; *d. pl.* -earningum, C. 97/5; *a. pl.* -earnunga, C. 98/1.
-endebyrdan, -byrde, -byrd(ed), to set in order, dispose, arrange; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -byrdedon, 108 b/16; *pp.* byrded, 108 b/7.
-fæstnian, -ode, -od, to fasten, secure; *inf.* C. 95 b/10; *pp. pl.* -fæstnode, C. 95 b/15.
-fætan, -te, to pack up; 3 *pl.* -fætaþ, W. 100 b/15.
-faran, -fôr, -on, -faren, to go,

march, travel; *inf.* W. 102 b/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -foran, 125/1.

ge-fea, -an, *m.*, joy, gladness; *d. sg.* -fean, 119 b/19; C. 98/11.

-feallan, -fêoll, -on, -feallen, to fall; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -feol, C. 95/1.

-feoht, -es, *n.*, fight, contest, struggle; *g. sg.* 122/11; *d. sg.* -feohte, 111 b/11; *a. sg.* -feoht, 111 b/4; *g. pl.* -feohta, 107/11; *d. pl.* -feohtum, 128 b/5.

-feohtan, -feaht, -fuhton, -fohten, to fight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 111/12.

-feon, -feah, -fægon, -fegen, to rejoice, exult, be glad; *pto. n. sg. m.* -feonde, 112/12; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -feo, 131/19.

-fera, -an, *m.*, a companion; *n. sg.* 113/6; *n. pl.* -feran, 127/2; *g. pl.* -ferana, 127/4; *d. pl.* -ferum, 129 b/5; -feran, 117 b/14.

-fêran, -de, -ed, to go, travel; *inf.* 113 b/14; 2 *sg.* -ferest, 117 b/6; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -ferdon, 113 b/18; to -feranne, 126/5.

flêon, -flêah, -flugon, to flee, escape; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* -fluge, 118 b/9.

-fôn, -fêng, -on, -fongen, to take, seize; 3 *pl.* -foþ, W. 104/1.

-frætwian, -ode, -od, to adorn; *pp. pl.* -wode, 109 b/18.

-fremman, -ede, -ed, to perform, do; *pp.* 131/16; to -fremmanne, 119/3.

-frêolsian, -ode, -od, to liberate, deliver; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -freolsode, C. 96/5.

-fylcea, -an, *m.*, an ally, friend (cf. *Ep. Alex.*); *n. sg.* 113/6.

-fyld, *adj.*, complete, consummate, perfect; -fylde, 107 b/1.

-fyllan, -de, -ed, to fulfil, finish, complete; *pp.* -fylledu, C. 97/7.

-fyllan, -fylde, -fylled, to fell, cast down, destroy; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -fyldon, 114/12; *pp. pl.* -fylde, W. 105 b/18.

-gân, -éode, -on, -gân, to go; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -eode, 129 b/15.

-geafian, -ode, -od, to bestow gifts upon; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -geafede, 120 b/1.

-gêotan, -gêat, -guton, -goten, to cast, found; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -geat, 113/13; *pp.* -gotene, 113/16.

-gerwan, -gerede, -ger(w)ed, to prepare; clothe, array; *inf.* 121 b/3; -gyrwan, 122/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 111 b/19; *pp. sg.* -gered, 121 b/5; -gyred, 114/7; -gerwed, 126 b/16; *pp. pl.* -gerede, 109/15; -gyryde, 126/17; -gearwode, C. 95/2.

-gyrede: v. gegerwan.

-hâlan, -de, -ed, to heal, cure, save; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -hæl, C. 96 b/17; *pp.* C. 96 b/1.

-hâre, *adj.*, hairy, 115/3.

-hâtan, -hêt, -on, -hâten, to promise; 2 *pl.* -hataþ, 117 b/3; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118 b/14; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -het, 112 b/5.

-healdan, -hêold, -on, -healden, to hold, keep, protect; *pt.* 1 *sg.* C. 95 b/5.

-hergian, -ode, -od, to plunder; *pp.* -hergad, 119 b/15.

-hlêow, *adj.*, sheltered, warm; *comp.* -hliuran, 115 b/13.

-hliuran: v. gehleow.

-hrînan, -hrân, -hrinon, -hrinen, to touch, seize; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -hran, 128/9; C. 95 b/16.

-hweorfan, -hwearf, -hwurfon, -hworfen, to turn, go away, depart; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -hworf, 130 b/17.

-hwyrfan, -de, -ed, to turn, change, convert; *pt.* 2 *sg.* -hwyrfdest, C. 96 b/8.

-hyhtan, -te, to hope; 1 *sg.* -hyhte, 108/5.

-hyldra, *adj.*, *comp.* of geheald (?), safer; *d. pl.* -hyldrum, 118 b/6.

-hŷran, -de, -ed, to hear; 3 *pl.* -hyraþ, W. 99/16; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -hyrde, 112/2; -herde, 131/2; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -hyrdon, 128 b/14; *pt. subj.* 2 *pl.* -hyrdon, 112 b/14; *pp.* -hyred, C. 97/1; -hyredu, C. 96 b/19.

-hyrtan, -te, -ed, to hearten, encourage; *pp.* 120 b/2.

-læccan, -læhte, -on, -læht, to catch, seize; 3 *pl.* -læccaþ, W. 102/12.

-lêdan, -de, -ed, to lead, guide, take; *inf.* C. 95/20; -lædon, 118 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -lædde, 129/2; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -læddon, 110 b/19; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -læddon, 118 b/17.

-lêran, -de, -ed, to teach, instruct; *pt.* 2 *sg.* -lærdest, C. 96 b/9.

-lêafa, -an, *m.*, belief, faith; *a. sg.* -leafan, C. 95 b/5.

-lêafull, *adj.*, full of belief, faithful; *n. pl.* -fulle, C. 97/2.

ge-leccan, -lehte, -leht, to moisten, slake; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 120/20.
-lic, *adj.*, like, similar to; *n. pl.* -lice, 114/5.
-lice, *adv.*, alike, equally, 125/1.
-licnes, -se, *f.*, likeness, resemblance, appearance; *d. sg.* -nisse, 110/19; -nesse, 110/7; *n. pl.* -nissa, 113/16.
-liffæstan, -te, -ed, to quicken, make alive; *pp.* -fæsted, C. 96 b/4.
-limpan, -lomp, -lumpon, -lumpen, to happen; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -lomp, 120/3.
-lis, -es, *n.*, study, learning; *n. sg.* 107/20.
gelpan, gealp, gulpon, golpen, to boast, brag; *inf.* 108/7.
ge-lŷfan, -de, -ed, to believe, trust; 1 *sg.* -lyfe, 108/6; C. 97/20; 2 *sg.* -lyfst, C. 96/20; 3 *pl.* -lyfaþ, C. 95/9; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/9.
-mǽne, *adj.*, in common, general, shared, 108/20.
-mǽnelice, *adv.*, commonly, in common, 108/17.
-mǽre, -es, *n.*, boundary, limit, border; *a. sg.* -mære, 130 b/15; *d. pl.* -mærum, 114/14; *a. pl.* -mæro, 127 b/11.
-martyrian, -ode, -od, to martyr; *pp.* C. 96/18.
-merce, -es, *n.*, limit, boundary; *a. sg.* -merce, 108/3.
-met, -es, *n.*, a measure, distance; *d. sg.* -mete, 109 b/5; *a. sg.* -met, 119/16.
-mêtan, -mête, -mêted, to meet with, come upon one; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* -mette, 118 b/8.
-mindig, *adj.*, mindful, 107/9.
-mone, *adj.*, having a mane; *n. pl.* -monu, W. 101 b/16.
-mynd, -es, *n.*, mind, memory; *n. sg.* 131 b/1; *d. sg.* -mynde, 108 b/7; C. 95/16 (*instr.*?); *a. sg.* -mynd, 107 b/19; *d. pl.* 107 b/8.
gên, *adj.*, direct, short; *comp. a. sg.* genran, 118 b/10.
ge-nearwian, -ode, -od, to afflict, oppress; *pp.* -nerwed, 120 b/18.
-nihtsumnian, -ode, -od, to abound, be plentiful; 3 *pl.* -sumniaþ, 130/3.
-nihtsumnes, -se, *f.*, abundance, plenty; *n. sg.* -nes, 126 b/3; W. 99 b/19.
-niman, -nam, -nâmon, -numen, to take; *inf.* 114 b/9; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -nom, 118 b/9; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -nam, C. 97/20; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -noman, 109/15; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -nomon, 119/19; *pp.* -numen, 119/16.
-nip, -es, *n.*, mist, cloud, darkness; *n. sg.* 116/11.
-nôg, *adv.*, enough, sufficiently, 123/6.
-nôh, *adv.*, enough, 127/16.
geond, *prep. w. a.*, beyond, through, 107/7.
geondfêran: v. fêran; to go through, traverse; *inf.* 113 b/16.
geong, *adj.*, young, 112/17.
geornes, -se, *f.*, industry, diligence, care; *d. sg.* geornnesse (MS. geneornesse; Tib. B. v. industria), W. 100/1.
geornfulle, *adj.*, eager, desirous; *n. pl.* -fulle, 123/7.
geornlice, *adv.*, eagerly, earnestly, 117/1; C. 95 b/20; *comp.* -licor, 109 b/7.
gêotan, gêat, guton, goten, to pour; *inf.* C. 94 b/4.
gereden: v. gerwan.
ge-rêfa, -an, *m.*, an officer, reeve, steward; *d. pl.* -refum, 126/8; *a. pl.* -refan, 108 b/16.
gerela, -an, *m.*, robe, apparel; *d. sg.* 111 b/17; *a. sg.* 127/7.
ge-re(g)nian, -ode, -od, to put, dispose; *pt.* 3 *sg.* to lomban -renode, 110/7, made them cripples.
-reord, -es, *n.*, language, tongue; *d. sg.* -reorde, 123/3; *a. sg.* -reord, W. 103 b/18.
-restan, -te, -ed, to rest, remain; *inf.* 124 b/11.
-rîm, -es, *n.*, number; *d. sg.* -rime, W. 98 b/4.
-rîman, -de, -ed, to number, reckon; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -rimdon, 109 b/4.
gerwan, -ede, -ed: v. gearwian; to dress, harness, make ready; *inf.* 114 b/8; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* gereden, 119/12.
ge-sǽlan, -de, -ed, to tie, bind; 3 *pl.* -sælaþ, W. 100 b/14.
-sǽlan, -de, -ed, to happen, come to pass; 3 *sg.* -sæleþ, 119 b/20; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* -sælde, 123 b/16.
-sǽlig, *adj.*, happy, blessed; *g. sg.* -sæliges, 130 b/10.

ge-sǽlignes, -se, *f.*, happiness; *a. sg.* -sælignesse, 118/15; -sælinesse, 119 b/16; -sælignisse, 119 b/18.
-sceap, -es, *n.*, form, shape; *d. sg.* -sceape, W. 103/4.
-scŷ, -es, *n.*, a pair of shoes; *a. sg.* -scie, 127/6.
-sêcean, -sôhte, -sôht, to seek, approach; *inf.* 127 b/11.
-secgan, -sæ(g)de, -on, -sǽd, to tell, declare, explain; 3 *pl.* -secgaþ, 117 b/10; *pp.* -sæd, 111 b/4.
-segen, -e, *f.*, a saying, telling, relation; *d. pl.* -segenum, 107 b/10.
-sêon, -seah, -sâwon, -sewen, to see; *inf.* 109 b/8; 2 *sg.* -siehst, 117 b/5; 3 *pl.* -seoþ, 107 b/17; W. 101 b/20; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/5; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* -sawe, 107 b/12; 112/20; to -seonne, 118/11.
-sete, *n.*, a seat, house, habitation; *a. pl.* -seto, 109 b/1.
-setenes, -se, *f.*, situation, position, tradition; *n. sg.* gesegenis, 107/1; *d. sg.* -nisse, 107/5; *d. pl.* -nissum, 107/16.
-settan, -sette, -seted, to set, put; occupy; compose, make; 3 *pl.* -settaþ, C. 96/15; *pp.* W. 98 b/13.
-sibb, -es, *m.*, kin, relation; *d. pl.* -sibbum, 117/7.
-sihþ, -e, *f.*, sight, vision; *a. sg.* -sihþe, C. 97 b/5.
-slêan, -slôg, -on, -slegen, to strike, kill, slay; to conquer; *inf.* 128/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -slogon, 108 b/15.
-somnian, -ode, -od, to assemble; *inf.* -somnigan, 115 b/9; -samnian, 123 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -somnode, 115 b/12; *pp.* -somnad, 111/10.
-stælan, -de, -ed, to accuse, impute, put upon; *pp.* 108/1.
-stillan, -de, -ed, to calm, quiet; *pp.* 120 b/2.
-strŷnan, -de, -ed, to obtain, acquire, get, beget; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -strynde, C. 97/12.
-sund, *adj.*, sound, healthy, whole, 116 b/17; *comp. d. pl.* -sundrum, 120/1.
-sundlîce, *adv.*, safely, 114 b/16.
-swencan, -te, -ed or -t, to fatigue, weary, oppress; *pp. pl.* -swencte, 120/4.
-swencnes, -se, *f.*, trouble, affliction; *n. sg.* -nis, 125 b/1; *g. pl.* -nissa, 123/8; *d. pl.* -nissum, 125 b/12.
-swustru, -tra, *f. pl.*, sisters; *n. pl.* -swuster, 130/18; *d. pl.* -swustrum, 108/19; -swystrum, 107/12.
-synto, *indecl.* in *sg.*, *f.*, health, welfare, safety; *n. sg.* 129 b/3; *a. sg.* 120/11.
-tâcnian, -ode, -od, to show, instruct; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3.
-tâcan, -tâhte, -tâht, to show, point out; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -tæhton, 122/7.
-tæl, -es, *n.*, number, a reckoning; *n. sg.* 121/11.
-teald: v. tellan.
-teld, -es, *n.*, tent, pavilion; *g. pl.* -telda, 115 b/7; *d. pl.* -teldum, 123 b/14; *a. pl.* -teld, 115 b/3.
-tenge, *adj.*, near to, afflicting, 120 b/9.
-tôþed, *adj.*, provided with teeth, 114/7.
-timbrian, -ode, -od, to build; *pp.* -timbred, 121 b/19.
-tion, -tiode, -tiod, to appoint, determine; *pp.* 130/17.
-trêowe, *adj.*, trusted, faithful; *superl. a. pl.* -treowestan, 129/3.
-trymman, -ede, -ed, to draw up, arrange, order; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 110/4.
-tŷ(a)n, -de, -tŷd, to instruct, teach, imbue; *pp. a. sg.* -tydne, 107/14.
-tymbro(u), *n.*, building, edifice; *n. sg.* W. 104 b/8.
-þeaht, -e, *f.* Also -es, *n.*, thought, advice, deliberation; *g. pl.* -þeahta, 119/9.
-þencan, -þôhte, -þôht, to think, conceive; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107/14.
-þêode, -es, *n.*, language, speech, meaning; *g. sg.* 128 b/11.
-þêodan, -de, -ed, to join, associate; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -þeode, 107/20.
-þôht, -es, *m. & n.*, thought; *d. sg.* -þohte, 129/19; *a. sg.* -þoht, 128/13.
-þyld, -e, *f.*, patience, resignation; *d. sg.* -þylde, 108/14.
-þŷwan, -de, -þŷd, to press, impress; *pp.* -þywed, C. 94 b/14.
-wǽcan, -te, -wǽht, or wǽct, to weaken, afflict; *pp.* -wæcte, 120/5.
-wǽpnian, -ode, -od, to arm, furnish with weapons; *pp. n. sg.* 125 b/16; *pp. n. pl.* -wæpnode, 109/16.

ge-weald, -es, *m. & n.*, power, dominion, mastery; *d. pl.* -wealdum, 118/10.
-wearmigan, -wearmode, -od, to become warm; *inf.* 112/10.
-weaxan, -wêox, -on, -weaxen, to grow; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -weox, 115 b/6; *pp. pl.* -weaxene, W. 103 b/14.
-welgian, -ode, -od, to enrich; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -ode, 113/11; *pp. sg.* 119 b/1; *pp. n. pl.* -ode, 108 b/18.
-wendan, -de, -ed or -wend, to turn; *pp. pl.* -wende, 124 b/20.
-weorþan, -wearþ, -wurdon, -worden, to be, become; 2 *sg.* -weorþest, 130 b/12; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -wurdon, 109/2.
-weorþian, -ode, -od, to honour, dignify, distinguish; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -weorþeden, 117/4; *pp. sg.* -weorþad, 128/20; *pp. pl.* -weorþode, 109/8.
-wîcian, -ode, -od, to encamp, dwell; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -wicodon, 115 b/2; -dan, 115 b/13; *pp.* 115 b/14.
-winful, *adj.*, laborious, troublesome; *g. pl.* -fulra, 108/9.
-win(n), -es, *n.*, struggle, labour, fight; *g. sg.* 108/8; *d. sg.* 111 b/11; *a. sg.* -win, 107 b/5; *g. pl.* -winna, C. 96 b/4.
-winnan, -won, -wunnon, -wunnen, to win, conquer; *inf.* 113/3.
-witan, -wât, -witon, -witen, to go, depart, set out towards; 3 *sg.* -witeþ, 130 b/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -witon, 110 b/16; *pp.* 112 b/8; to -witanne, 107 b/18.
-witan, -wiste, to know, understand; *inf.* 116 b/14.
-worc, -es, *n.*, a work; *d. pl.* -worcum, W. 104 b/9.
-writ, -es, *n.*, a writing, letter; *a. sg.* -writ, 112 b/3; *d. pl.* -writum, 108 b/2.
-wundian, -ode, -od, to wound, tear; *inf.* -wundigan, 114/9; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -wundodan, 110 b/4.
-wunelice, *adv.*, ordinarily, customarily, 108/3.
-wyrc(e)an, -worhte, -worht, to do, make, build; *inf.* -wyrcan, W. 99/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -worhte, C. 98/5; *pp.* 122/2; *pp. pl.* -worhte, 107 b/19.
-wyrht, -es, *n.*, a deed, act; *d. pl.* be -wyrhtum, 111/4 = by (their) deeds, according to merit.

gîet, *adv.*, yet, still, 129 b/20; gyt, 128 b/18.
gif, *conj.*, if, though, 118/20; C. 94/8; gyf, C. 94/14.
gifan, geaf, gêafon, gifen, to give; 3 *pl.* gifaþ, W. 106 b/5.
gîman (gŷman), -de, -ed, to care for, observe, heed, keep; *pt.* 1 *sg.* gymde, 119/8; *pt.* 3 *pl.* gimdon, 115/5.
gimcyn(n), -es, *n.*, kind of gem, precious stone; *n. sg.* 109 b/14; *d. sg.* -cynne, 126 b/14; *d. pl.* -cynnum, 109 b/17.
gimmisc, *adj.*, jewelled, adorned with gems; *n. pl.* gimmiscu, 118/6.
glæd, *adj.*, glad, cheerful, 112/12.
glæsgegot (?), poured or molten glass (?); *d. pl.* -gegotum, W. 104 b/9.
glêawnes, -se, *f.*, prudence, skill, reason; *n. sg.* -nis, 107 b/1.
glêd, -e, *f.*, a fire, gleed, hot coal; *d. pl.* -dum, 112/11.
glengista (?), cf. Notes; *n. sg.* 107/20.
gôd, betera, betst, *adj.*, good, better, best; *g. sg.* godes, 117 b/11; *g. pl.* godra, 107 b/13; *superl. g. sg.* betstan, 127/16.
god, -es, *m.*, God, a god; *g. pl.* goda, 113/13; *d. pl.* godum, 113 b/1.
godcund, *adj.*, divine, sacred; *a. sg.* -cundan, 127/4.
godeweb(b), -es, *n.*, precious or purple cloth; *d. sg.* -webbe, 119/1.
godmægen, -es, *n.*, divine power, divinity; *d. sg.* -mægne, 127 b/17; *a. pl.* -mægen, 117/2.
godsprec, -es, *n.*, an oracle; *d. pl.* -sprecum, 128/16.
godwebwyrhta, -an, *m.*, a weaver of godweb or fine cloth of purple; *d. pl.* -wyrhtum, 118 b/18.
gold, -es, *n.*, gold; *g. sg.* 119/15; *d. sg.* golde, 111/18; *a. sg.* gold, W. 100 b/9.
goldhord, -es, *m. & n.*, a treasure; *a. sg.* -hord, 113/10; *n. pl.* -hord, 118/4.
gongan, gêong (gêng), -on, gongen, to go, walk, march; *inf.* 127/3; gangan, C. 97/15; *ptc.* gangende, C. 96/3; to ganganne, 123 b/9.
græshoppa, -an, *m.*, a grasshopper, locust; *n. pl.* W. 100 b/8.
grêat, *adj.*, great, large; *n. sg. f.* greate, 109 b/3; *n. pl.* greate,

124 b/15; W. 102 b/12; *comp. n. pl.* gryttran, 124 b/16.
Grêcas, -a, *m. pl.*, the Greeks; *g. pl.* 107 b/6.
Grêcisc, *adj.*, Greek; *a. sg.* on grecisc, 117 b/7.
grêtan, grêtte, grêted, to greet; *pt.* 3 *sg.* grette, 126 b/16.
grim, *adj.*, horrible; *a. sg. m.* grimman, 121/17; *comp. n. sg. f.* grimre, 120 b/14.
grôwan, grêow, -on, grôwen, to grow; 3 *pl.* growaþ, C. 98/7; W. 106 b/15.
grund, -es, *m.*, ground, bottom, depth, sea; *a. sg.* grund, 122 b/1.
grymetan, -ede, to roar; *ptc. pl.* grymetende, 125/18.
grŷto, *f.*, greatness; *g. sg.* gryto, 120 b/17.
gryttran: v. grêat.
gyfu (giefu), -e, *f.*, a gift; *d. pl.* gyfum, 120 b/1.
gylden, *adj.*, golden; *a. sg. m.* gyldenne, 109 b/9; *n. pl.* gyldene, 109 b/2; gyldne, 109 b/6; gyldenu, 109 b/12; *d. pl.* gyldnum, 109 b/6; gyldenum, 119 b/7; *a. pl.* gyldne, 118/1.
gyrd, -e, *f.*, a rod, staff; *d. pl.* gyrdum, C. 94/6.
gŷt: v. giet.

habban, hæfde, hæfd, to have; *inf.* 116/18; 2 *sg.* hæfst, 129/16; 3 *sg.* hafaþ, 128 b/10; W. 99 b/4; 1 *pl.* habbaþ, 130 b/15; 3 *pl.* habbaþ, W. 99/18; *pt.* 1 *sg.* hæfd, 112 b/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* hæfde, 112 b/19; *subj.* 2 *sg.* hæbbe, C. 94/15; *subj.* 3 *pl.* habbon, C. 97/16; to habbanne, 107 b/8.
hælan, -de, -ed, to save; *ptc. a. sg. m.* (!), C. 95/10.
hælend, -es, *m.*, healer, saviour; *g. sg.* C. 94/1.
hælo (hælu), *indecl. f.*, welfare, salvation; *n. sg.* 129 b/4.
hæto, *indecl. f.*, heat; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/5; *d. sg.* C. 94 b/3.
hâlettan, -te, to salute, greet, hail; *pt.* 3 *sg.* halette, 126 b/17.
hâlig, *adj.*, holy, sacred; *n. sg.* halga, C. 94/13; *a. sg.* halgan, C. 94/20; *n. pl.* halgan, 127/20; *a. pl.* halgan, 126 b/20.
hamor, -es, *m.*, a hammer; *d. pl.* hamerum, 114/11.
hât, *adj.*, hot; *n. sg.* W. 103/16; *g. sg.* hatan, 110/2.
hâtan, hê(h)t, -on, hâten, to order, command; *inf.* haton, 117 b/18; 2 *sg.* hetst, C. 94/10; hehst, C. 94 b/10; *pt.* 1 *sg.* het, 110 b/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* het, C. 94/4.
hâtan, hâtte, -on, haten, to call; to be called or named; 3 *sg.* hateþ, 116 b/12; hatte, W. 98 b/5; 3 *pl.* hataþ, 115/6; hatton, W. 99 b/15; *pt.* 3 *sg.* hatte, 114/4; 3 *pl.* hatton, 110 b/6; *pp.* 120/6; W. 99/8; *pp. pl.* hatene, W. 100/12.
hê, 3 *pers. pron.*, he; *indef.*, one, any one; *n. sg.* he, 107/4; *n. sg. f.* heo, 107 b/13; hio, 107 b/15; *n. sg. n.* hit, 107 b/10; *g. sg.* his, 107/4; C. 94/4; hys, C. 94/5; *d. sg.* him; *a. sg.* hine, 108 b/14; hyne, C. 94/5; hin (!), 126 b/19; *a. sg. n.* hit, 107 b/9; *n. pl.* hie, 108/4; hi, 117 b/13; hig, C. 96 b/13; *g. pl.* hyra, 108/9; hiora, 117/20; heora, 119/12; hiera, 122/10; *d. pl.* him, 110/5; *a. pl.* hie, 117 b/10.
hêafod, -es, *n.*, head; *d. sg.* heafde, 125 b/15; W. 101 b/7; *a. sg.* heafod, 114/3; *a. pl.* heafdo, 124 b/13; heafdu, W. 99/19.
hêage, *adv.*, high, 127 b/7.
hêah, *adj.*, high, tall; *d. pl.* hean, 117/4; *superl.* hyhst, W. 105/8.
hêahcleofa, -an, *m.*, principal chamber; *n. pl.* -cleofan, 109 b/15.
hêa(h)nes, -se, *f.*, height, elevation, loftiness; *g. sg.* heanisse, 127 b/4; heannisse, 127 b/5; *a. sg.* heanisse, 109 b/4.
healdan, hêold, -on, healden, to hold, confine; to guard, maintain; to possess, occupy, inhabit; 3 *pl.* healdaþ, W. 99 b/20; *pt.* 3 *pl.* healdon, 108/3; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* heoldon, C. 95 b/20.
healf, -e, *f.*, half, part; side; *n. sg.* 121/6; W. 99/5; *d. sg.* healfe, C. 95 b/18; *a. pl.* healfa, 121/20.
healf, *adv.*, half, partly, 122/3.
healfhunding, -es, *m.*, cynocephalus; *g. pl.* -hundinga, 115/14; *n. pl.* -hundingas, W. 100/11.
heall, -e, *f.*, hall; *d. sg.* healle, C. 95 b/10; *a. sg.* healle, 109/20.
heard, *adj.*, hard; *d. pl.* heardum, 114/6.
hefignes, -se, *f.*, heaviness, burden; *a. sg.* -nesse, 121 b/7.

hôla, -an, *m.*, the heel; *a. pl.* helan, W. 100 b/2.
helm, -es, *m.*, a helmet; *instr. sg.* helme, 120/8.
henn, -e, *f.*, a hen; *n. pl.* henna, W. 99/9.
heofon, -ones, and -nes, *m.*, heaven; *g. sg.* heofenes, 107/16; *d. pl.* heofenum, C. 97/7.
heofonlic, *adj.*, heavenly; *a. sg.* -lican, C. 97 b/14.
heorde, -es, *m.*, shepherd, keeper, 112 b/1.
heorte, -an, *f.*, heart; *d. sg.* heortan, 128/12; C. 96 b/1.
hêr, *adv.*, here, at this time, 107/1.
here, heriges, *m.*, an army, host; *g. sg.* 110/4; *d. sg.* herige, 107 b/6; *a. sg.* here, 115 b/15; *instr. sg.* herige, 119/13.
herebêacen, -es, *n.*, ensign, standard; *a. pl.* -beacen, 119 b/11.
heregeatu, -geatwe, *f.*, military equipment; *d. pl.* -geatwum, 109/14.
herenes, -se, *f.*, praise; *a. sg.* herennesse, C. 98/5.
herewic, -es, *n.*, a camp; *d. pl.* -wicum, 112/4.
herian, -ode, and -ede, -ed, to praise; *pt.* 1 *sg.* herede, 120/18.
hiow, -e, *f.*, fortune, chance; *n. sg.* 120/2.
hîw, -es, *n.*, appearance, form; colour, hue; *g. sg.* hiwes, 124/17; hiowes, 110/13; heowes, 125 b/19; hyiwes, W. 106 b/17; *g. pl.* hiowa, 107 b/18.
hîwnes, -se, *f.*, hue, colour, appearance; *d. sg.* W. 105 b/14.
hladan, hlôd, -on, hladen, to lade, draw (water); *pt.* 3 *sg.* hlod, 120/8.
hlâford, -es, *m.*, lord, master, ruler; *n. sg.* 128 b/6; *a. sg.* hlaford, 117/3.
hleahtor, -es, *m.*, laughter; *d. sg.* hleahtre, 112 b/11.
hlêapan, hlêop, -on, hlêapen, to leap, mount; *inf.* 114 b/8.
hlêonian, to rest; to flourish (?); *subj.* 3 *pl.* hleonige, 131 b/2.
hlêoþrian, -ode, -od, to sound, resound, sing, cry; *pt.* 3 *sg.* hleoþrade, 124 b/1.
hlûter, *adj.*, clear, pure; *n. sg.* 130/5.
hôh, hôs, *m.*, a heel; a heel or projecting piece of land, a bluff, promontory, headland; *a. pl.* hos, (= hohas), 116 b/9. *Ep. Alex.*: promuntoria.
hol, *adj.*, hollow; *d. sg.* holan, 120/8.
homodubii (Lat.), creatures but doubtfully human, W. 100 b/2; W. 103/3.
hôn (?), tendrils of a vine (?), 109 b/12.
hond, hand, -e, *f.*, a hand; *a. sg.* hond, 130/16; *d. pl.* handum, C. 96/6; *a. pl.* honda, 111/3; C. 94/4; eode me on hond, 113/1, came into my power.
hongian, -ode, -od, to hang, be suspended; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -ode, 109 b/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -odon, 109 b/10; *ptc. pl.* hangigende, C. 95 b/17.
horn, -es, *m.*, horn; *d. pl.* hornum, 125 b/16; *a. pl.* hornas, 125 b/15; W. 99 b/9.
horned, *adj.*, having horns; *n. pl.* hornede, 124/15.
hors, -es, *n.*, a horse; *g. sg.* W. 100/13; *d. sg.* horse, 125 b/18; *g. pl.* horsa, 121/4; *d. pl.* horsum, 114 b/10; *a. pl.* hors, 114 b/8.
hôs: v. hôh.
hrædlic, *adj.*, quick, sudden; *n. sg.* -lica, 131/14.
hrædlice, *adv.*, quickly, hastily, at once, C. 94/15; W. 100 b/20.
hrægl, -es, *m.*, clothing, garment, raiment; *g. sg.* 115/5; *d. sg.* hrægle, 111 b/17; *a. sg.* hrægl, 116/18.
hraþe, *adv.*, quickly, C. 96/7.
hrêadwæter, -es, *n.*, reedy fen-land; *n. pl.* -wæteru, 113 b/19.
hrêaþemûs, -e, *f.*, a bat; *n. pl.* -mys, 125 b/7.
hrêaw, *adj.*, raw, uncooked; *d. pl.* hreawum, W. 100 b/3.
hrêod, -es, *n.*, a reed; *n. sg.* 120 b/5; *instr. sg.* hreode, 121 b/20.
hrêogan, to roughen; become stormy (?); *inf.* 115 b/19.
hreþnes, -se, *f.*, quickness; *d. sg.* -nisse, 109/5.
hrîf: v. rîf.
hringwise, -an, *f.*, ring-wise, in rings; *d. sg.* -wisan, 110/14.
hronfisc, -es, *m.*, a whale; *a. pl.* -fiscas, 115/7.
hrycg, -es, *m.*, the back of an animal; *n. sg.* 114/2; *d. sg.* hricge, 125/1.
hrŷþer, -es, *n.*, cow, heifer, ox; *pl.*, cattle; *g. pl.* hryþra, 121/9.
hû, *inter. adv.*, how, 112/15.

hûlic, *pron.*, of what kind, like what; qualis, 112/7.
hund, -es, *m.*, a dog; *n. pl.* hundas, W. 100 b/7; *g. pl.* hunda, W. 100/14.
hund, *n.*, a hundred, 109/14.
hundicgea, huntress; *n. pl.* hundicgeas, W. 105/19; cf. Notes.
hundtêontig, *num. adj.*, hundred; *n. sg.* C. 97/13; *g. sg.* -teontiges, 127 b/2; -teotiges, W. 102 b/11.
hunig, -es, *n.*, honey; *g. sg.* C. 94/16; *d. sg.* hunie, W. 106/9.
hûru, *adv.*, at least, at any rate, certainly, 124 b/7.
hûs, -es, *n.*, house; *d. pl.* husum, 122/5.
hwâr, *adv.*, where; hwær hiora æni cwom, where any of them went to, what became of them; 122 b/5.
hwæt, *inter. pron.*, *n.* of hwâ, what, 112/6, 107 b/12; *instr. sg.* for hwon, 121 b/7; to hwon, 126 b/18, why, to what end; *g. sg.* swa hwæs swa, C. 97/4, whatsoever.
hwæt, *adj.*, quick, active, vigorous, bold, 112/17.
hwæte, -es, *m.*, wheat; *a. sg.* hwæte, 121/8.
hwæt-hwygu, *pron. & adv.*, somewhat, a little, something; -hwygo, 107/18; -hwuga, 117/18.
hwæþer, *adv.*, however, nevertheless; hwæþere, 107 b/2; hwæþre, 108/5; hweþre, 130 b/12.
hwæþer, *conj.*, whether, 113/15; hweþer, 116 b/14.
hwelc, hwylc, *pron. adj.*, which, what, some, any, whichever; *n. sg.* hwelc, 111 b/19; *g. sg.* hwelces, 130/16; *g. sg. f.* hwelcre, 126/18; *d. sg. f.* hwelcre, 129/11; hwylcere, 112/7; *a. sg.* hwelcne, 110 b/3; *d. pl.* hwylcum, 128/11; *a. pl* hwylce, C. 94/14; swa hwyllce . . . swa, C. 97/2.
hweorfan, hwearf, hwurfon, hworfen, to turn, change; 3 *sg.* hworfeþ, 120/3.
hwil, -e, *f.*, while, time; *a. sg.* hwile, 130 b/11; þa hwile þe, W. 100 b/17, while.
hwilum, *adv.*, at times, now and again, 121/15.
hwistlung, -e, *f.*, whistling; *d. sg.* -lunge, 124 b/2.
hwit, *adj.*, white; *g. sg. m.* hwites, 110/13; *a. sg.* hwit, W. 101 b/6; *n. pl.* hwite, 109 b/20.
hwon: v. hwæt.
hwylc: v. hwelc.
hŷd, -e, *f.*, hide, skin; *d. pl.* hydum, 126/16; *a. pl.* hyda, W. 105/19.
hŷdan, -de, to hide; *pt.* 3 *pl.* hyddon, 115/12; hyddan, 122/13.
hŷhst: v. hêah.
hyiwes: v. hiw.
hŷrnes, -se, *f.*, obedience, subjection; *n. sg.* C. 98/8.
hŷrsumnes, -se, *f.*, obedience, subjection; *d. sg.* -nesse, 131/7.

ic, 1*st pers. pron.*, I; *n. sg.* 107/9; *d. sg.* me, 107/12; *a. sg.* mec, 108/2; *n. dual*, wit, 130 b/14; *d. dual*, unc, 130 b/14; *n. pl.* we, 108 b/14; *a. pl.* us, 110/5; usic, 116/17.
îdel, *adj.*, vain, useless, idle; *n. sg. f.* 107 b/20.
ieþe, *adj.*, easy; *d. sg.* ieþum, 108/12.
ilca, *pron.*, same; *d. sg.* ilcan, C. 94/12; ylcan, W. 100 b/5.
in, *prep. w. d. a. & instr.*, in, into, on; 107/8, &c.
incer, *poss. pron.*, of you two; *n. sg. f.* 108/19.
indêos, *m. pl.*, Indians; *n. pl.* 115/6.
india, India; *g. sg.* indie, 107/5; *d. sg.* indie, 107/16; *g. sg.* india, 115/18; *a. sg.* indeum, 118/10.
indisc; *adj.*, Indian, of india; *n. pl.* indisce, 110/18; *g. pl.* indiscra, 111/11; *d. pl.* indiscum, 128 b/4.
in-gân, -êode, -on, -gân, to enter, go or come into; *inf.* 116 b/16; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -eode, 116 b/18.
ingemong, *prep.*, ainong, in the midst of, 109 b/14.
innan, *adv.*, within, 122/9.
innanwearde, *adv.*, from within, 118/10.
inne, *adv.*, within, inside, 118/4; in, 119/6.
instyred, *pp.* (?), stirred, moved (?), 127 b/16; cf. onstyred.
îren, -es, *n.*, iron; *g. sg.* irenes, 130/1.
îrengelôma, -an, *m.*, iron implement, weapon; *a. pl.* -geloman, 121/16.
îsen, *adj.*, iron, made of iron; *a. sg. m.* isenne, C. 94/17.
îsern, -es, *n.*, iron, implement or

weapon made of iron; *instr. sg.* iserne, 130 b/5.
îsern, *adj.*, iron, of iron; *d. pl.* isernum, 114/11; C. 94/6; W. 104 b/9.
iuguþ, -e, *f.*, the youth; *g. sg.* 119 b/17; *d. sg.* iuguþe, 108/11.
Iulius (Lat.), Julius, July, 109/2.

kyning: v. cyning.

lâ, *interj.*, Lo! enclitic particle used for emphasis merely, 112/15; 117 b/2.
lâdþêow, -es, *m.*, leader, guide; *n. pl.* -teowas, 126/10; *g. pl.* -þeowa, 118 b/10; *d. pl.* -þeowum, 122 b/6; *a. pl.* -þeowas, 110 b/18.
lêdan, -de, -ed, to lead, guide, take; to carry, *inf.* 112/4; 3 *pl.* lædaþ, W. 100 b/12; *pt.* 3 *pl.* læddon, 119/17; *pp.* 112/5.
læs; *comp. adv.*, less; used substantively, 108/9; þy læs, 107 b/20, lest; *superl.* læst, 129/19.
læssa, *adj.*, *comp.* of lytel, less; *g. sg.* læssan, W. 98 b/4; *a. sg.* læsson, 108 b/1; *superl.* læst.
lêtan, lêt, -on, lêten, to let, permit; leave; *inf.*, læton, 109/1; *subj.* 3 *pl.* læten, W. 106 b/5.
lafor, -es, *m.*, a leopard; *n. pl.* laforas, 125 b/3.
lâm, -es, *n.*, earth, loam, clay, mud; *a. sg.* lam, C. 96/18.
landbûend, -e, *f.*, a settlement, colony; *n. sg.* W. 98 b/1.
landbûnis, -se, *f.*, a settlement, colony; *n. sg.* W. 98/12.
lâr, -e, *f.*, wisdom, learning, lore; *n. sg.* 107 b/2; *a. sg.* lare, C. 97/11.
lârêow, -es, *m.*, a teacher; *n. sg.* 107/11.
lâþ, -es, *n.*, evil, harm, injury; *a. sg.* laþ, 110 b/15; W. 106 b/11.
lâþ, *adj.*, evil, destructive, loathed; *n. pl.* laþe, 110 b/11.
lâþettan, -te, to abominate; 1 *sg.* laþette, C. 95 b/4.
laurisce, *adj.*, of laurel, 109 b/20.
lâwernbêam, -es, *m.*, laurel; *d. sg.* -beame, W. 103 b/2.
lêad, -es, *n.*, lead; *g. sg.*, 130/2.
lêaf, -es, *n.*, a leaf; *n. pl.* leaf, 109 b/12; *d. pl.* leafum, 118 b/20.
lêan, lôg, -on, to blame, find fault with; *pt.* 3 *pl.* logon, 119/10.
lêaslic, *adj.*, false; *d. pl.* -licum, W. 103 b/20,
lêasung, -e, *f.*, lying, falsehood; *n. sg.* 108/1.
lêg: v. lîg.
lêhtan, -te, to alleviate; *inf.* 120 b/13.
lendenu, *n. pl.*, the loins, reins; *d. pl.* lendunum, W. 105 b/12.
leng: v. long.
lengo, *indecl. f.*, length; *d. sg.* lengo, C. 95 b/9; on lengo, 114/16; on lenge, W. 98/3.
lêo, lêon, *m.*, a lion; *n. pl.* leon, 123/12; *g. pl.* leona, W. 101 b/16.
lêodhata, -an, *m.*, a tyrant; *a. pl.* -hatan, W. 106/15.
lêodþêaw, -es, *m.*, custom of a people; *instr. sg.* -þeawe, 126 b/17.
lêof, -ra, -esta, *adj.*, dear, beloved; friend, lord, sir; *n. sg. m.* leofa, 108/17; *comp. n. sg. f.* leofre, 129 b/3; *superl. n. sg. m.* leofesta, 107/11.
lêogan, lêah, lugon, logen, to lie, deceive; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* lugen, 117 b/19.
lêoht, -es, *n.*, light; *g. sg.* 130 b/16; *a. sg.* leoht, 124/2.
lêoht, *adj.*, light, not heavy; *d. pl.* leohtum, 122/14.
lêohte, *adv.*, brightly, clearly; W. 99 b/6.
lêohtfæt, -es, *n.*, a lantern, light; *g. pl.* -fato, 124/8.
lêoma, -an, *m.*, light, brilliance, ray, beam; *n. sg.* 128/8; *a. sg.* leoman, 128/8.
leones, (?), a league, a measure of distance; *n. sg.* W. 98 b/6; leon, W. 98 b/20.
lertices, *pl.*, mythical beasts with asses' ears, sheep's wool, and birds' feet (Lat.); *n. pl.* W. 102/15.
libban, lifde, lifd, to live; *pt.* 3 *pl.* lifdon, 115/8; *pp.* 129/15.
liblâc, -es, *n.* & *m.*, witchcraft, sorcery; *n. pl.* liblac, W. 99/13.
lîc, -es, *n.*, body; *a. sg.* lic, W. 99/13.
liccian, -ode, to lick with the tongue; *pt.* 3 *pl.* liccodan, 121/16.
licgan, læg, lâgon, legen, to lie, to lie dead; 3 *sg.* ligeþ, 130 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* læg, C. 95/1.
lîchama, -an, *m.*, body; rarely, corpse;

n. sg. C. 97/17; -homa, 126 b/11; *g. sg.* -haman, C. 96 b/12; *d. sg.* -haman, C. 95 b/15.
lîf, -es, *n.*, life; *g. sg.* 119 b/18; *d. sg.* life, C. 95/17.
lifian, -ode, -od, to live; *inf.* lyfigan, 130 b/19; lifgean, 131/8; 3 *sg.* lyfiþ, W. 106 b/1; 3 *pl.* lifiaþ, W. 100 b/4; lifgeaþ, 130/4; *pt.* 3 *sg.* lifede, W. 104 b/18; *subj.* 2 *sg.* lifge, 130 b/11; *ptc.* lifiende, W. 106/1; lyfigendes, C. 98/10.
lîg, -es, *m.*, flame; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/3; leg, W. 100/15; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/8; leges, 110/2.
ligetu, -e, *f.*, lightning; *g. sg.* ligite, 119 b/9.
liþe, *adj.*, gentle, meek, mild; *d. pl.* liþum, 117 b/1.
liþelic, *adj.*, soft, gentle, mild; *a. sg.* -lice, W. 103/6.
lixan, -te, -t, to shine, glisten; *pt.* 3 *pl.* lixtan, 124/19.
lôcian, -ode, to look, observe; *imp.* 2 *sg.* lociaþ, 128/10.
lôgon: v. lêan.
loma, lama, *adj.*, lame, crippled, disabled; used substantively, to loman, 110/7.
lond, -es, *n.*, land, country; *g. sg.* 111 b/10; landes, W. 98 b/3; *d. sg.* londe, 109/7; W. 98 b/3; *a. sg.* lond, 109/3; land, 118 b/15; *d. pl.* londum, 117/12.
londbigenga, -an, *m.*, a native, an inhabitant; *n. pl.* -bigengan, 113 b/12.
londgemǽre, -es, *n.*, landmark, boundary, border; *n. pl.* landgemæra, W. 106/16; *a. pl.* -mæro, 111 b/2.
londliod, -es, *m.*; -e, *f.*, an inhabitant; *n. pl.* -liode, 119/2.
londrice, -es, *n.*, a territory, estate; *a. sg.* -rice, 108 b/15.
long, *adj.*, long, 114/17; lang, C. 94/19; *comp.* leng, 116/9.
longe, *adv.*, long, for a long time, 122/8.
longsceaft, *adj.*, having a long shaft; *d. pl.* -tum, 110/10.
lor, -es, *n.*, loss, destruction; with weorþan, to be lost, to perish; to lore wurde, 123 b/14.
lox, -es, *m.*, a lynx; *a. pl.* loxas, W. 105 b/1.
lufian, -ede, -od, to love; 2 *sg.* lufast, 107 b/3.
lufu, -e & -an, *f.*, love, affection; *n. sg.* 108/20.
lyft, -e, *f.*, air, atmosphere; cloud; *n. sg.* 110/13; *g. sg.* 108 b/5; *d. sg.* lyfte, 110/17.
lystan, -te, *impersonal*, to please, to list; *pt.* 3 *sg.* lyste, 126 b/20.
lytel, læssa, læst, little; *n. sg.*, 119 b/4; *a. sg.* lytle, 130 b/11.
lŷþerlic, *adj.*, sordid, mean, vile; *d. sg.* -lice, 111 b/17.

mâ, *indecl. comp.*, used as *subst.* & *adj.*, more, 113 b/2; cf. micle.
mâ, *adv.*, more, rather, 118 b/5.
Macedonia (Lat.), Macedonia; *a. sg.* -niam, 117/4.
Macedonisc, *adj.*, Macedonian; *n. sg.* -nisca, W. 99/2; *g. sg.* -niscan, 107/3.
mâg, -es, *m.*, kinsman; *a. pl.* magas, W. 103 b/19.
mægen, -es, *n.*, strength, force, main; military force; *n. sg.* C. 95 b/16; *d. sg.* mægene, 108/11; *a. sg.* mægen, 110/4.
mænio, mænegeo, mænigo, &c.: v. menigeo.
mǽran, -de, to make known, proclaim, declare; *inf.* 131/10.
mǽrlic, *adj.*, great, magnificent, glorious; *g. sg.* -lices, 115/19; *a. sg.* -lice, 114/11; *comp. g. pl.* -licra, 113/4.
mǽrþo, -e, & *indecl.*, *f.*, a mig y work, a wonder; *a. sg.* mærþo, 131/16; *n. pl.* mærþa, W. 99/1; *g. pl.* merþo, 126/1.
magan; mealte, mehte, mihte; mealton, mihton, mehton, may, be able; 3 *sg.* mæg, 112/15; 3 *pl.* magon, 108 b/6; C. 97 b/10; *pt.* 1 *sg.* mehte, 117/16; mealte, 117/18; *pt.* 3 *sg.* mihte, 107 b/11; mealte, 113/3; mehte, 116 b/16; *pt.* 1 *pl.* mehton, 123/3; mihton, 125 b/1; *pt.* 3 *pl.* mealton, 110/9; mealten, 114 b/18; *subj.* 1 *sg.* mæge, 117 b/4; *subj.* 2 *sg.* mæge, C. 95/12; *subj.* 3 *sg.* mæge, 107 b/20.
magister, -es, *m.*, a master; *n. sg.* 112 b/13; *d. sg.* -tre, 107/4.
Maius (Lat.), May, 108 b/12.
mancyn, -es, *n.*, mankind, men; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/11.
manna, -an, *m.*, a man; *a. sg.* mannan, W. 101 b/19.

manu, *f.*, the mane of a horse; *a. pl.* mana, W. 100/13.

marmorstân, -es, *m.*, marble; *g. sg.* W. 105 b/14.

mê, mec: v. ic.

mêd, -e, *f.* meed, reward, recompense; *a. sg.* mede, 112 b/5; C. 96 b/4.

medmicel, *adj.*, little, small, not much; *subst.* C. 97 b/2.

mengan, -de, to mix; *pt.* 3 *sg.* mengde, C. 97 b/2; *imp.* 2 *sg.* meng, C. 96/19.

mengeo: v. menigeo.

menigeo, -e, *& indecl.*, *f.*, a multitude, a crowd; *n. sg.* mænigeo, 121/2; mænegeo, 124/12; W. 98 b/8; mængeo, 114 b/4; mengeo, 122/20; mænio, C. 95/9; *d. sg.* mengeo, 109/11; *a. sg.* mænigo, C. 94 b/13; *g. pl.* þæra mænego, 118 b/2.

mennisc, *adj.*, human; *d. sg.* -iscum, W. 103/4; *a. pl. m.* mennisce, 122/3.

menniscnes, -se, *f.*, humanity, humaneness; *g. sg.* -nesse, W. 106 b/10.

meolc, -e, *f.*, milc; *n. sg.* W. 104/13.

mere, -es, *m.*, a mere, the sea, a body of water; *g. sg.* 110 b/10; *d. sg.* mere, 110 b/12; *a. sg.* mere, 123/5; *d. pl.* merum, 115/7.

mere, -an, *f.*, a mare, *g. pl.* mera, 122/20; *d. pl.* merun, W. 100 b/19; *a. pl.* meran, W. 100 b/13.

mergenlic, *adj.*, of the morrow, *instr. sg.* -lican, C. 95/14.

mêrþo: v. mærþo.

mêtan, -te, to meet with, come upon; *pt.* 1 *pl.* metdon, 109/20.

mete, -es, *m.*, meat, food; *g. sg.* (?), mete, 111 b/20; *d. sg.* mete, 121/10; *a. sg.* mete, 116 b/2.

micel, mâra, mæst, *adj.*, great, much; *n. sg. f.* micle, 124/12; *g. sg.* miclan, 107/2; *d. sg. f.* micelre, 129 b/9; *a. sg. m.* micelne, 129 b/12; *d. pl.* miclum, 114/6; *a. pl. f.* micle, 107 b/6; *comp. n. sg.* mare, 125 b/14; *comp. g. sg.* mæran, 107/3; *comp. a. sg.* mare, 111/14; *comp. n. pl.* maran, 122/20; *comp. a. pl.* maran, 111/13; *superl. n. sg.* mæst, W. 98 b/18; mæste, W. 105/6; *superl. d. sg. f.* mæstan, C. 94 b/3.

micellic, *adj.*, great, magnificent, illustrious; *g. sg.* micellices 117 b/3.

micelnes, -se, *f.*, greatness; *g. sg.* -nysse, 120 b/7; *d. sg.* -nisse, 108/7.

micelu, -e, *f.*, size; *d. sg.* micle (?), 110/20.

mid, *prep. w. d. a. instr.*, with; 107 b/4; mid þy, 109 b/7, &c., then, after this; mit ty, C. 94 b/12; myt ty, C. 94 b/2.

midd, *adj.*, middle, midst; on midre, 121 b/18; on middum, 127 b/1.

middangeard, -es, *m.*, the earth, world; *n. sg.* 107/7; *g. sg.* 113/15; *d. sg.* -gearde, 119 b/15.

mihte: v. magan.

mil, -e, *f.*, a mile; *n. sg.* W. 99/5; *g. pl.* mila, W. 100/6; mile brædo, 123/17.

milgetæl, -es, *n.*, a mile; *g. sg.* W. 98 b/4; -teles, W. 102 b/20.

min, *poss. pron.*, my, mine; *n. sg. m.* min, 107/11; *g. sg. n.* mines, 108/2; *d. sg. f.* minre, 107/12; *a. sg. m.* minne, 111 b/16; *instr. sg. n.* mine, 111/17; *g. pl. n.* minra, 107/19; *d. pl.* minum, 107 b/11; *a. pl. f.* mine, 107 b/3.

missenlic, *adj.*, various, diverse; *g. sg. m.* -lices, 110/14; *comp. g. pl.* -licra, 118/5.

missenlicnes, -se, *f.*, variety, diversity; *d. sg.* -nisse, 107 b/18.

mit: v. mid.

miþan, mâþ, miþon, miþen, to hide, conceal; *pt.* 3 *pl.* miþan, 122/5.

môd, -es, *n.*, mind, disposition, mood; *g. sg.* 108/2; *d. sg.* mode, 118/17.

môdor, môdor & mêder, *f.*, a mother; *n. sg.* 130/18; *d. sg.* meder, 107/12.

môna, -an, *m.* Also mône, -an, *f.*, the moon; *n. sg.* mona, 114/4; mone, 128/4; *g. sg.* monan, 108 b/4.

mônaþ, mônþ, -es, *m.*, a month; *g. sg.* monþes, 109/3; *d. sg.* monþe, 108 b/12; *n. pl.* monaþ, 130 b/4.

monig, *adj.*, many; *n. pl.* monige, 110/15; *n. pl. n.* monigo, 115 b/4; *g. pl.* monigra, 123/8; *d. pl.* monigum, 108 b/17; monegum, 109/8; manegum, C. 95 b/1.

monigfeald, *adj.*, manifold, numerous, many; 107 b/5; *a. pl.* -fealde, W. 106/14.

monigfealdlic, *adj.*, manifold, various; *n. pl. n.* monifealdlicu, 118/4; *comp.* -licor, 108 b/20.

monn, -es, *m.*, a man, person. Used indefinitely as Germ. *man* or Fr. *on* = one, as at 112/2; *n. sg.* mon, 111 b/20; *g. sg.* 107 b/10; *d. sg.* men, 117 b/10; *a. sg.* mon, 121 b/2; man, C. 94 b/6; *n. pl.* men, 121/18; *g. pl.* monna, 109/13; *d. pl.* monnum, 107 b/16.

morgen, -es, *m.*, morning; *d. sg.* morgne, 112 b/19; *a. sg.* 110 b/17; 114 b/19.

môtan, môste, to be allowed, may, must; 3 *pl.* moton, 127/3; *pt.* 1 *sg.* moste, 128 b/15.

mûl, -es, *m.*, mule, ass; *g. pl.* mula, 121/6; *d. pl.* mulum, 121/11.

mûs, -e, *f.*, a mouse; *n. pl.* mys, 110/18.

mûþ, -es, *m.*, mouth; *d. sg.* muþe, 122 b/3.

myntan, -te, to mean, intend, have a mind to; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118/18; *pt.* 1 *pl.* mynton, 125/16.

nâ, *adv.*, not, W. 102 b/15.

nacod, *adj.*, naked, 115/5; *n. pl.* nacode, 122/3.

nædre, nædre, -an, *f.*, a serpent, snake, adder; *n. pl.* nædran, 124/15; W. 100/2; næddran, W. 99 b/20; *g. pl.* nædrena, 107/17.

nædercyn, -es, *n.*, kind or species of snake; *n. sg.* 124/16.

næfre, *adv.*, never, 127 b/8.

nænig, *adj.*, not any, none; *n. sg.* 122 b/5; *g. sg.* næniges, 107 b/1; *g. sg. f.* nænigre, 110/8; *a. sg. m.* nænine, W. 104 b/15; *n. pl.* nænige, 110 b/11.

nære, næs: v. wesan.

nafela, -an, *m.*, navel, umbilicus; *a. sg.* nafolan, W. 103/4.

nalles (ne + ealles), *adv.*, not at all, 130 b/5.

nama, -an, *m.*, name; *n. sg.* C. 95/16; W. 98 b/17; *d. sg.* naman, C. 96 b/16; *d. pl.* nomum, 126/13.

nân (ne + an), *pron. adj.*, not one, none; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/12; *g. sg.* ñanes, 126/17; *n. pl.* nane, C. 97 b/9.

nânwuht, *n.*, nothing, C. 97 b/13.

ne, *adv.*, not.

ne, *conj.*, nor, neither, 107/9, &c.

nêah, nearra, niehsta, *adj.*, *positive* rare; *in superl.*, latest, last; *superl. d. sg.* nihstan, C. 98/13.

nêah, nêar, nêhst, *adv.*, near; neah, 128/15; *comp.* near, 115/9.

nêahdûn, -e, *f.*, neighbouring hill; *d. pl.* -dunum, 124 b/17.

nêahêa, *f.*, neighbouring river; *d. pl.* -eum, 115/7.

nêahmunt, -es, *m.*, neighbouring mountain; *d. sg.* -munte, 130/5.

nêahwæter, -es, *n.*, neighbouring body of water; *d. pl.* -wætrum, 115 b/2.

nêalêcan; -lêhte, -lêcte, -lêhte; to approach; 3 *sg.* nealæceþ, C. 96 b/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -lehte, 115 b/17; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -lehtan, 126/14.

nearones, -se, *f.*, distress, trouble, anxiety; *d. sg.* -nisse, 129 b/10.

nêat, -es, *n.*, neat, cattle; *n. sg.* 120 b/17.

nebb, -es, *n.*, neb, nose, beak, mouth; *n. pl.* nebb, 110 b/8; *a. pl.* neb, W. 101 b/7.

nêd, -e, *f.*, need, necessity; *d. sg.* nede, 131/7.

nêde, *adv.*, of necessity, under compulsion, 122/11.

nêdþearf, -e, *f.*, need, necessity; *d. sg.* -þearfe, 121 b/1.

nemnan, -de, -ed, to name, invoke, call upon; relate; 3 *pl.* nemnaþ, W. 101/19; *pp.* 108/15; nemde, W. 105/20.

nerwett, -es, *n.*, narrowness; *d. sg.* nerwette, 117/16.

nicor, -es, *m.*, a monster, hippopotamus; *g. sg.* niccres, 114/5; *n. pl.* nicoras, 122 b/10; nicras, 122 b/13.

nîeten, -es, *n.*, neat, cattle, domestic animal, beast; *n. pl.* nietenu, 121/1; *d. pl.* nytenum, 120 b/10; *a. pl.* nieteno, 123 b/2.

nigon, *num. adj.*, nine, 115/4.

nigoþa, *adj.*, ninth; *a. sg.* nigoþan, C. 95/2.

niht, -e, *f.*, night; a *g. sg.* in -es occurs and is used adverbially: at night, as at W. 99 b/5; *g. sg.* nihte, 124 b/7; *a. sg.* niht, 111/1; *g. pl.* nihta, 111 b/7.

nihtlic, *adj.*, nocturnal; *d. sg.* -licum, 123 b/16.

niman, nam, nâmon, numen, to take, seize; *inf.* W. 99/11; noman, 114/20; 3 *sg.* nimeþ, W. 100/1; nymaþ, W. 104/16; *pt.* 1 *pl.* noman, 127/19; *subj.* 3 *pl.* nimen; W. 100 b/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* nym, C. 96/17.

niþer, *adv.*, down, beneath, 120/15.

nîwe, *adj.*, new; *a. pl.* niwan, 108 b/8.
nô, *adv.*, not, 108/13.
nocticoraces, *pl.* (Lat.), owl, night-raven; cf. Notes; *n. pl.* 110 b/6.
nôht, -es, *n.*, nothing, naught, 113/5; *g. sg.* 130 b/14; *n. sg.* naht, C. 97 b/19.
noldon: v. willan.
nosu, -a, *f.*, a nose; *a. pl.* nosa, W. 101 b/9.
notu, -e, *f.*, office, employment; use, profit; *d. sg.* 110/8.
nôwþer, *conj.* (nâ-hwæder, nâwþer), neither; nowþer ne . . . ne, 114/9, neither . . . nor.
nû, *adv.*, now, at this time, 107 b/19.
nŷd, -e, *f.*, need, distress, hardship, necessity; cf. nêd; *d. sg.* nyde, 121/19.
nymþe, *conj.*, unless, 116 b/17.
nŷtenum: v. nieten.
nytlic, *adj.*, useful, profitable, beneficial; *comp. g. pl.* nytlicra, 119/9.
nyt(t), *adj.*, useful, profitable; *n. pl.* nytte, 110/8.

of, *prep. w. d.*, of, from, out of.
of, *adv.*, off, 111/3.
of-bêatan, -þêot, -on, -bêaten, to strike, beat, hurt; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -beoton, 114/12.
ôfer, ofres, *m.*, a margin, brink, shore; *d. sg.* ofre, 120 b/5; *a. sg.* ofer, 110 b/10.
ofer, *prep. w. d. a.*, over, above, 119 b/14.
ofer-cuman: v. cuman, to vanquish; *inf.* C. 97 b/9; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -comon, 108 b/14; -cwomon, 109/5.
-fôn: v. fôn, to seize; *inf.* W. 106/1.
-hlêoþrian, to out-sound; to exceed (?); *pp.* -hleoþred, 130 b/15.
-hygdlic, *adj.*, arrogant, proud, haughty; *a. sg. f.* -lican, 112 b/15.
-sêon: v. sêon, to oversee, observe; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -seah, 107 b/9.
-swyþan, -de, to conquer, overcome; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -swyþdon, 108 b/14.
of-scotian, -ode, -od, to shoot, spear; *pt.* 1 *pl.*; -scotodon, 110/11.
-slêan: v. slêan, to kill, slay; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -sloh, 110/5; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -slogon, 110/11.
oft, *adv.*, often, 108/8.
of-tredan, -træd, -trêdon, -treden, to tread down, trample; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -træd, 110/7.
olfend, -es, *m.* Also olfenda, -an, *m.*, a camel; *g. pl.* olfenda, 121/9; W. 101 b/2; *d. pl.* olfendum, 121/12; *a. pl.* olfendan, W. 100 b/12.
on, *prep. w. d. a.*, on, upon, in, into, with, among, 107 b/20.
on-êlan, -de, -ed, to kindle, light, set fire to; *inf.* C. 94 b/2; 3 *sg.* -æleþ, W. 100/2; 3 *pl.* -ælaþ, W. 99 b/1; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -ældon, 123 b/19; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -ele, W. 104 b/1; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* -ælde, 123 b/18; *pp.* 115 b/4.
-bærnan, to light, set aflame; *inf.* 124/7.
-bîtan, -bât, -biton, -biten, to taste, partake of; *inf.* 120 b/17.
-bregdan, -brêd, -brugdon, to move quickly, to start from sleep; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 129 b/17.
-cyrran, -de, to reverse, change, turn; 2 *sg.* -cyrrest, 130 b/2; 3 *sg.* -cyrreþ, 120/2.
ond, *conj.* (generally indicated by the sign &), and, 107/3, &c.
on-drêdan, -drêd, -on, -drêd, to fear, dread; 1 *sg.* -dræde, C. 94 b/12; 2 *sg.* -drætst, C. 94/2; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 129/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -dredon, 119 b/17.
-drincan: v. drincan, to drink; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -dronc, 125 b/20; *pp.* -druncen, 124 b/8.
ondswarian, -ode, -od, to answer, make reply; *pt.* 3 *sg.* &swarode, 117 b/4; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -sworadon, 117/12; -swaredon, 123/2; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -swarege, 128/5.
ondsware, -e, *f.*, an answer; *a. sg.* -sware, 127/11; *g. pl.* -swara, 112/13; *d. pl.* -swarum, 112/8.
ondwlita, -an, *m.*, face, countenance; *a. pl.* -wlitan, 125 b/8.
ondwyrde, -es, *n.*, an answer; *d. pl.* -wyrdum, 128/5.
onettan, -te, to hasten, hurry; *pt.* 3 *pl.* onetton, 124/14.
on-findan: v. findan, to find out, discover; 3 *pl.* findaþ, W. 100 b/17.
-fôn: v. fôn, to take, receive; *inf.* W. 99/20; 1 *sg.* -fo, C. 96/13; 3 *sg.* -feh þ, C. 96 b/4; 3 *pl.* -foþ, C. 96/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -feng, C. 95 b/6; *pt.* 3 *sg.* C. 97 b/6; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -fengon, 109/7; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -fengon, 111/20.
-gean, *prep. w d. a.*, against, 110/3.

on-gietan, -geat, -gêaton, gieten, to know, learn, perceive, understand; 3 *pl.* -gitaþ, W. 101 b/20; -gytaþ, W. 103/7; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/6; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 111/13; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -geate, 107 b/3, 109/9; -gete, 108/6; *pt. subj.* 2 *pl.* -geaton, 112 b/15; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -git, C. 95/20; *pp.* -gieten, 113/2.

-gietenes, -se, *f.*, understanding, knowledge; *d. sg.* -nisse, 107/19.

-ginnaŋ, -gan, -gunnon, -gunnen, to begin, commence; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -gon, 127/13; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -gan, C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -gunnon, 120 b/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -gunnon, 115 b/18; *pp.* -gunnen, 111/8.

-grislic, *adj.*, terrible, horrible, 122/19.

-hongian, -ode, -od, to hang, be suspended; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -hongedon, 126 b/13.

-hŷscan, -te, to mock at, ridicule; deceive; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -hyscte, 117 b/13.

-lic, *adj.*, similar, like, W. 103 b/17; *n. pl.* -lice, W. 99/9.

-lôcian, -ode, -od, to look at; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -locode, 124/20.

-lŷsan, -de, -ed, to unloose, liberate, deliver; *inf.* C. 96/2.

-sægednes, -se, *f.*, a sacrifice; *a. sg.* -sægdnisse, 113 b/1, 127 b/19.

-secgan: v. secgan, to sacrifice; *inf.* 113 b/2; *subj.* 3 *pl.* -secgen, C. 95/7; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -saga, C. 95 b/1.

-sendan, to send forth, to give up (the ghost); *pt.* 3 *sg.* -sende, C. 98/14.

-slone: v. onsŷn.

-sittan, to sit upon, to mount (a horse); 3 *pl.* -sittaþ, W. 100 b/15.

-styrian, -ede, -ed, to move, excite, stir up; *pp.* 112 b/12.

-sund, *adj.*, entire, whole, 111/17.

-sŷn, -e, *f.*, presence, appearance, sight; *n. sg.* ansyn, C. 94 b/17; *d. sg.* onsyne, 120/15; -sione, 120/20; *a. sg.* -syne, 122/6.

-tŷnan, -de, -ed, to open; *pp. pl.* -tynde, C. 97 b/5.

-ufan, *adv.*, upon, 122 b/20.

-weald, -es, *m.*, power; *n. sg.* anweald, C. 97 b/18; *d. sg.* anwealde, C. 97 b/12; anwalde, W. 105/9; *a. sg.* on onweald, 128/18; on onwald, 109/7; in onweald, 108 b/15.

-weg, *adv.*, away, 110 b/14.

open, *adj.*, open, not hidden; *d. pl.* openum, 128/13.

ôra, -an, *m.*, ore, metal; *d. sg.* oran, 107 b/15.

orc, -es, *m.*, a cup, flagon, tankard; *a. pl.* orcas, C. 94 b/4.

orenum: v. orne.

ormôd, *adj.*, despairing, hopeless; *n. pl.* -mode, 131/11.

orne, *adj.*, harmful; *d. pl.* orenum, 116 b/2.

oroþ, -es, *n.*, breath; *n. sg.* 125/6; W. 100/15; *instr. sg.* oroþe, 125/5.

ostre, -an, *f.*, an oyster; *d. pl.* ostrum, W. 104 b/17.

oþ, *conj.*, until; oþ Þ, 117 b/16.

ôþer, *adj.*, other; *n. sg.* 114 b/18; *a. sg.* oþer, 114 b/20; *n. pl. n.* oþre, 127 b/3; *a. pl. m.* oþre, 119 b/14; one of two, 117 b/4; next, C. 95/19.

oþþe, *conj.*, or; oþþe . . . oþþe, either . . . or, 107 b/13, &c.

ôwiht, -es, *n.*, aught, anything, 113 b/16.

ôwiht, *adv.*, at all, by any means, 108/7.

oxa, -an, *m.*, an ox; *g. sg.* W. 105 b/11; *n. pl.* oxan, W. 99 b/9; *g. pl.* oxna, W. 98 b/15.

palther (?), a panther, *g. pl.* palthera, 126/15.

pardus (Lat.), a leopard; *n. pl.* pardus, 123/12.

pipor, -es, *m.*, pepper; *n. sg.* W. 100/3; *g. sg.* W. 99 b/19; *a. sg.* pipor, W. 99 b/20.

pullian, -ede, -ed, to pull, pluck; *pt. 3 pl.* pulledon, 125 b/9.

quietus (Lat.), *adj.*, quiet, excellent; *n. sg.* W. 104 b/13.

rædan, -de, -ed, to read; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 112 b/10; *subj.* 2 *sg.* ræde, 108 b/9; *subj.* 3 *sg.* ræde, C. 98/17.

rês, -es, *m.*, a rush, race; attack, onset; *instr. sg.* ræse, 110/6.

rêsan, -de, to rush, rush upon, assail; *pt.* 3 *sg.* ræsde, 110/1; *pt.* 3 *pl.* ræsdon, 125/19.

raþe, adv. (hraþe), quickly, 123/6.

rêad, *adj.*, red; *g. sg.* reades, W. 99/10; *d. sg. f.* readan, W. 99/7; *n.*

pl. reode, 124/17; *a. pl.* reade, W. 101 b/9.

reccan, reahte or rehte, to explain, expound, interpret; *pt.* 3 *sg.* rehte, 128 b/12.

rûcels, -es, *n.*, incense; *n. sg.* 126 b/2.

regn, -es, *m.*, rain; *g. sg.* 127 b/9; *d. pl.* regnum, 127 b/7.

rest, -e, *f.*, rest; *d. sg.* reste, 129 b/13.

restan, reste, to rest, rest one's self; *inf.* 120 b/11; 3 *sg.* restaþ, 130/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* reste, 129 b/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* restan, 116 b/3.

rêþe, *adj.*, fierce, cruel, dire; *comp. instr. sg.* reþre, C. 94 b/5; *superl. d. sg.* reþestan, C. 94 b/7.

rîce, -es, *n.*, kingdom, country; power, dominion; *n. sg.* W. 102 b/17; *g. sg.* 113/8; *a. sg.* rice, 113/7.

ricsian, -ode, to rule, govern; 3 *sg.* rixaþ, C. 98/10.

rîf, *adj.*, fierce; *g. pl.* rifra, 121 b/12; hrifra, 118 b/1.

riht, -es, *n.*, right, law, duty, ceremony; *n. sg.* 129/7; *g. sg.* 107 b/2.

rihtlice, *adv.*, rightly, justly, C. 97/4.

rind, -e, *f.*, bark, rind; *d. pl.* rindum, 127/19.

rôse, -an, *f.*, rose; *g. sg.* rosan, C. 94 b/17.

rûg (rûh), *adj.*, rough, hairy, shaggy; *n. pl.* ruwe, 115/3; *a. pl.* ruge, 115/2.

rûm, *adj.*, spacious, extensive, 126 b/1.

ryne, -es, *m.*, a course, path, orbit; *d. pl.* rynum, 108 b/5.

rynig, cf. Notes, a roaring, grunting.

sâcerd, -es, *m.*, a priest; *n. sg.* 128/10; socerd, 127/9.

sæ, sæ or sês, *m. & f.*, sea; *g. sg.* sæ, W. 104 b/17; *d. sg.* sæ, 113 b/9.

sægen: v. segen.

sâne, *adj.*, slow, inactive, dull; *comp. instr. sg.* þy sænran, 131/11.

sâr, -es, *n.*, soreness, disease, pain; *d. sg.* sare, 127 b/16.

saragim(m), -es (searo), *m.*, precious gem; *n. pl.* saragimmas, W. 105/3; sarogim (?), W. 105/9.

sârig, *adj.*, sorry, sorrowful; *g. sg.* sariges, 129/20.

scamol (sceamoll), -es, *m.*, a bench, stool; *n. sg.* scamull, C. 94 b/14; *a. sg.* scamol, C. 94/17.

scêap, -es, *n.*, a sheep; *g. sg.* W. 102/17; *g. pl.* sceapa, W. 98 b/8.

sceal, scolde, -on, shall; 2 *sg.* scealt, C. 95/17; 3 *sg.* sceal, 108/20; *pt.* 3 *sg.* scolde, 121 b/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scoldon, 121 b/9.

scêawi(ge)an, -ode, -od, to look, see, look at, observe; *inf.* sceawian, 113 b/3; sceawigan, 127/14; sceawigon, 115/10; sceawigean, 118/18; 3 *pl.* sceawigaþ, 107 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* sceawede, 119 b/15; *pt.* 1 *pl.* sceawedon, 109 b/1; sceawodon, 126 b/6; *pp.* gesceawod, 112 b/18.

scêawigend, *m.* or *n.*, *ptc.* of sceawian used substantively; *d. pl.* sceawigendum, 107 b/14.

sceldan: v. scyldan.

scêotan, scêat, scuton, scoten, to shoot, dart rapidly; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scuton, C. 96/8.

sceþþan, sceþede, to hurt, injure, scathe; *inf.* 114 b/18.

scill, -e, *f.*, a shell, the scale of a fish or serpent; *n. pl.* scilla, 124/19; *d. pl.* scillum, 125/2.

scîma, -an, *m.*, splendour, brightness, light; *d. sg.* sciman, 129/13.

scînan, scân, scinon, scinen, to shine; 3 *pl.* scinaþ, W. 99 b/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* scan, 119 b/10; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scinan, 124/19.

scip, -es, *n.*, a ship; *d. sg.* scipe, 113 b/14; *d. pl.* scipum, W. 101 b/10.

scipwîse, -an, *f.*, fashion or form of a ship; *d. sg.* -wisan, 122 b/19.

s(c)lincan, slanc, sluncon, sluncen, to crawl, creep; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scluncon, 124 b/19.

scolde, scoldon: v. sceal.

scomu (sceamu), -e, *f.*, shame; *d. sg.* scome, 121/18.

sconca, -an, *m.*, shank, shin, leg; *a. pl.* 110 b/20; W. 102/7.

scondlic, *adj.*, shameful, infamous, base; *n. sg. f.* 108/1; *a. sg.* -licne, 130 b/7.

scorpiones (Lat. *pl.*), a scorpion, 124/10.

scotian, -ode, -od, to shoot; *pt.* 1 *pl.* scotodon, 115/16; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -edon, C. 95 b/13; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -edon, C. 95 b/11.

scræf, -es, *n.*, a cave, hollow place in the earth; *a. sg.* scræf, 116 b/12; *d. pl.* scrafum, 124 b/17.

scyld, -es, *n.*, a shield; *d. pl.* scyldum, 124 b/3.

scyldan, -de, to shield, defend, guard against; *inf.* 110/5; sceldan, 116/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* scyldan, 124 b/3; sceldan, 125/20.

scylf, -es, *m.*, a turret, tower; *a. pl.* scylfas, 109/17.

scyppend, -es, *m.*, creator; *n. sg.* C. 94/3.

scytta, -an, *m.*, a shooter, an archer; *n. pl.* scyttan, 109/17.

se, sêo, þæt, *dem. pron. & article*, that; *n. sg. m.* se, 107/11; *n. sg. f.* seo, 107/1; sio, 107 b/2; *g. sg.* þæs, 107/2; *g. sg. n.* þes, 111/4; *d. sg.* þæm, 107/15; þam, 108 b/10; C. 94/8; *d. sg. f.* þære, 107/5; *a. sg. m.* þone, 107/3; *instr. sg.* þy, 111/7; *g. pl.* þara, 107 b/14; þæra, 119 b/5; *a. pl. f.* þa, 107 b/3; *a. pl. n.* þa, 107 b/4; *g. sg.* þæs used adverbially denotes: after, from that time; þæs þe, 116 b/20, since that, after; to þæs, 112/9, to that degree, so, so much; for þon, because, 107/13, &c.; to þon, so that, in order that, 118 b/6; to þon, after that, 120 b/4.

sêam, -es, *m.*, a load, burden; *a. pl.* seamas, 115 b/10.

searu, -wes, *n.*; -we, *f.*, art, craft, device, skill; *g. pl.* (?) searwa, C. 97 b/9; *a. pl.* searwa, C. 97 b/15.

sêaþ, -es, *m.*, a lake; *n. sg.* W. 103/15; *n. pl.* seaþas, W. 103/15.

sêcan, sôhte, sôht, to seek, approach; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sohton, 111/2.

secgan, sæ(g)de, -on, sæ(g)d, to say, speak, tell; *inf.* 108/7; secgon, 109/1; 1 *sg.* secge, 112 b/12; *pt.* 1 *sg.* sægde, 108/4; sæde, 112/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sægde, 112/2; sæde, 113/17; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sægdon, 113 b/11; *imp.* 2 *pl.* secgaþ, 117 b/2.

segen, -e, *f.*, a saying, story, report; *n. sg.* 116 b/15; sægen, 108 b/20.

segn, -es; *m.*, a sign, ensign, banner; *a. pl.* segnas, 119 b/11.

seldon, *adv.*, seldom, 112/20.

self, *pron. adj.*, self, same, selfsame; *n. sg.* 107 b/11; selfa, 119/7; seolfa, 113/8; sylfa, 108/2; *g. sg.* selfes, 120/11; *d. sg.* selfum, 120 b/9; *d. sg. f.* seolfre, 121 b/1; sylfan, C. 95/14; *a. sg.* selfne, 129 b/10; *g. pl.* seolfra, 129 b/4.

sellan (syllan), sealde, -on, seald, to give, deliver up, render, bestow; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sealde, 112 b/3; *imp.* 2 *sg.* syle, C. 98/14.

sêlra, sêlost, *comp. adj.*, better; *d. pl.* selran, 111/16.

semninga, *adv.*, suddenly, 113 b/20.

sendan, sende, send(ed), to send, throw, hurl; *inf.* 122/9; 1 *sg.* sende, C. 97 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sende, 107/4; C. 95 b/19; to sendanne, 108 b/12.

seofon, *num. adj.*, seven, 111 b/7; W. 102/8.

seolfor, -es, silver; *a. sg.* seolfor, 118/8.

seonuwealt, *adj.*, round; seonowealt, 114/3.

sester, -es, *m.*, a jar, pitcher, vessel; *n. pl.* sestras, 118/7.

setl, -es, *n.*, a seat; (eccles.) a see; *n. sg.* W. 104 b/13.

setlgong, -es, *m.*, setting (of a heavenly body); *d. sg.* -gonge, 127/12; -gange, C. 95 b/19; *g. sg.* -gongen, 127/10 [!].

settan, sette, setted or set(t), to set, place, appoint; *inf.* C. 94/6; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sette, C. 97 b/3; *pt.* 1 *pl.* settan, 108 b/16; *imp.* 2 *sg.* sete, C. 96/19.

sîd, *adj.*, wide, broad, ample; *a. pl.* side, W. 100 b/2.

sîde, -an, *f.*, the side or flank of an animal; *a. pl.* sidan, W. 102/8.

sige, -es, *m.*, victory, triumph; *d. pl.* sigum, 117/4.

sigor, -es, *m.*, victory, triumph; God; *a. sg.* sigor, C. 96/13; *d. pl.* siogorum, 128/20.

simle, *adv.*, always, 107/9; symle, 123/12.

sindon : v. wesan.

siogor : v. sigor.

siond : v. wesan.

sittan, sæt, sêton, seten, to sit; *inf.* 114/18; 3 *pl.* sittaþ, W. 104/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sæton, 122 b/20; *pt. subj.* 3 sg. sæte, 115 b/16.

siþ, -es, *m.* time; *instr. sg.* siþe, 130/14.

siþfæt, -es, *n.*, a journey, course, path; *n. sg.* 121 b/11; *g. pl.* siþfata, 107/6; -fato, 118 b/11; *d. pl.* -fatum, 118 b/5; *a. pl.* -fato, 111/15.

siþþan, *adv.*, since, after that, afterwards, when, 116/20; syþþan, 115/18, 114/13; sioþþan, 111 b/6, 116 b/8; seoþþan, 113/5, 116/19.

sixtêne, *num. adj.*, sixteen, 109/13.
slcan; slôh; slôgon; slagen, slegen, to kill, slay; 3 *sg.* sleaþ, W. 99 b/17; *pt.* 1 *pl.* slogan, 124 b/4; *pp.* slegen, C. 97/8.
slecg, -e, *f.*, a sledge-hammer; *d. pl.* slecgum, 114/11.
slîtan, slât, sliton, sliten, to slit, tear; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sliton, 122 b/3.
smaragdus (Lat.), a precious stone; emerald, beryl, 109 b/13.
smolte, *adj.*, serene, quiet, peaceful, 116/20.
snâw, -es, *m.*, snow; *n. sg.* 115 b/20; *g. sg.* 116/2; *a. sg.* snaw, 116/5; *a. pl.* snawes, 116 b/5.
sniwan, -de, to snow; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sniwde, 116/1.
snôd, -e, *f.*, a head-dress, fillet; *n. pl.* snoda, 114/3.
snyttro, snytro, *indecl. f.*, wisdom; *n. sg.* snyttro, 107 b/1.
somod, *adj.*, together, 108/20.
sôna, *adv.*, quickly, immediately, 107/8.
sond, -es, *n.*, sand; *a. pl.* sond, 118 b/12.
sôþ, -es, *n.*, truth; *n. sg.* 116 b/15; *g. sg.* 108/3.
sôþe, *adv.*, truly, truthfully; *comp.* soþre, 128/4; (*adj.* ?).
sôþfæstnes, -se, *f.*, truthfulness; *a. sg.* -nesse, C. 97/20.
spel(l), -es, *n.*, history, story, tale; *a. pl.* spel, 108/6.
spellung, -e, *f.*, narration, tale, discourse; *n. sg.* 107 b/20.
spere, -es, *n.*, a spear, lance, javelin; *d. sg.* spere, 114/9; *d. pl.* sperum, 110/10.
sperlîce, *adv.*, sparingly; *comp.* sperlicor, 108/4.
sperran, -de, to strike, hit; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sperdon, 125 b/8.
spinnan, spann, spunnon, spunnen, to spin; *pt.* 3 *pl.* spunnon, 119/1.
spôwan, spêow, -on, spôwen, to succeed, thrive, prosper; *inf.* 112/15.
sprêc, -e, *f.*, speech; *n. sg.* C. 97/6.
sprecan, spræc, sprêcon, sprecen, to speak; *pt.* 1 *sg.* spræc, 117 b/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* spræc, 128 b/12; *pto.* sprecende, 117 b/8.
stadio (Lat.), a measure of distance; *n. sg.* W. 98 b/5; *n. pl.* (?) stadi, W. 98 b/19.
stênen, *adj.*, made of stone; *n. pl.* stænene, W. 102 b/13.
stân, -es, *m.*, a stone; *d. sg.* stane, 120/8; *n. pl.* stanas, W. 106 b/14.
standan, stôd, -on, stonden, to stand; *pt.* 3 *sg.* stod, 110 b/5; *pt.* 1 *pl.* stodan, 128/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* stodon, 109/16; *subj.* 3 *sg.* stonde, 131 b/1; *pto.* standende, C. 94 b/16.
stânhol, -es, *n.*, a hole in a rock, a cave; *d. pl.* -holum, 115/12.
stêda, -an, *m.*, a stallion; *a. pl.* stedan, W. 100 b/13.
stefn, -e, *f.*, voice, sound; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/19; *a. sg.* stefne, W. 99/16; *instr. sg* stefne, C. 94 b/9.
stemn, -e, *f.*, voice; *d. sg.* stemne, C. 97/18.
stenc, -es, *m.*, stench, smell, odour of any kind; *g. sg.* 127/16; *d. sg.* stence, 110/16.
stille, *adj.*, quiet, still, gentle; *superl. g. sg.* stillestan, W. 104 b/14.
stôw, -e, *f.*, a place; *n. sg.* 126 b/1; *g. sg.* 126 b/9; *d. sg.* stowe, 111 b/8; *a. sg.* stowe, 109/4; *d. pl.* stowum, W. 99 b/15; *a. pl.* stowe, 118 b/13.
strêl, -e, *f.* Also -es, *m.* Also -an, *f.*, an arrow, dart, shaft; *n. pl.* strælas, C. 95 b/14; *g. pl.* stræla, 122/9; *d. pl.* strælum, 110/9.
studu, stuþu, -e, *f.*, a post, pillar, support; *a. pl.* styde, 109 b/20; styþeo (?), 118/1.
styþeo: v. studu.
sum, *pron. adj.*, some, a certain one; *n. sg.* 113 b/20; W. 99/6; *d. sg.* sumon, W. 99 b/7; *d. sg. f.* sumre, 120 b/4; *a. sg. m.* sumne, 115/1; *n. pl. m.* sume, 121/18; *d. pl. m.* summum, 124/18.
sund, -es, *n.*, act of swimming; *d. sg.* sunde, 122/15.
sunne, -an, *f.*, the sun; *n. sg.* sunna, 128/4; *g. sg.* 108 b/4.
sunu, -a, *m.*, a son; *n. sg.* sunu, C. 98/9; *d. sg.* suna, C. 98/10.
sûþhealf, -e, *f.*, the south side; *a. sg.* -healfe, W. 100/18.
swâ, *adv.*, so, thus, 107 b/10.
swâ, *conj.*, as, so as, as if; swæ, W. 101 b/19.
swâ, *rel. pron.*, swa hwyllce . . . swa, whosoever, C. 97/2; swa hwæs . . . swa, for whatsoever, C. 97/4.
swælc: v. swelc.
swîsende, -es, *n.*, food, victuals; *d. pl.* -dum, 114/18.

swêtan, -te, to sweat, exude; 3 pl. swætaþ, W. 102/2.
sweart, *adj.*, swart, dark, black, 116/11; W. 100/4; *d. sg.* sweartan, 116/12.
swelc, *pron. adj.*, such, of this sort, 110/17; swælc, 125 b/1; *n. pl.* swylce, 108 b/10.
swelce, *adv.*, as if, as it were; also; 111 b/19; swylce, 119/13.
sweltan, swealt, swulton, swolten, to die, perish; *inf.* 129/11; 2 *sg.* swyltst, 129/17; 3 *sg.* swylteþ, W. 99 b/18; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swulton, 110/16; swultan, 110 b/2.
swencan, -te, swenct, to vex, afflict, harass; *pt.* 3 *sg.* swencte, 115 b/8; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* swencte, 129 b/11.
sweostor, *indecl. in sg., f.*, sister; *n. pl.* sweostor, 130 b/10.
swer, -es, *m.*, a pillar; *n. pl.* sweras, W. 102 b/12.
swerian, swôr, -on, sworen, to swear; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sworan, 117 b/18.
swête, *adj.*, sweet, 122/7; *comp. n. pl.* swettran, C. 94/16.
swimman, swomm, swummon, swummen, to swim; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swumman, 122/16; *pp.* 122/18.
swîn, -es, *n.*, swine; *n.* pl. swîn, 114 b/11; *g. pl.* swîna, 114 b/9; *a. pl.* swîn, 114 b/13.
swingan, swang, swungon, swungen, to scourge, flog, beat; *inf.* C. 94/5; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swungan, C. 94/7.
swiþe, -or, -ost, *adv.*, very, especially, 109 b/2; *comp.* swiþor, rather, 120/10; *superl.* swyþost, 108/10; swiþast, 109 b/17; swyþust, W. 98 b/12.
swylc: v. swelc.
swyrd, -es, *n.*, a sword; *d. sg.* swyrde, C. 97 b/17.
swŷþra, *adj.*, right (as opposed to left); *d. sg.* swyþran, C. 95 b/18.
sybb, -e, *f.*, peace, friendship; *d. sg.* sybbe, C. 98/8.
syle: v. sellan.
sylf: v. self.
syn(n), -e, *f.*, sin, fault; *d. pl.* synnum, C. 97/4.
synderlîce, *adv.*, especially, 107 b/7.
syndrig, *adj.*, special; *n. pl.* syndrige, 129/4.
syx, *num. adj.*, six, W. 100 b/1.

tâcnung, -e, *f.*, indication, sign, proof, token; *d. pl.* tacnungum, 108 b/5.
tægl, -es, *m.*, a tail; *a. sg.* tægl, W. 105 b/11.
talian, -ode, to suppose, consider, reckon; *subj.* 2 *sg.* talige, 108/6.
têar, -es, *m.*, a tear; *d. pl.* tearum, C. 98/16; *a. pl.* tearas, 131/2.
tela, *adv.*, very, to a great extent, 129 b/11.
telga, -an, *m.*, a branch, bough; *d. sg.* telgan, 126 b/3.
tellan, to count; *pp.* geteald, W. 100/7; W. 102 b/19.
tempel, -es, *n.*, a temple; *n. sg.* temple, W. 104 b/9; *d. sg.* temple, C. 96 b/14.
têona, -an, *m.*, hurt, harm, injury, reproach; *a. sg.* teonan, C. 95/15.
teran, tær, têron, toren, to tear, rend, lacerate; *pt.* 3 *pl.* tæron, 110 b/14.
tîd, -e, *f.*, time, hour; *n. sg.* 114/19; *a. sg.* tide, 116/10; *g. pl.* tîda, 124 b/7.
tîdlîce, *adv.*, betimes, seasonably, 129 b/13.
tiger (?), *m.*, a tiger; *n. pl.* tigris, 128/12; *a. pl.* tigras, W. 105/20.
tigrisc, *adj.*, of a tiger; *d. pl.* tigriscum, 126/16.
tilian, tiolian; -ode, to strive, endeavour, intend, attempt; *pt.* 3 *pl.* tiolodon, 119/2; *pt. subj.* 1 *pl.* tioloden, 114 b/1.
tintreg, -es, *n.*, torment, torture; *n. pl.* tintrego, C. 94/15; *d. pl.* tintregum, C. 95 b/2.
tintregian, -ode, to torture; *inf.* C. 94/10.
tô, *prep. w. d.*, to, 107/4.
tô-bre(g)dan, -bræ(g)d, -bru(g)don, -bro(g)den, to separate, tear apart; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -brudon, 122 b/10.
tô-foran, *prep. w. g. d.*, before, 110 b/4.
tô-gênes, *prep. w. d.*, against, towards, 117/10.
tô-huntian, -ode, to hunt; 3 *pl.* -huntiaþ, W. 105 b/7.
torr, -es, *m.*, a tower; *a. pl.* torras, 109/17.
tô-slîtan: v. slîtan, to tear, rend to pieces; *inf.* 116/18.
tô-somne, *adj.*, together, assembled, 115 b/10; C. 94/5.
tôþ, -es, *m.*, a tooth; *d. pl.* toþum, 114/6; *a. pl.* teþ, 125 b/10.
tredan, træd, trêdon, treden, to tread,

tread upon; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* trædon, 116/6.

trêow, -es, *n.*, a tree; *n. sg.* triow, 127/12; *g. sg.* 119/1; *n. pl.* trio, 117 b/6; treow, 127 b/3; *g. pl.* treowa, 126 b/3; triowa, 127 b/5; trio, 127/19; *d. pl.* treowum, 127/17; triowum, 129/13; *a. pl.* treo, 115/13; trio, 126 b/20; treowu, 127/15.

trêowcyn(n), -es, *n.*, a kind of tree; *n. sg.* -cyn, 120 b/6; *d. sg.* -cynne, 118 b/19; *instr. sg.* -cynne, 121 b/20; *n. pl.* -cyn, W. 103 b/1.

trêowgeþofta, -an, *m.*, a faithful companion; *n. pl.* þoftan, 129/4.

trumlic, *adj.*, strong, firm, stable; *a. sg.* -licne, 109 b/9; *n. pl.* -lice, 109 b/2.

trûwian, -ode, -od, to trust; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -wode, 111 b/10.

tunge, -an, *f.*, tongue; *a. pl.* tungan, 125/4.

tungol, -gles, *n.*, a star, heavenly body; *g. sg.* 119 b/8; *g. pl.* tungla, 108 b/4.

tûsc (tûx), -es, *m.*, a tusk, a canine tooth; *a. pl.* tuxas, W. 100/14.

twêgen, *num.*, two; *n. pl. m.* twegen, W. 103/15; *n. pl. f.* twa, 121/8; C. 96/7; *n. pl. n.* tu, 117 b/6; *g. pl. m.* twegea, 113/12; *d. pl. f.* twam, W. 101/16; *a. pl. m.* twegen, 114/8.

twelf, *num. adj.*, twelve, C. 94/19.

twêonde, *adj.*, doubtful, uncertain, wavering; *a. pl.* tweondan, 107/10.

twig, -es, *n.*, a twig, branch; *n. pl.* twigo, 109 b/10.

twimann, -es, *m.*, a creature not certainly human. Lat. homodubii; *n. pl.* twimen, W. 100 b/2.

tyhtan, -te, to incite, provoke, exhort, teach, draw; 2 *sg.* tyhtest, C. 95/6.

tŷn, *num. adj.*, ten, 117/14; C. 94 b/4.

þâ, *adv.*, then, until, when, as, 107/14, &c.

þâr, *adv.*, there, 108 b/14; þar, 109 b/1.

þæs, *adv. conj.*, *g. sg.* of *se* (*q.v.*), after.

þæt, *conj.* (generally represented by the sign þ), that, 107/18, &c.; þætte (= þæt þe), 116/16, &c.

þe, *indecl. particle* (used for se, seo, þæt in all cases), *rel. pron.* (either alone or in combination with the demonstrative, se, seo, þæt), 107/7, &c.

þêah, *adv. conj.*, yet, still, however, though, 110 b/3; þeoh (!), 107/20.

þearf, -e, *f.*, need, want, necessity; *n. sg.* 111 b/20.

þecele, -an, *f.*, a torch, light; *n. sg.* þecelle, 125/6; *n. pl.* þecelle, 116/14.

þegn, -es, *m.*, servant, warrior, retainer, thane; *g. sg.* 112 b/1; *n. pl.* þegnas, 119/14; *g. pl.* þegna, 110/6; *d. pl.* þegnum, 119/11; *a. pl.* þegnas, 111 b/12.

þel, -es, *n.*, a plate or thin piece of metal; *d. pl.* þelum, 109 b/6.

þencan, þôhte, geþôht, to think; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 127 b/18; *imp.* 2 *sg.* þence, 128/12; *pp.* C. 94/14.

þêod, -e, *f.*, nation, people, country; *g. sg.* 107/6; *a. sg.* þeode, 109/7.

þêodland, -es, *n.*, a people's land, province, country; *g. sg.* 118/14; *d. sg.* -londe, 107/16; *a. sg.* -lond, 114 b/20.

þêoh: v. þêah.

þêostre, *adj.*, dark; *d. sg. f.* þystran, 125 b/3.

þêow, -es, *m.*, a servant; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/9.

þes, þêos, þis, *dem. pron.*, this; *n. sg. f.* C. 97/6; W. 99 b/4; *n. sg. n.* 125 b/19; *g. sg. n.* þyses, C. 98/12; *d. sg. f.* þisse, C. 95/14; *instr. sg. m.* þys, C. 95/14; *instr. sg. n.* þys, 129/17; *instr. sg. n.* (used after *of*, which takes *d.* usually; cf. Notes), C. 95/16; *n. pl.* þas, 115/6; *g. pl.* þissa, 107/19; *d. pl.* þissum, 118 b/25; þysson, W. 101/16; *a. pl.* þas, 108 b/8.

þicce, *adj.*, thick, 109 b/7.

þicce, *adv.*, thickly, densely, closely, 122 b/11.

þi(e)gan, þig(e)de, þiged; str. forms (*pt.* þah, þægon; *pp.* þegen) occur outside of W. Saxon; to partake, to take as food, to taste, eat; *pt.* 1 *pl.* þigdon, 116 b/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* þigdon, 121/19; *subj.* 3 *sg.* þige (for þicge?), W. 104 b/16; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* þigde, 115 b/16.

þider, *adv.*, thither, 124 b/17; þyder, 114 b/6.

þillicne : v. þyllic.

þin, *poss. pron.*, thy, thine ; *g. sg.* þines, 108 b/11.

þiostre, -es, *n.*, darkness, *instr. sg.* þiostre, 113 b/13.

þing, -es, *n.*, thing, affairs ; *g. sg.* 116/9 ; *n. pl.* þing, 107 b/19 ; *g. pl.* þinga, 107/20 ; *d. pl.* þingum, 112/18 ; *a. pl.* þing, 107 b/4.

þonan, *adv.*, thence, whence, 128 b/8 ; þanan, 115 b/1.

þonc, -es, *m.*, will, wish, thanks ; *g. sg.* (*adv.*), 111/5.

þoncung, -e, *f.*, a thanking, thanks ; *a. sg.* þoncunge, 108/10.

þonne, *adv. conj.*, than, but, therefore, since, 108/4, 111 b/10.

þrêo, þrie, þrîo, þrŷ, *num. adj.*, three ; þreo, 124 b/14 ; þrio, 127/5 ; þry, C. 94/7.

þridda, *num. adj.*, third ; *n. sg. f.* þridde, 124 b/10 ; *instr. sg. m.* þriddan, 116 b/20.

þrieslite, *adj.*, divided into three ; three-forked, 125/3.

þrowian, -ode, -od, to suffer, to suffer martyrdom ; *ptc.* þrowigende, C. 97 b/2.

þrowung, -e, *f.*, suffering, martyrdom ; *a. pl.* -unga, C. 98/15.

þrym(m), -es, *m.*, glory, majesty, greatness ; *n. sg.* þrym ; 117 b/15 ; *d. sg.* þrymme, 119 b/11.

þrŷttŷne, *num. adj.*, thirteen, W. 105 b/12.

þû, *2nd pers. pron.*, thou ; *n. sg.* 107/11 ; *d. sg.* þe, 107/15 ; *a. sg.* þe, 107/13 ; *n. dual* git, 117 b/2 ; *n. pl.* ge, 112 b/14 ; *d. pl.* eow, 108 b/20.

þurh, *prep. w. g. d. a.*, through, 107 b/5.

þurhborian, to bore through ; *inf.* 113/7.

þurhþŷrlian, -ode, -od, to bore through, pierce ; *pp. pl.* -þyrelode, 126 b/12.

þurst, -es, *m.*, thirst ; *d. sg.* þurste, 120/4 ; *a. sg.* þurst, 120/5.

þursti(g), *adj.*, thirsty ; þursti, 120/9.

þus, *adv.*, thus, in this manner, 107/8, 128/6.

þûsend, -es, *n.*, a thousand ; *n. sg.* 110/13 ; *g. pl.* þusenda, 121/4 ; *a. pl.* þusendo, 124/9.

þŷ : v. se.

þyder : v. þider.

þyllic, *pron. adj.*, such, such as ; *n. sg.* þylc, 118 b/1 ; *a. sg. m.* þillicne, C. 94/10.

þyncan, þûhte, geþûht (impersonal), to seem, appear ; *pt.* 3 *sg.* þuhte, 116/3, 124/4 ; *pl. subj.* 3 *sg.* þuhte, 108 b/20.

þŷr(e)l, -es, *n.*, a hole ; *a. pl.* þyrelo, 113/19.

þyrstan, -te, to thirst ; *subj.* 3 *sg.* þyrste, 120/16. Cf. Notes.

þŷstre : v. þêostre.

ufan, *adv.*, up, above, 109/16.

ufeweard, *adj.*, upper part of ; *d. pl.* -weardum, 129/14.

ufonweard, *adj.*, upper, topmost ; *d. pl.* -weardum, 128/9.

uht, -es, *m.*, dawn ; *g. sg.* uhtes, 110/12.

un-ârefnedlic, *adj.*, intolerable, unbearable, *d. sg.* -lice, 121/14 ; -lican, 120 b/9 ; *n. pl. n.* -lican, 119/5.

-ârîmed, *adj.*, innumerable, unnumbered ; *d. pl.* -rimdum, 107/17.

-ârîmedlic, *adj.*, numberless, innumerable ; *d. sg. f.* -lican, 109/11 ; *n. pl. n.* -licu, 118/3.

-ârlic, *adj.*, shameful ; *a. sg.* -licne, 130 b/8.

-âsecgendlic, *adj.*, unspeakable ; *d. sg.* -lican, C. 97/9.

-bebyrged, *adj.*, unburied, 130 b/8.

unc : v. ic.

uncer, *poss. pron.*, of us two ; *g. sg.* uncres, 130 b/15.

uncûþ, *adj.*, unknown, strange, 123 b/15 ; *g. sg.* -cuþes, 124/1 ; *d. sg.* -cuþe, 111 b/16 ; *a. sg. n.* -cuþan, 118 b/15.

underbregdan, to spread under ; 3 *pl.* -bredaþ, W. 104/8.

un-êaþe, *adv.*, with difficulty, not easily, 114/11 ; -eþe, 107 b/16.

-forswŷþed, *adj.*, unconquered ; *d. sg.* -swyþdum, 108/11.

-gefêred, *adj.*, inaccessible, unapproachable ; *n. pl.* -ferde, 113 b/7.

-gefêren(d)lic, *adj.*, inaccessible, impassable ; *a. sg. f.* -ferenlican, 111/9.

-gefrægelic, *adj.*, unheard of, extraordinary ; *n. pl.* -frægelicu, W. 99/13.

-gemetlic, *adj.*, excessive, immense, very great, 114 b/5 ; *n. sg. f.* -licu, 121/12 ; *g. sg. f.* -licre, 120 b/6.

-gesewen, *adj.*, unseen; *n. pl.* -sewene, 107 b/4.
-glêaw, *adj.*, ignorant of, blind, doubtful of; *n. sg.* 128 b/10; *m. pl.* -gleawe, 121 b/13.
-hêorlic, *adj.*, fierce, strong (of wind), 115 b/6; *comp.* -hyrlican, 122 b/1.
-hŷrlic: v. unhêorlic.
unio, -nis (Lat.), a precious stone; *d. pl.* unionibus, 109 b/16.
un-mête, *adj.*, excessive, immense; *g. sg. f.* -mætre, C. 95 b/7; *d. sg. superl.* -mætostan, C. 94 b/7; *superl. a. sg.* -mætoste, C. 94 b/2.
-mêtlic, *adj.*, immense, 109 b/3; *g. sg. f.* -licre, 125 b/4.
-mêtnes, -se, *f.*, excess, immense amount; *a. sg.* -nesse, 116/2.
-oferswŷþed, *adj.*, unconquered; *n. sg.* -swyþda, 128 b/5.
-rêtu, *f.*, disquiet, anxiety; *d. sg.* -reto, 129 b/10.
-rîm, *adj.*, innumerable, 121/10.
-rîm, -es, *n.*, a countless number; *n. sg.* 122 b/13.
-rôt, *adj.*, sad, sorrowful; *n. pl.* -rotu, 128 b/16.
-snotor, *adj.*, unwise, foolish; *n. sg.* (subst.) C. 94/2.
-sôfte, *adv.*, with difficulty, hard, 110/9.
-trum, *adj.*, weak, infirm, ill; *n. pl.* -trume, C. 96 b/13.
-trumnes, -se, *f.*, weakness, infirmity, illness; *d. sg.* -nesse, C. 96 b/18.
-wæstmberen(d)lic, *adj.*, sterile; *n. sg.* -berenlicu, W. 100/9.
-wemme, *adj.*, without blemish, undefiled; *a. sg.* -wemne, C. 95 b/5.
-wênæd, *adj.*, unexpected, unhoped for; *g. sg.* -wendan, 113/7.
-weorþ, *adj.*, worthless, ignoble, contemptible; *n. pl.* -weorþe, W. 106/3.
-wîs, *adj.*, unwise, foolish, stupid; *n pl.* -wise, 121 b/13.
ûp, upp, uppe, *adv.*, up, above; up, 128/10; upp, 109 b/4; uppe, 128 b/18.
ûpgong, -es, *m.*, rising; *d. sg.* -gonge, 124/9.
ûphêah, *adj.*, high, tall; *n. sg.* 126 b/10; *comp.* -hyrran, 124 b/16.
ûplong, *adj.*, tall, high; *n. pl.* -longe, 115/4.
ûptêon, -têah, -tugon, -togen, to draw up; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -tugon, 110 b/13.
ûpwæstm, -es, *m.*, growth, stature; *d. sg.* wæstme, C. 94/18.
ûre, *poss. pron.*, our; *g. sg.* ures, 108/7; *a. sg.* urne, 119/4; *g. pl.* ura, 107/10; *d. pl.* urum, 108/12; *a. pl.* ure, 108 b/16.
ûs, ûsic: v. ic.
ûser, *poss. pron.*, our; *g. pl.* ussa, 119/3; *d. pl.* ussum, 114 b/3; *a. pl.* usse, 115 b/8.
ût, ûte, *adv.*, out; ut, 131/5 (i. e. abroad); ute, 118 b/4.
ûton, *adv.*, on the outside, 109 b/18; utan, 118/1.
ûtweallan: v. weallan; to flow out, well forth; *inf.* 127/17.

wadan, wôd, -on, waden, to go, proceed; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wod, 110/3.
wêdl, -e, *f.*, unproductiveness, poverty; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/12.
wêdla, *adj.*, poor, needy, indigent; *a. sg. f.* wædlan, 118 b/12.
wêdlian, -ode, to lack, be in need of; 3 *pl.* wædliaþ, 130/2.
wêfersîen, -e, *f.*, sight, spectacle, show; *n. sg.* 119 b/13.
wælcyrging, -es, *m.*, a valkyrie; *n. sg.* -kyrging, W. 100 b/6.
wælcyrie, -an, *f.*, a valkyrie, Gorgon; *g. sg.* -cyrian, W. 99/19.
wælgrim(m), *adj.*, cruel, destructive; *n. sg.* (subst.) -grimma, C. 96/11.
wælgrimlice, *adv.*, cruelly, C. 94/9 (?).
wêpen, -es, *n.*, a weapon; *d. sg.* wæpne, 114/10; *g. pl.* wæpena, 119 b/4; *d. pl.* wæpnum, 109/20; *a. pl.* wæpenu, 114/20; *g. pl.* wæpna, 121 b/8.
wêpned, *adj.*, male, 115/2.
wêpnedcyn(n), -es, *n.*, the male sex; *g. sg.* 117 b/8.
wæstm, -es, *m.* Also -e, *f.*, fruit, growth; *d. sg.* wæstme, W. 99 b/11; *n. pl.* wæstmas, 109 b/13.
wæstmberend, *adj.*, fruitful, fertile; *superl. n. sg. f.* -berendeste, 118/13.
wêta, -an, *m.* Also wête, -an, *f.*, moisture, wetness, a humour of the body, urine; *d. sg.* wætan, 127 b/6; *a. sg.* wætan, 118 b/13, 121/19.
wæter, -es, *n.*, water; *n. sg.* W. 101/20; *g. sg.* 122 b/5; wætres, 118 b/

13; *d. sg.* wætre, 123/1; *a. sg.* wæter, 111/2.
wæterscipe, -es, *m.*, a body of water; *g. sg.* -sciepes, 124/11; *d. sg.* -scipe, 123 b/9.
wætrian, -ode, to water, give water to; *inf.* 123 b/1.
wâfung, -e, *f.*, wonder, amazement; *a. sg.* wafunga, C. 94 b/19.
wâg (wâh), -es, *m.*, a wall; *n. pl.* wagas, 109 b/5.
wandian, -ode, -od, to fear, be afraid, blench, turn aside; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wandode, 110/2.
warni(g)an, -ode, to warn, be on guard; *inf.* warnigan, 118/20.
wê: v. ic.
wealh-hafoc, -es, *m.*, a foreign hawk, a falcon; *g. sg.* 110 b/6.
weallan, wêoll, -on, weallen, to well, flow, bubble forth; to be hot, to burn; 3 *sg.* weallep, 130/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* weol, 126 b/4; *ptc.* weallendan, 118 b/12.
wearm, *adj.*, warm; *comp.* wearmran, 115 b/13.
weax, -es, *n.*, wax; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/14.
weaxan, wêox, -on, weaxen, to wax, grow; *inf.* 115 b/18; 3 *sg.* weaxeþ, W. 100/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* weox, 120/7; *pt.* 3 *pl.* weoxon, 127 b/7.
wecg, -es, *m.*, a wedge, a mass of metal; *g. pl.* wecga, 107 b/15.
weder, -es, *n.*, the weather; *n. sg.* 115 b/19.
wefan, wæf, wæfon, wefen, to weave; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wæfon, 119/2.
weg, -es, *m.*, way, road; *n. sg.* 123/18; *d. sg.* wege, 117/9; *instr. sg.* wege, 111/7; *g. pl.* wega, 117/16; *d. pl.* wegum, 118 b/6; *a. pl.* wegas, 111/15.
wegan, wæg, wægon, wegen, to carry, bear off; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wægon, 119 b/16.
wel, adv., well, very, quite, 107/14, 128/15.
wên, -e, *f.*, thought, opinion, hope, expectation; *n. sg.* C. 95/12; W. 104/18.
wênan, -de, -ed, to ween, think, believe, hope, expect; 2 *sg.* wenst, 129/18; 3 *pl.* wenaþ, W. 101/1; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117 b/12; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wende, 113/9; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wendon, 115/16; *pp.* gewende, W. 102/2.
weola (wela), -an, *m.*, riches, wealth; *d. pl.* weolum, 111/18.
weorc, -es, *n.*, work; pain, travail, grief; *d. sg.* weorce, 131/15; *n. pl.* weorc, W. 99/1.
weorod: v. werod.
weorþe, *adj.*, worthy; *n. sg.* wyrþe, 107 b/7; *n. pl. n.* weorþe, 109/9.
weorþan, wearþ, wurdon, worden, to be, become; 2 *sg.* weorþest, 128 b/6; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 120/4; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* wurde, 123 b/15; *pp.* C. 94/4.
weorþmynd, -es, *m.*, honour, glory, dignity; *n. sg.* 131 b/4; *g. pl.* -mynta, 108/16; -myndo, 131/12; *d. pl.* -myndum, 108 b/18.
weorþung, -e, *f.*, glory, nobleness; *d. sg.* -unge, 129/9.
weoruld: v. world.
wêpan, wêop, -on, to weep; 3 *pl.* wepaþ, W. 104/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* weopon, 129 b/2; *subj.* 3 *pl.* wepen, 127 b/15.
wer, -es, *m.*, a man; *a. pl.* weras, C. 94/12.
werod, -es, *n.*, host, troops, force of men; *n. sg.* weorod, 114 b/5; *g. sg.* weoredes, 109/12; *d. sg.* werode, 111/17; weorode, 108/12; weorede, 117/9; *a. sg.* werod, 111 b/15.
wesan (bêon), to be; *inf.* C. 95/17; 1 *sg.* eom, 112/16; 2 *sg.* eart, 107/12; 3 *sg.* is, 107/1; ys, C. 94/3; *neg.* nis, C. 95/6; 3 *pl.* sindon, 109/10; syndon, W. 98 b/18; seondon, W. 102/13; synd, C. 98/4; siond, 107 b/4; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wæs; *neg.* næs, 120 b/4; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wæron, 107 b/16; wærun, 108/5; *subj.* 3 *sg.* sie, 117 b/2; sy, C. 96 b/12; *subj.* 3 *pl.* syn, C. 96 b/13; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* wære, 111 b/19; *pt. subj.* 2 *sg.* wær, C. 94/8; *neg.* nære, C. 94/9; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* wære, 111 b/20; *neg.* nære, 117/13; beon, *inf.* 107 b/11; 1 *sg.* beo, 107/9; 2 *sg.* bist, 129/19; 3 *sg.* biþ, 108 b/1; 3 *pl.* beoþ, 127/2.
westan, *adv.*, from the west, 128/7.
westanweard, *adj.*, westward; -weardne, *a. sg.* 117 b/16.
wêste, *adj.*, barren, desert, waste; *a. pl.* westan, 113 b/5.
wêsten(n), -es, *n.*, a waste, desert; *d. sg.* westenne, 120 b/4; *a. pl.* westenn, 115/18; westenu, 118 b/8.
weþer, -es, *m.*, a wether, ram; *n. pl.* weþeras, W. 99 b/16; weþras, W. 98 b/14.
wic, -es, *n.*, a dwelling; a camp, mili-

tary station; *a. sg.* wic, 112 b/17; *n. pl.* wic, 114/16; *d. pl.* wicum, 112/1; *a. pl.* wic, 124/13.
wician, -ode, -od, to encamp; *inf.* 114/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 111 b/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wicode, 111 b/8; *pt.* 1 *pl.* wicodon, 114 b/16.
wicstôw, -e, *f.*, a camp; *d. sg.* -stowe, 114 b/16; *a. sg.* -stow, 110/1; *g. pl.* -stowa, 115 b/11; -stowe, 111 b/14.
widgalnes, -se, *f.*, vastness; *g. sg.* 107/6.
widnes, -se, *f.*, width; *n. sg.* W. 103/18.
wif, -es, *n.*, a woman, female; *n. pl.* wif, W. 105/17; *a. pl.* wif, 126/15.
wifcyn(n), -es, *n.*, the female sex; *g. sg.* 117 b/9.
wifgehrine, -es, *m.*, contact with woman, 127/2.
wifmann, -es, *m.*, a woman; in *pl.* warlike women, Amazons; *a. pl.* wifmen, 115/2.
wiht, -e, *f.*, a wight, being, created thing; *a. pl.* wyhta, 107 b/16.
wildêor, -es, *n.*, a wild animal; *n. sg.* 127 b/9; *g. pl.* -deora, 107/18.
willa, -an, *m.*, will, wish, desire; *n. sg.* 131/17; *a. sg.* willan, 119/3; *d. pl.* willum, 122/10.
willan, wolde, -on, to will, wish; 1 *sg.* wille, 109/1; 3 *sg.* wille, W. 99/20; wile, W. 99/11; 3 *pl.* willaþ, W. 101 b/10; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/3; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 110/5; woldan, 113 b/2; *pt.* 3 *pl. neg.* noldon, 122/10; *subj.* 2 *pl.* willon, 128/11.
wilnian, -ode, -od, to desire, wish, hope; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118/10; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wilnade, 111 b/11.
win, -es, *n.*, wine; *g. sg.* 111 b/20.
wind, -es, *m.*, wind, air; *n. sg.* 115 b/5; *d. sg.* winde, 115 b/12; C. 95 b/17; *n. pl.* windas, 115 b/18.
wingeard, -es, *m.*, vineyard, vines; *d. sg.* -gearde, 109 b/12; *a. sg.* -geard, 109 b/9.
winnan, wann, wunnon, wunnen, to struggle, contend; *pt.* 1 *pl.* wunnan, 124 b/7.
winter, -res, *m.*, winter; equivalent to year; *g. pl.* wintra, 130/12.
wintrêow, -es, *n.*, a vine; *n. sg.* 120 b/6.
wiscan, -te, to wish; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108/8.
wisdôm, -es, *m.*, wisdom; *d. sg.* wisdome, 107/14; *a. sg.* wisdom, C. 96 b/9.
wise, -an, *f.*, way, manner, wise, custom, guise; *n. sg.* 121/20; *d. sg.* wisan, 107 b/8.
wit: v. ic.
witan, wiste, -on, witen, to know; *inf.* 113/15; 1 *sg.* wat, C. 97 b/18; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107/14; *subj.* 3 *pl.* witen, 131 b/3; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* wisten, 117/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* wite þu, 108 b/10; C. 95/13.
wite, -es, *n.*, punishment, torture; *g. sg.* 111/4; *a. sg.* wite, 111/4; *a. pl.* witu, C. 94/14.
witnian, -ode, -od, to punish; *pp.* C. 97 b/17.
wiþ, *prep. w. g. d. a.*, against, 110/5.
wiþsacan, -sôc, -on, -sacen, to deny, reject; *subj.* 1 *sg.* -sace, C. 95/13.
wiþstandan: v. standan; to withstand, resist; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -stodon, 123/13.
wôlberend, *adj.*, pestilential, poisonous, pernicious; *n. sg. f.* -berende, 110/13; *d. sg. m.* -berendan, 110/16; *d. sg. f.* -beorendan, 110/17; *d. sg. n.* -beorendan, 125/8.
wolcen, -es, *n.*, a cloud; *n. sg.* 116/11; *d. sg.* wolcne, 116/12.
wôp, -es, *m.*, weeping, lamentation; *a. sg.* wop, 131/1.
word, -es, *n.*, word; *a. sg.* word, C. 95 b/1; *g. pl.* worda, 112/13; *d. pl.* wordum, 108/4.
world, -e, *f.*, world; *d. sg.* weorulde, 130 b/7; *a. sg.* world, W. 101 b/11.
worldwela, -an, *m.*, worldly wealth; *d. pl.* welum, W. 100/17.
wrêd, -es, *m.*, a flock, herd; *a. sg.* wræd, 114 b/9.
wrecan, wræc, wrêcon, wrecen, to avenge, wreak, punish; 1 *sg.* wrece, C. 95/15.
wrêon, wrâh, wrigon, wrigen, to cover; 3 *pl.* wreoþ, W. 104/9.
wreþian, -ede, -ed, to prop, stay, support; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wreþedon, 118/1.
wridian, -ode, -od, to flourish; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wridode, 120 b/7.
wrîtan, wrât, writon, writen, to write; 1 *sg.* write, 108/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wrat, 107/4; to writanne, 107/15.
wudu, -es or -a, *m.*, a wood; *d. sg.* wudo, 114 b/5; wudu, 123/17; *a. sg.* wudu, 113 b/6; *d. pl.* wudum, 114/13.
wudubearo, -wes, *m.*, a grove; *a. pl.* -bearwas, 115/13.

wuldor, -es, *n.*, glory; *d. sg.* wuldre, C. 97/10; *a. sg.* 119 b/17.
wuldorfæst, *adj.*, glorious; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/7.
wuldorgeworc, -es, *n.*, glorious work; *g. sg.* C. 97 b/9; *n. pl.* -geworc, C. 98/3.
wuldorlic, *adj.*, glorious; *n. sg. f.* -lice, C. 97/6.
wulf, -es, *m.*, a wolf; *n. pl.* wulfas, 123/12.
wull, -e, *f.*, wool; *a. sg.* wulle, W. 102/18.
wundian, -ede, -ed, to wound, tear; *inf.* wundigan, 115/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wundedon, 110 b/1; wundodon, 125 b/11.
wundor, -es, *n.*, a wonder, marvel; *n. sg.* 119 b/12.
wundorlic, *adj.*, wonderful; *g. sg.* -derlices, 115/19; *g. sg. f.* -derlicre, 127 b/3; *d. sg. f.* -derlicre, 109/5; *g. pl.* -derlicra, 113 b/3; -dorlicra, 107 b/10; *a. pl.* -derlice, 107 b/16.
wundrian, -ode, -od, to wonder, be amazed at; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 109 b/11; -ade, 118/14; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -dredon, 121 b/7; to wundrienne, 107 b/12.
wunian, -ode, -od, to dwell; to remain, stay; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wunede, 116/9; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wunedon, 108/15.
wynstra, *adj.*, left; *d. sg.* wynstran, W. 106/10; *a. pl. m.* 113 b/15.
wynsum, *adj.*, delightful, winsome; *n. sg. f.* wynsumo, 126 b/1.
wynsumnes, -se, *f.*, pleasantness; *g. sg.* 126 b/7.
wyrcean, worhte, geworht, to make; 3 *sg.* wyrcþ, C. 98/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* worhtan, 119/2; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* worhte, 128/2.
wyrd, -e, *f.*, fate; *n. sg.* 120/2; *a. sg.* wyrde, 130 b/2.
wyrm, -es, *m.*, a serpent, worm; *n. sg.* 127 b/10; *n. pl.* wyrmas, 124 b/8; *g. pl.* wyrma, 124/12; *d. pl.* wyrmum, 111/1.
wyrmcyn(n), -es, *n.*, species of snake; *n. sg.* -cyn, 124/10.
wyrsa, *comp. adj.*, worse; cf. yfel; *superl. n. sg.* wyrresta, C. 95/5; *superl. n. pl.* wyrstan, W. 103/14.
wyrþe, *adj.*: v. weorþ.

yb: v. ymb.
ybfêran: v. fêran; to go or travel about; *inf.* 113 b/10.
ybsittan: v. sittan; to sit around; *pt.* 3 *pl.* ybsæton, 110 b/9.
yfel, *adj.*, *comp.* wyrsa (q.v.), evil, bad; *g. sg.* yfles, 117 b/11; *n. pl.* yfle, 110 b/11; *g. pl.* yfelra, 107 b/14.
yfelian, -ode, to do evil, to punish; *inf.* yflian, 117 b/18.
ylca: v. ilca.
yldo, *indecl. f.* Also yldu, -e, *f.*, age; *d. sg.* yldo, 112/7.
ymb, *prep. w. a.*, round, about, W. 105/17; embe, W. 100 b/17; yb, 130 b/3.
yrre, -es, *n.*, anger; cf. eorre; *a. sg.* yrre, C. 94 b/12.
yrre, *adj.*, angry, 122 b/6; C. 94/4.
ŷtemest, *comp.* ûtera; *superl. adj.*, outermost; *d. pl.* ytemestum, 109/3.
ŷþ, -e, *f.*, a wave; *a. pl.* yþa, 122 b/2.
ŷþelice, *adv.*, easily, W. 102 b/15; *comp.* yþelicor, 120 b/19.

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